The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

Alarm Excited by the Eight-Hour Movement.

A Jersey City Official Sent to the State Prison.

Revelation in Regard to Mr. Boutwell's Gold Balances.

Weekly Review of the Money and Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The face which the eight-hour movement is beginning to put on arrests attention and excites alarm. Threats of burning down factories and shutting off gas, so as to bury the city in darkness and give thieves their opportunity, show that the alarm is not ill-founded.

The *Herald* says:

"We cannot afford to have trade riots in New York, and we must not have them. We call upon the authorities to be on their guard, to be ready to act if action is necessary. The strikers in this city are falling into worse habits than those which have disgraced the so-called labor movements of the Old World. The history of strikes in England, particularly, is the history of frightful crime. Already in this city, within the last few days, there have been shameful attempts at intimidation and violence. If intimidation and violence are resorted to, law must be put into operation and the interests of the workingmen must inevitably suffer."

The *Express*, this evening, says:

"Capitalists and employers who submit to the new order of things do so upon compulsion. One-half of them, we are assured, will stop business as soon as they close their contracts. Employers have ceased to oppose Trades' Unions or trade combinations for high wages, and will, where interest, duty, profit, or necessity requires, close their shops, as the piano and Singer's factories have done, and either stop their business, change their business, or go elsewhere. The trade of the city is already feeling the effects of this conclusion, as by and by other trades will feel it. If ten hours' work could be done in eight hours, the proposition would be a fair one; but this, as a rule, is not possible. One of the largest manufacturers, who last week acceeded to it, assures us that the day's work has been one fifth less per day all through the week, and that the experiment is most discouraging."

A Committee of Arrangements for the procession on Monday, composed of delegates from the various labor organizations, will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon, to perfect details as modified by the police authorities, and agreed upon by the men. The route of the procession will be from Eighth street, through the Bowery, to Canal; thence to Broadway, Fourteenth street, Eighth avenue, and Twenty third street to Second avenue; thence to Fourteenth street, Avenue A, and Eighth street to the Cooper Institute, where the men will be dismissed. The managers of the parade expect there will be over 50,000 men in line. The cabinet-makers, as originators of the demonstration, will occupy the post of honor on the right of the column. Each Union will carry a banner, and be accompanied by a band, while the men will be decorated with badges, and carry emblems of their trade. Superintendent Kelso has promised a large police escort. The Singer Sewing Machine men, 2,000 strong, and the United Confectioners will join in the demonstration. Those workmen who have obtained eight hours from their employers are expected to swell the ranks of those on strike.

At noon to-day, the gas men, who were to go to work on the right shift, instead of going to work, went to the gas offices in a body, and demanded a reduction of hours. The demand was acceded to by the New York Gas Company. At the Manhattan Gas Works the President persuaded the men to accept this compromise, to work 12 hours and receive $4 a day. Two hundred policemen were on hand to repress any disorder. It is feared the action of the Manhattan men in accepting the compromise will lay them open to attack from Union men, and an ample police force is on hand to protect them. The great strike of carpenters in Berlin continues, neither the master-carpenters nor the workmen showing any signs of yielding. Berlin is overrun with people who have no place to lay their heads. There is scarcely a street which has not more or less skeleton buildings in various stages of erection, while there is not an unoccupied room in the city. Great numbers of people who are able to pay for beds nightly apply for lodgings at the police stations, while hundreds of respectable families camp out in the public parks.

In Austria, too, the utmost discontent prevails among the workingmen. In Vienna this feeling approaches a revolutionary character, and serious outbreaks are only prevented by troops.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF STERN JERSEY JUSTICE

was meted out to-day in Jersey City, the culprits being old and influential citizens and politicians recently caught in certain Tammany tricks. The rooms and grounds of the Hudson County Court House were densely crowded this morning, 10 o'clock being the hour set down for the sentencing of Messrs. Bumsted & Vreeland, convicted of defrauding the city. Vreeland has not recovered from the attack of brain fever, and did not put in an appearance. When Bumsted's name was called, he did not answer, but subsequently drove up in a carriage, when his counsel announced to the Court that Bumsted was prepared to receive sentence. Judge Bedle then addressed the prisoners at length in reference to his office, saying that there was a marked difference between his conduct as a city official and that of Vreeland, who was merely a real estate speculator, and had not the interest of the city in charge. He then sentenced Bumsted to nine months' imprisonment in the State Prison with hard labor, and also to pay the costs. In the case of Vreeland, the Court intimated that if restitution were made only a fine would be imposed, and sentence would be pronounced on Friday next. Bumsted was removed to the County Jail, and will be taken to Trenton next week.

BOUTWELL'S GOLD BALANCES.

The *Daily Bulletin* makes a remarkable revelation in the course of a carefully prepared article on Mr. Boutwell's gold balances, the revelation pointing to the fact that there is some $21,000,000 that has not been accounted for. In casting about for an explanation of this mysterious movement, the *Bulletin* is led to the conclusion that the Secretary has reckoned as coin a large amount of representatives of coin of some kind or other. It says: "The Treasury has been counting as gold certain gold obligations in its possession. It is equally due to the financial community that they should be informed that they have has been led into relying upon a much larger stock of coin than actually exists. On April 30 we were told the Treasury held $129,819,900 coin; on May 1, the balance was reported at $108,888,738. What became of $21,000,000 decrease in four days? There was, of course, no such variation in the amount of actual gold. This way of making up the coin balance keeps the public entirely in the dark as to the real amount of gold in the hands of the Government, and it behooves the Secretary of the Treasury to let it be known what is his present stock of hard cash, and whether his statements of the gold balance are liable still to be misrepresented by some sort of operations of which he knows much more than the public."

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT DICKENS.

Lieutenant Sydney S. H. Dickens, of Her Majesty's man-of-war Topaze, died on board the steamer Malta, May 2, while on his way to England from Bombay. Lieutenant Dickens was the fifth son of the late Charles Dickens.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S PARTY

shows that his reception in Russia has been of the most cordial character, notwithstanding some coldness was expected, consequent on the experiences of Alexis at Washington. The General had a great feast of military observation at Sebastopol, displaying minute knowledge of the history and the ground there that astonished his Russian entertainers. Before parting the Mayor of Sebastopol gave him a grand champagne breakfast.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The events of the week in financial circles cannot be called important, although they were more interesting towards the close, when the fluctuations generally were wider than during the early days, on account of treaty affairs. The summer dulness begins to be manifest in Wall street.

MONEY.

The monetary situation since this day week has not been characterized by any new feature. Call loans have ranged from 3 to 7 per cent, with the bulk of business at 5 to 6 per cent; and prime business paper has passed at 7 to 8, with some gilt-edged names at 6.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firm until nearly the close of the week, when actual business was at a fraction below regular quotations.

GOLD.

Brokers' dealings in gold during the fore part of the week showed a firm market. The price advanced steadily from 114¼ to 114¾, the latter being the highest point of the season; but on Friday the price suddenly declined to 113¾, on the more favorable aspect of the Treaty. To-day there was a recovery from 113¾ to 114¼, and the market closed with a quiet and steady market in the Gold Room.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT

continues to exhibit the same features as for some time past—large imports of merchandise and small imports of produce—although the imports this week were smaller than for many weeks past. The total is $6,182,999 in merchandise, while the exports of produce were $3,491,742. The exports of specie and bullion were $3,762,039 for the week.

BONDS

have advanced during the week, and the highest prices of the season have been made.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, railway and miscellaneous speculation has been remarkable chiefly for general dulness. Early in the week the general list dropped off a little, while some stock showed a marked decline—especially Erie, Northwestern common, and St Paul shares. The treaty, and the conversion of New York Central scrip into stock, caused a general improvement in prices late in the week. At intervals there have been little spasms of activity in a few shares, but, as a general thing, the week under review may be called the dullest of the year.

The stock market to-day was quiet. The chief fluctuations were in Erie, New York Central, Northwestern common, and Rock Island. Erie declined from 64 to 61½, and rallied to 63½. New York Central declined from 98½ to 97½ on the stock, and from 98 to 97½ for the scrip; Rock Island from 115½ to 113¾, and Northwestern common from 74½ to 73¼. Other fluctuations ranged from ¼ to ½ per cent, on very limited dealings.

THE CLOSING PRICES.

The money market closed at 3 to 4 on call. Gold was quiet and firm this afternoon, closing at 114¼. Government bonds closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at at 104½@105; Union Pacific firsts, 94½@94¾; land grants, 81½@81¾; incomes, 86½@86¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull, as usual at this season, and prices, under liberal arrivals, favor buyers. Fresh ground was most saleable at the close. The market was tame for low grades and rather steady for medium and high grades. The wheat market was strong; light arrivals and the inquiry induce more confidence. The market closes firm and quiet. Most holders decline to sell at late prices. Pork is in good, general jobbing demand, and firm.

COTTON

has advanced, with an active and excited market. Speculators still have control of the situation, although at the close prices were off slightly from the highest point.

HOG PRODUCTS

continue weak, on moderate business. Mess pork is flat, and fresh pork, on account of excessive receipts, which show an increase of 10 per cent over last week, and 54 per cent over the corresponding week of last year, is lower, and exporters find it more profitable to ship in the hog than in the barrel.

[To the Associated Press.]

TRIAL POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Judge Pratt has postponed the trial of Miss Fanny Hyde till next October.

THE NELSON CONSPIRACY.

Abraham Nelson, charged with stealing the secret correspondence of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., gave bail this afternoon, and was released. He was immediately rearrested in a civil suit, instituted against him, and being unable to furnish the bail required, $100,000, was lodged in Ludlow street jail.

YOSHIDA,

the Japanese Vice Minister of Finance, accompanied by General Williams and others, sailed for Europe to-day. The party returns in July.

MERITZ AUGUSTINE,

one of the whiskey men against whom indictments were found, has been arrested in Washington, and has given bail in $5,000.

THE WESTFIELD SUITS.

Judge Pratt to-day granted an order tranferring the Westfield suits from Brooklyn to this city.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

At the session of the Reformed Church Synod to-day, Rev. G. Davis, delegate from the United States Reformed Synod, urged the adoption of the Heidelberg Catechism by the Synod he was addressing as the best means of bridging over all difficulties. Dr. Elmendorf did not see how a union could be effected between the two Synods. The report of the Committee on New Brunswick Theological Seminary, after some discussion, was adopted.

THE STRIKERS.

General Shaler was in consultation with the Police Commissioners to-day, to consider the probability of disturbances among the strikers next week. If necessary, militia will be called on to assist in preserving order. Workingmen are making great preparations for the parade on Monday, which will be a very large one. A few concessions of employers in various trades are announced to-day. The threatened strike of employes of gas companies has been averted by an amicable arrangement of the difficulties complained of by the workmen.

Including new societies representing trades hitherto unorganized, the number of workingmen combined under the protection of the trades associations amounts to nearly 100,000. The Eight-Hour League now numbers 71,000 members, all of whom have struck for reduced time. The strikers have now extended to thirty-two trades. Twelve of them have been fully successful, and the men have returned to work. In fourteen trades represented in the Eight-Hour League, one third of the men have resumed work upon their own terms.

At a meeting of the Police Board, yesterday afternoon, permission to parade was given, and a police escort promised to the Eight-Hour League, provided the members shall not march below Canal street, and keep within ten feet of the curb.

SENTENCE OF CRIMINALS.

Commissioner Bumsted, of Jersey City, did not sail for Europe this morning, as was reported, but was sentenced to nine months' in the State Prison by Judge Bedle. Commissioner Vreeland will be sentenced next week.

THE JEROME PARK RACES,

to-day, were well attended. The first race, mile and a quarter, for a purse of $500, was won by Sanford's Entry, in 2:23½. The second race, purse $600, mile and three quarters, was won by Quitman in 3:21½. In the third race, Westchester cup, two and a quarter miles, Harry Bassett and Littleton only started. Bassett won by a neck in 4:18½. Bassett sold in the pools at 8 to 1, and had an easy victory. The fourth race, hurdle, purse $600, mile and three quarters, seven hurdles, six starters, was won by Lochiel, Blind Tom second. 3:38½.

RED CLOUD AND HIS PARTY

and a portion of the Japanese Embassy met to-day in a Wall street banking house, while the former were being shown through that financial centre, and were introduced. The Indians subsequently visited the Custom House, Stock Exchange, Sub-Treasury, and other points of interest in Wall street. Red Cloud, in his speech, last night, at the Cooper Institute, said he wanted the Great Father at Washington to protect him in his country, so that he could build school houses and churches, and bring up his children as the whites do theirs. He had come here to get encouragement, and would return to his own country and imitate the best qualities of the whites. There were men enough in the West to take care of themselves, and he wished the Great Father would take his military forces away, and leave the Indians alone.

INSURANCE SUIT.

Attorney General Barlow has brought suit against ex-Insurance Superintendent Miller, to recover fees received on the transfers of securities deposited by Insurance Companies. The State claims $7,000 in the suit.

PARDONS.

The Governor to-day pardoned Patrick Toomey, of New York, and Patrick Shianes, of Brooklyn, sentenced for life.

THE COLVOCORESSES MURDER.

It is now ascertained that Captain Colvocoresses had with him, at the time of his murder at Bridgeport, Ct., $80,000 in bonds, which were stolen by the murderers. No certain clue has yet been discovered to the murders. A reward of $10,000 has been offered for the recovery of the stolen securities.

LANAHAN BAILED.

Rev. Dr. Lanahan furnished $50,000 bail to-day to answer to the suit of Goodenough.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Barclay, for the murder of Charles Garner, has been sentenced to be hung at Columbus, O., on Oct. 4.

—Judge Dwinell, of San Francisco, has overruled the motion of Mrs. Fair for a change of venue, and ordered a venire of 200 jurors for the trial of the case.

—The funeral of Father Ceveland took place at Boston yesterday.

—A large number of inexperienced men are on duty at the Philadelphia Gas Works. The supply of gas has nearly given out.

—The hub and spoke factory of Hurd & Bro., at Urbana, O., was destroyed by fire on Friday evening, causing a loss of $15,000, on which there was no insurance.

—The committee to investigate the case of Dr. Huston, of Baltimore, has declared him innocent of the charges preferred against him.

—By the death of ex-Mayor Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Hezekiah Gifford, of Elgin, receives $50,000. She was the first white woman who settled in Fox River Valley.

—Benj. F. Burrows, proprietor of the Tremont House, St. Louis, recently from Chicago, shot and seriously wounded Charles E. Leichsring, in the former city, yesterday afternoon. The affair grew out of a business difficulty. Burrows having lately purchased the Churchill House of Leichsring, and accused him of using fraud, which the latter resented.

A Tornado in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A special to the *Enquirer*, from Bellefontaine, says a tornado passed that vicinity last night, tearing up trees and unroofing houses in the towns of Quincy and De Graff. Quincy was nearly destroyed, and fifty persons were injured. At De Graff ten or twelve buildings were blown down, and the Methodist church destroyed. Many dwellings were unroofed. Mrs. Kohl and two children were killed. The time of the tornado was half-past 6 in the evening.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The low at barometer over Eastern New York will move eastward over New England, followed by westerly winds and clearing weather. Clear weather will prevail on Sunday over the Middle States, with southerly winds and increased cloudiness over the lower lake region; clear and partially cloudy weather over the Southern States and Northwest of the Ohio Valley, with light to fresh winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

LIFE INSURANCE.
One of the oldest first-class Companies have a large General Agency vacant, and want a first-class man. $100,000 premiums now on the books. Address G 89, Tribune Branch office.

Knights of Pythias,
Call and see the beautiful colored certificate of membership at BALDWIN'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, No. 43 East Harrison-st.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

Retail Department.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
CHINA,
Earthenware, &c.,
70 and 72 W. Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

GRAND OPENING MONDAY, JUNE 17.

Have the pleasure to announce that they will, on the above date, open a Retail Department, and in their new and elegant show rooms they will offer for inspection the richest goods in their line ever before shown west of New York. Our assortment in White and Gold Band China, Rich Vases, Plated Ware, Fine Lava Goods, and Rare Parian Busts, Figures, Fine Mirrors, Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, &c., is the choicest ever before offered in this city. We invite the citizens of Chicago and suburban towns to call and inspect our store, as it will pay the visit. Our wholesale stock is the largest and most complete of any house in the West, and for the next 30 days, in order to reduce stock, we shall make very low figures, at least 10 per cent better than can be purchased for elsewhere.

Gem and Pearl Fruit Jars a specialty.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,
70 and 72 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE.

HUMBOLDT PARK Residence Association.

(A Corporation chartered under the General Law of the State of Illinois.)

This association is now ready to receive subscriptions for stock. Having acquired a tract of 40 acres, and are fronting in a length of 1,300 feet on Humboldt Park, which is the nearest ground fronting on any of the West Side Parks, we have formed an association in order to be able to induce immediate and good improvements.

The property contains 380 building lots, which are offered at $500, each, payable as follows:
10 per cent, or $50, cash.
15 per cent, or $75, on June 20, 1872.
25 per cent, or $125, on June 20, 1873, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.
25 per cent, or $125, on June 20, 1874, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.
25 per cent, or $125, on June 20, 1875, with interest at 8 per cent per annum.

As soon as all the shares are subscribed for, and first 25 per cent installment paid in, the choice of lots will be disposed of at auction, [illegible] the results of such choice will be an amount of premiums of upwards of $20,000, which surplus will be equally distributed among the shareholders, thus reducing the amount payable, we think, fully 35 per cent.

Improvements by laying sidewalks, planting trees, and introduction of water from the artesian well, will be made by the association, and liberal premiums will be paid to parties who build the first residences, thus insuring a rapid advance of values. $1,000 will be paid to the first party erecting a residence worth $3,000.

Henry Greenebaum, Esq., has consented to act as Trustee for the Association.

A prospectus and particulars may be obtained in the office of Greenebaum's Bank, 18 North Canal-st., where a subscription list is open until Monday, June 10.
CHARLES BROBSTING, Secretary of the Humboldt Park Res. Ass'n.
FRANZ ARNOLD, President.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Funeral.
Members of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M. will be at Apollo Hall, corner of Twenty eighth and State sts, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, Sunday, June 9 to pay the last tribute to our late brother, F. PASDELOUP. By order of W. M. S. SKELEMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic.
Waubansia Lodge, No 160, meets Monday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock, in Apollo Lodge hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-sts, for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. E. CHURCH, W. M. J. St. JOHN, Sec.

I. O. O. F.
Duane Lodge, No. 11, will hold a Rebecca Degree Sociable at the lodge room, 13 South Clark-st., on Monday evening, June 10. The wives of members are respectfully invited to be present. J. D. MURPHY.

Knights of Pythias.
The members of De Molay Lodge No. 13 are hereby ordered to appear at the regular convention of their lodge Tuesday evening, 11th inst, for nomination of officers. Per order [illegible] O. GARNSEY, Chancellor Commander.

I. O. O. F.—Home Lodge 416.
Every member of Home Lodge, No. 416, is earnestly requested to attend our next regular meeting, on Monday evening, June 10, to arrange for our annual picnic to come off Thursday, June 27.
E. JONES, Rec Sec. L. SMITH, N. G.

French Benefit Society.
The members of the French Mutual Benefit Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 12 o'clock, in the basement of the French Church, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts, to attend the funeral of F. Pasdeloup. H. LEBRUN, Sec'y.

Notice to Plumbers.
There will be a meeting of the Plumbers of Chicago on Friday evening, June 14, at Temperance Hall, West Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock sharp. Per order of committee, THOS. O'BRIEN, PETE CLAYTON, JOHN LONG, OWEN O'CONNEL, JAMES McDONALD.

Notice.
The Tailors having removed from their hall, 584 South Halsted-st. to their new hall, 215 and 217 East Randolph-st., will hold a mass meeting, on Monday evening next, June 10, at 8 p. m. By Order of the Central Body.

"St. George."
An adjourned meeting of the St. George's Benevolent Association will be held on Tuesday evening, 11th inst, in the Builders' and Mechanics' Exchange, corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts. JAS. JOHN, Pres't.

ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM.
COLBURN, confectioner, formerly 73 State-st., now 38 West Lake, sells the best ice cream made, at 40 cents per quart to families. Church and Sunday School festivals furnished at wholesale rates. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Manufactured by Tingley's new Patent Freezer, for which I am agent.

WANTED.

3,000 Stone Masons Wanted
Brother Stone Masons of the city of Chicago: We have held a meeting at 152 East Chicago-av., North Side. We want all our brothers to join us in our next meeting, on next Thursday night, at 8 p. m. at the above named place. Business of importance for all Masons in this city. Remember, next Thursday, the 13th instant. By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Excursion Steamer Chicago Belle
Leaves Washington-st. Tunnel at 11 a. m. for Lake Tunnel; at 2 p. m. for South Chicago; returning at 6:30 p. m., with a band on board. F. W. MYERS.

DR. TEEGARDEN
Has removed his office from 63 Blue Island-av. to 233 North Clark st., corner Chicago-av., where he can be consulted the first and third Monday and Tuesday of each month.

PASTURAGE FOR HORSES.
One hour's drive northwest of Court House; plenty of feed, shade and water; price $1 per week. Apply to J. W. MIDDLETON, Stationer, 7 East Randolph.

FURNITURE.

HALE & BRO.
Have now in stock the largest and finest assortment of
FURNITURE
Ever offered in this city. Our prices are the lowest.
HALE & BRO.,
10, 12, 14 & 16
CANAL-ST.

F U R N I T U R E
MEDIUM AND FINE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
RUDOLPH & THOMALEN,
153 West Washington-st.,
Between Union and Halsted-sts.

Fashionable FURNITURE,
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.
353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.
Branch Salesroom, Wabash av. and 22d-st.
We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

ICE PITCHERS.

ICE PITCHERS.
We offer a very fine stock of Ice Pitchers, Ice Urns, Waiters, Goblets, etc., at very low prices.
RODDIN & HAMILTON,
946 State-st.,
AND
269 West Madison-st.

Porcelain-Lined ICE PITCHERS,
BEST QUALITY.
Plated Waiters,
GOBLETS, SLOP BOWLS,
Tilting Ice Sets, etc.
N. MATSON & CO.,
481 Wabash-av.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

THE LADIES
Are respectfully invited to call and examine a beautiful line of New Goods at
SONTAG & STANDINGER'S,
IMPORTERS OF
French China,
Bohemian Glassware,
Lava Goods,
Parian Marble, and
Fancy Goods.
Imported Goods a specialty.
640 Wabash-av.,
Near Thirteenth-st.

REMOVAL.

DR. OWENS
Has Removed to 117 Twenty-first st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

DR. FARNHAM, Dentist,
Has removed his dental office from corner of Eighteenth and State sts. to 616 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
PRICKETT & DRYSDALE.
Manufacturers of mantels and grates, have removed to their new store, No. 85 JACKSON-ST., where they have on exhibition a very fine assortment of goods in their line.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel,
Broadway, New York.
This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for moderate elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited.
R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.
Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also [illegible] Hotel, New York.

MINERAL WATERS.

Ho! Fresh from the Springs!
We have just received another large supply of
CONGRESS,
EMPIRE,
GEYSER,
SARATOGA "A,"
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING,
KISSINGEN,
VICHY WATERS,
Also Dr. Hanbury Smith's Mineral Water Concentrations, at the
"Old Salamander Drug House,"
VAN SCHAACK,
STEVENSON
& REID,
847, 849 and 851 Wabash-av.
N. B.—We remove in a few days to our new stores (on the old site), 92 and 94 Lake st., and offer our present building for rent.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPERHANGINGS
RETAILED AT
Wholesale Prices,
AT
ALLEN &
MACKEY'S
CARPET STORE,
CORNER OF
State and Monroe-sts.
ALSO,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL
From Our Own Mines,
BEING THE
FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!

	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG,	$8.00	$9.00
SMALL EGG,	8.00	9.00
RANGE,	8.00	9.00
NUT,	8.00	9.00

Coal delivered on the cars to country, $6.25 per ton.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,
Office: 225 East Washington-st.
Yard: Indiana-st. Bridge.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE For Investment.
An old established HOUSE-MOVING BUSINESS for sale, on account of ill health of owner; comprising Wagons, Horses, Tools, good-will, etc., etc. Business established 19 years. Overrun with orders. Will rent Yard, Barns, etc., etc. Two experienced foremen will remain, as well as teamsters, etc. Terms, $3,000 cash. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
285 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT

Interesting to Ladies!

The Farrand Tuck Folder and Adjustable Hemming Attachment.

The most valuable Sewing Machine Attachments ever invented. It tucks, stitches, and feeds at the same time, producing a perfectly straight tuck of any desired width, with a uniform space between. No hand-folding, no marking, or creasing required. No noise. Can be attached to any sewing machine. Hems twelve different widths. Any number of tucks can be made in a skirt after it is sewed together without removing it from the tucker. Can be understood in five minutes. Price $3. Call and see it in operation at the office of THE FARRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 63½ Wabash-av. Chicago.
EDWARD L. NEWELL, Agent for the Northwest.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED.
2,000 Ladies' & Misses' Suits
Of every kind and description, bought at a bankrupt sale, and will be offered at less than half their cost to manufacturers. Also 20 cases assorted Summer Dry Goods, now being opened, at our usual low prices.
942 State-st., near 20th, & 290 Madison-st.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Havana Cigars.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Upmans,	Partagas,	Cabanas,
Cabargas,	Matadores,	Henry Clays,
Intimidads,	Embajadores.	

Shipped from Havana 10th of May. We offer these goods to the trade at a small advance on cost of importation.
GARRICK & CATHER,
Royal Palm, 36 W. Randolph-st.

SHIRTS.

If You Want a Shirt to Fit!
YOU MUST GET
McART'S
EUREKA SHIRT
Made to order. Call at
122 West Madison-st., up stairs.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The undersigned would announce to his friends, to physicians, and to the public that he will, on Monday, May 10, open the store No. 165 Cottage Grove-av., with a new and complete stock of medicines, and all articles pertaining to a well-appointed drug store.
S. GRAY BARTARAY.

CARPETS

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS & MATTINGS
AS CHEAP
As any House in the City.
Give us a call.
S. NICKERSON,
178 & 180 E. Madison-st.

CARPETS.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.
Are offering their entire Wholesale Stock at 184 & 186 Monroe-st., between LaSalle and Wells-st., at
RETAIL,
the largest and best selected stock of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS in the city.
Our Retail Rooms, 10 and 12 CANAL-ST., also complete in every department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company.
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engraves and Prints
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,
in the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BUSINESS MEN AND OTHERS
should remember that
Nya Verlden
Is the leading Swedish paper in Chicago, has an extensive circulation, and is an excellent medium for advertising.
Office: 25 E. Kinzie St., 2d Floor

Good Butter,
suitable for the BEST table and taste, and in such quantities as customers may desire, at 55 West Randolph-st.
JOHN E. FRY.

$166,000!
The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES in the Boughton Gift Enterprise, St Joseph, Michigan, will positively take place July 4th.
First Capital Gift, $40,000!
TICKETS, $2.00!
NO POSTPONEMENT!
For full particulars, list of prizes, references, tickets, &c., address
CURTIS BOUGHTON, St. Joseph, Mich.,
Or 159 East, and 44 West Madison-st., Chicago.

S. S. S.
To Architects, Builders, and owners of Buildings: You can save expense by using
SIMMONS' SASH SUPPORTER,
Which is taking the place of cords and weights on medium-sized sash, at one-fourth the expense. They have been thoroughly tested for the last three years, and give universal satisfaction. Office (since the Chicago fire), 626 Hampshire-st., Quincy, Ill. Address as above.
J. D. SIMMONS.

Economical Steam Machinery.
Rider Gov. Cut-Off Engines,
Dubois Pat Air Front Boilers.
Caloric Engines, upright and horizontal.
Five, ten, and twenty-horse power engines constantly on hand. Larger sizes will be furnished at short notice.
C. S. DUBOIS, Agent,
84 Market-st.

MILLINERY.
Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash av.

One-horse Private Hacks
Wanted the public to know that they can always be accommodated with the popular one-horse coupe carriages, which will carry persons to any part of the city for nearly one-half the rate of a public hack. All orders left at my stable, rear of 804 West Adams st., near Paulina, will receive immediate attention.
M. BARRETT.

MUNGER'S
LAUNDRY,
OFFICES—412 State, 98 South Desplaines, and 12 Michigan-sts.

FIREWORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer,
SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Agents Wanted.

COFFEE!
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, 10 lbs for $2.90,
HONG KONG TEA COMP'Y,
14 and 16 South Halsted-st., and 59 East Kinzie-st.

DOMESTICS.
If you wish to secure Scandinavian domestics and help, you should advertise for them in
NYA VERLDEN,
The leading Swedish paper in Chicago. Office: 25 East Kinzie-st.

IMPORTANT TO CABINET-MAKERS.
A mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Globe Theatre, on Desplaines-st., between Madison and Washington.
THE COMMITTEE.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, May 22, 1872.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.
The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.
The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of [illegible], with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.
For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.
Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD [illegible],
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

MUSICAL.

REMOVED.
W. W. Kimball
HAS REMOVED to his new and spacious Piano Wareroom,
Corner Wabash-av. & 13th-st.
Large assortment of Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons constantly on hand.

G. C. KNOPFEL,
980 Wabash-av., Cor. Twenty-second-st.,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Music, Pianos and Church Organs, Agent for the celebrated pianos of Albrecht, Schmidt & Co., Philadelphia, Bacon & Karr, New York, Arlington Piano Company, Boston, E. & G. G. Hook & Hasting's Church and Chapel Organs.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK.
1,000,000 No. 1 Common Brick for sale; immediate delivery.

GRAVEL.
Best Lake, Concrete, and Roofing Gravel in quantities to suit.
50,000 cheap front Brick.
DUNNE & SCANLAN,
154 East Monroe-st.

STONE!
We are delivering with despatch all varieties of Building Stone from
THE BATAVIA QUARRIES,
At low figures. Send in your orders.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
285 West Madison-st., sole agents.

GROCERIES.

FARWELL, STEELE & PRATT,
28 & 30 River-st.,
Near foot of Wabash av.,
Importers and Jobbers of Fancy Groceries, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, etc., etc.
Stock large, choice, fresh, and complete. Prices LOWER THAN THE LOWEST. Now on hand and constantly receiving, ORANGES, LEMONS, and the Dragon brand of FIRE CRACKERS. Special attention given to country orders.

SIDEWALKS, ETC.

THE ILLINOIS
SIDEWALK & PAVING CO.
Having just received additional experienced foremen directly from the New England Paving Co., of Boston, who have been engaged on the Common and Public Gardens for several years successfully, feel confident they can give ENTIRE satisfaction to any who may favor them with a call, to fit up their side and garden walks in a superior style and smooth finish; also cellar bottoms that cannot be excelled.
OFFICE,
173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.
F. A. STEELE, Manager.

WIGS.

HAIR GOODS.
W. BARROW,
Premium Wig Maker,
Established 1857, importer and manufacturer of Hair Goods, having removed to 416 Wabash-av., is now prepared to serve his old patrons and the public in general with the finest and cheapest stock of Hair Goods of his own manufacture. Importing his own material, enables him to give ladies the advantage of selecting at wholesale prices, and having their goods made up in any style they may desire. Will be pleased to have you give us a call.
W. BARROW, 416 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO. ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.
In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of order on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins. Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER, 328 Wabash-av.

Insurance Claims.
The very highest price paid in cash for the claims against the insolvent Chicago insurance companies, by J. N. WITHERELL, 328 Wabash-av.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
Of San Francisco, Cal.
Parties having claims against this Company should consult the undersigned, who is authorized to [illegible] said company. J. A. RUSS, Room 7, State and Madison-sts.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.
I will buy or sell the August or December certificates.
E. D. STILES,
42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Insurance Claims Wanted.
PUTNAM of Hartford, SECURITY of New York, AURORA, MUTUAL SECURITY, STATE, and GARDEN CITY, of Chicago. Highest price paid in cash.
SHUFELDT & BALL,
23 West Madison-st.

WANTED.
Adjusted claims against the Lorillard and Astor Insurance Companies. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 7 Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark sts.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.
FARE ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc. Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

FOR SALE.

For Sale Cheap
Eight Babcock Extinguishers in good order, by Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The Society having no further use for them they will be sold at about half-price. Apply to the Purchasing Agent, 215 East Randolph-st.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.
FOR SALE—The buildings of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, situated at the corner of [illegible] and Clybourne-av., known as the [illegible]. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
Choice Lots & Cottages.
SOUTH SIDE.
Near Archer-av. and Douglas-place, cottages and lots, $1,350. Lots from $525 to $635. Very easy terms; monthly payment or long time and low rate of interest.
WEST SIDE.
Lots on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts. at $800 and $1,000, 1-4 down, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years at 7 per cent.
Parties desiring to secure a home at small cost in a first-class location cannot find anything on the market equal to the above property.
ALFRED JAMES & WILLIS G. JACKSON,
Southwest Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale at a Bargain.
Two 10-acre subdivisions—one adjoining old limits, the other near Humboldt Park. Must be sold this week. These are choice investments. Might take good residence on one of them. Call early.
Also 25 feet on State st., running through to Clark; eight frontages; with brick store on State-st. Title perfect; no incumbrance. Will take some good vacant city or suburban property in part pay. Examine it.
BOWEN, KING & CO.,
15 Centre-av.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES.
Prospect Park
(Danby Station), for sale on easy terms, or will trade for improved farm. Also for sale for subdivision,
10, 20, 40, 80, 100 Acres, at Prospect Park.
W. F. BREWSTER,
No 184 Madison st., corner Clark.

GREAT BARGAINS.
Two 2-story and basement brick houses on Washington-av., near Adams. Also several 1 story and basement brick houses in Cottage Grove, on monthly payments. Apply to the owners, J. C. McCORD & CO., 446 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.
Handsome marble front on Throop st., fronting Jefferson Park. Three-story and basement marble front 14 rooms; $18,000. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE,
by C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, office, 226 Wabash-av.:
18x100 feet on corner of Madison st. and Fifty-first-st.,
200 feet front, with fine frame house of 12 rooms, on Robertson-av., near Woodlawn station,—both bargains.

FOR SALE.
132x82 feet to alley, on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., or will sell part.
W. H. PHARE,
216 East Madison-st.

TO RENT.

A DOUBLE STORE
Specially adapted to the Wholesale Trade, in the NEVADA BLOCK, with basement. Also basement under the Fourth National Bank, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts., are for rent at reasonable figures. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1 Nevada Block, or of WM. BROSS, Tribune Office, No. 15 Canal-st., 1 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT.
Fine Offices and Stores
IN THE
Brinkworth Building
73 and 75 East Monroe-st.
The building is handsomely finished, centrally located, and especially adapted for office purposes. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
285 West Madison-st., or Room 1, at the Building.

OFFICES IN THE Nevada Block!
Very good, and at reasonable rents. A few more left. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1, second floor, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT.
Nos 149 and 151 State-st., elegant iron and marble front stores, 5-stories and basement beautifully lighted by wide alley in the rear and alley on the side. Vaults in basement, first and second stories. Will divide and finish to suit tenants. Inquire of
DREW & NEWBURY,
Rooms 1 and 5 Bryan Block.

TO ARCHITECTS.
Finely lighted offices in the Brinkworth Building, 73 and 75 East Monroe-st. Moderate rents. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st., or Room 1 at the building.

TO RENT.
CHOICE OFFICES IN THE OTIS BLOCK,
Corner LaSalle and Madison-sts. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

TO ATTORNEYS.
Commodious offices in the Brinkworth Building, 73 and 75 East Monroe-st., near State. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st., or Room 1 at the Building.

TO RENT.
I have for rent in my marble front building, 144 and 146 East Madison-st., 1 store and basement for $1,800, with vault; long time if required. About 30 offices, with modern improvements, on long time. Prices same as before the fire. H. O. STONE, 171 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.
The first floor of No. 134 Pine-st., consisting of 7 rooms.

TO RENT.
Store for rent and fixtures for sale. One of the best locations in the city. Inquire at O. POTTGIESSER'S, 360 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Pres't.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will receive applications for loans on improved Real Estate in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
WM. F. COOLBAUGH, WIRT DEXTER,
SOLOMON A. SMITH, HENRY H. KING,
HERMAN G. POWERS.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. of Washington and Franklin-sts.,
CHICAGO.
DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Frank G. Taylor, William Hill, Henry E. Paxson, George Taylor, S. S. Bouton, Redmond Prindiville, Mahlon D. Ogden.
M. D. OGDEN, President.
F. C. TAYLOR, Vice President.
GEO. F. HANSEN, Secretary.

INSURANCE WANTED.
Merchants', Firemen's, Knickerbocker, State, Home, Garden City, and Germania.
Highest cash prices paid for a limited number of policies. H. F. DIETRICH, Room 2, 77 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. A. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. J. DUMON, Dentist,
Office and Residence, 189 West Washington-st. [illegible]

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
Builders' Hardware,
346 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Favor & Griswold is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]
OTIS S. FAVOR,
CHAS. E. GRISWOLD.
Chicago, June 8, 1872.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Miss Braddon lent to the London International Exhibition $25,000 worth of diamonds, produced by her sciences and pen-pots.

—Cipriani, the unfortunate Florentine who swallowed a fork, still lives, but suffers greatly from his indigestible lunch.

—Mrs. Lesowens has had copies of Bryant's translation of Homer prepared and specially bound for the King of Siam.

—An assault case was recently tried in France in consequence of [illegible] which two divers indulged in fifty or sixty feet below the surface of the sea.

—A Berlin letter says: "The Emperor has made up his mind about the arms of the Prince. To the old arms of the house of Bismarck are to be added the insignia of a Prince, and the two wild men of the Prussian arms as supporters. One of them is carrying the Banner of Alsace, the other, that of Lorraine. The Crown Prince of Italy and his wife will arrive in Berlin to attend the christening of the Royal baby of 1873, for Princess Victoria has presented to her gallant lord her annual gift. I did not hear again about the retirement of Emperor William, and it seems not very likely, for if it were, the Crown Prince of Germany would not think of a visit to the United States."

—English journals express a very high estimation of the character of Prince Arthur, one of the younger sons of Queen Victoria. He is said to resemble the Prince Consort in the earnestness of his views and the activity of his character more than any of his brothers who have yet come before the public.

—The German papers announce that a young lady recently presented herself at the Faculty of Medicine at Munich for examination for a license to practice as a dentist. Being refused she went to Erlangen. The question was there referred to the government, who at once authorized the examination on the ground that it was absurd to exclude a person desirous to submit herself to authorized professional tests of ability by reason of her sex. The young lady triumphed, and "it is likely," it is added, "to find immediate imitators."

—After an interval of two years (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the little town of Nanterre, France, has once more witnessed the antiquated ceremony of crowning with a wreath of roses the best-conducted girl of the district, who is also presented with a gold watch and a purse of £20, which last rewards create an alarming catalogue of jealous recriminations on the part of the Nanterre maidens, who think they have equal pretensions to the trinkets and money. The crowning with the [illegible] is a very ancient custom, and the [illegible] is furnished by the Municipal Council. [illegible] boasts also a miraculous well, but it does not appear that the inhabitants are fervent in their belief in its virtue, as there are no fewer than 200 wine shops in a town of 4,000 inhabitants.

—A Madrid letter says: "Many of your readers who have traveled in Europe will have noticed the little boxes of matches, made mostly out of stearine and paraffine, which are so generally in use among smokers. Many of these match-boxes are prettily and even elegantly got up, and their covers adorned with likenesses and caricatures of distinguished men and women. Of course, as everybody smokes here, our public men have come in for their share of smoky immortality. Great license is customary in the outward adornings of these ever-present and useful incendiaries, but a late caricature of Amadeus has shocked even the Spanish press, not over-sensitive in such matters. The picture represents a dog with a tin-pan tied to his tail and running for dear life. There is nothing very shocking in all this, were it not that the head and face of Amadeus are substituted for the dog's, an inscription significantly adding, 'Road to Italy.' This is in bad taste for a country so in love with monarchy. Looking over the Spanish papers the other day, I came across the following: 'Notice—A young man is about to run away, with his month's wages paid in advance. Aged 26, middle size, squints, chestnut-colored hair, wears beard, face discolored by night-watching. On the whole, ugly.' And the paper innocently asks Who can it be? Your readers will, of course, guess that the above refers to the King."

KNITTING.

A Reverie.

When eve is hushed in calm repose,
And Silence round her mantle throws,
In musing mood I'm often sitting,
As I busy ply the knitting,
Well pleased to spend the leisure hour
My mite to win, and swell the dower,
To aid some stricken child of need,
Though light the task and small the meed.
The little fragments wisely stored,
For many wants, create a hoard,
Misfortune's darkened homes to cheer;
The waifs within our midst to rear;
To plant the Cross in stranger lands,
Obedient to our Lord's commands;
The toil-worn messengers sustain,
The wondrous story to proclaim.
And, oh! is not the thought sublime,
For such to gather grains of time?

On, on, the glimmering needles ply,
And onward gathering fancies fly,
A shadow o'er my room appears,
A loneliness too deep for tears.
I yearn for forms that come no more;
For some who've gained a brighter shore;
For others wandering far and wide,
Upon Life's dark, eventful tide.
The grate with fitful flame is glowing,
And trembling gleams around is throwing,
While grotesque figures rise and fall,
And dance and flicker on the wall.
Saddening thoughts still o'er are stealing,
Misty memories revealing,—
Shadows on the future flinging;
Ah! they're to my idols clinging.

Still onward with the knitting ply;
Still gathering fancies flitter by.
Well-sped to troops of vagrant thought,
The length'ning hose is deftly wrought,
Unheeded by the idle train
That throngs my memory's domain.
Oh, that I might as well control
The roving thoughts that crowd the soul;
With poesy and skill combine
To form them into graceful line.
All tumbled in the dust I lie,—
Away from self in vain would hie.
Dear Savior! to thy Cross I flee;
Oh! let me hide myself with thee!
My feeble powers I fain would bring
In tribute to my Heavenly King.
Create, renew, in love divine,
And make, oh! make me wholly Thine!

The well-wrought hose is length'ning still,
Unnoticed by my truant will,
Save when I trace, with thought profound,
Each tiny mesh, each narrow round,
Evolving still with noiseless power,
Employing oft a leisure hour.
Till, stitch by stitch, the goal is won,—
The thread is broke,—the work is done.
Oh! I would Life's web as well were wrought;
But ah! with tangled threads it's fraught.
Full soon will pass its precious hours
With all their worn and wasted powers.

Time's little moments swiftly fly,
Scarce heeded as they hasten by,
Regardless of each fond desire,
The hopes, the joys, our hearts inspire.
The watch and wear of all our strife,
Till breaks the brittle thread of life.
But ah! they record all that's done
By every hand beneath the sun.
And, solemn thought! they go to fill
A dread account of good or ill.

The little toilers fashion well,
Low in the deep, each coral cell;
Together all securely laid,
A sure foundation's firmly made,
Where lovely isles in safety sleep,
And breezes fresh their vigils keep,
Where taste delights to plan its bowers,
And labor rears its walls and towers.
So I each duty would fulfil,
With thankful heart and ready will;
No task, if mine, would I e'er shun,
Though others have more nobly done.

And, if they gather where I strow,
Still 'tis enough for me to know
If I've the "healing balm" applied,
Some pains have soothed, some tears have dried,
To needed calls have lent my aid,
A brick in some foundation laid.
"Well done!" will be the rich award,
That blest approval of the Lord.
"Well done!" what bliss to mortals given
To antedate the joys of Heaven.

The twilight deepens into night,
While glittering stars, with golden light,
The Heavens bespangle far and wide;
Oh! lovely is my eventide!
But lovelier far that brighter shore
Where tears and sighs are known no more;
While Faith displays its smiling bowers,
All fragrant with celestial flowers,
And all is beautiful and fair;
We'll meet the missing spirits there;
Together lave the crystal tide
Where the still waters peaceful glide;
Our voices join in holy song,
Angelic hosts the strains prolong,
And, on the banks of Life's clear river,
Our Savior's praises chant forever.

March 12, 1872. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The artesian wells on the Colt estate in Hartford cost $12,000.

—A Marquette miss has become attached to a roving band of Indians and travels with them ever more.

—The manufacture of campaign medals, hundreds of thousands of which are sold at every Presidential election, has already commenced in Waterbury.

—An Iowa paper says the grasshoppers and potato bugs met in joint convention at Council Bluffs the other day. They decided to reject the one-term principle.

—Radical bar-rooms will set up "COLBATH heel taps" this summer.

—An old lady who inquired for "the dollar varden hat" went away sorrowing when the clerk told her that they were just out, but he had plenty of "six dollar vardens."

—"Facilis est descensus Averni," a somewhat familiar quotation from Virgil, is rendered by the proof-reader of a morning contemporary, "Facil discet descensus Avenue," and then called an "old and trite saying."

—These are the days of labor strikes the world over. The town crier of Teignmouth, England, announces that henceforth the washerwomen and laundresses of that town will not work for less than 2s 6d a day.

—"Mrs. Biffin," said a visitor, "Emma has your features, but I think she has got her father's hair." "Oh, now I see," said the dear little Emma; "it's because I have father's hair that he has to wear a wig."

—Student (little faulty in pronunciation)—"Did you ever read the story of Psyche, Miss?" Miss—"Oh, yes! you mean Bill, that horrid character in Oliver Twist. Wasn't it a pity about his dear little dog?"—*Harvard Advocate.*

—Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, has issued a decree from the Cathedral, in that city, that twelve hacks be henceforth the maximum number for a funeral. It is to be hoped other church dignitaries will follow his example.

—Worcester, Mass., has a sewerage debt of $1,000,000, and the sewer assessment which is causing much excitement there would bring an average tax of [illegible] on every man, woman, and child in the city.

—A new vessel is about to be built on the Clyde, to run between Liverpool and New York, of dimensions only second to the Great Eastern. Her length is to be 575 feet over all, and she is to be 50 feet beam, and 38 feet in depth. It is expected that the great steamship will make the voyage from port to port in seven days.

—A man incarcerated in the Tombs has been figuring in chalk on the walls of his cell: "In New York City the spires of 341 churches, worth $41,138,000, point heavenward. I'm here for stealing a loaf of bread for my starving child."

—The gold and silver product of the country is steadily increasing. The total product in 1869 was $61,500,000; for 1870, $66,000,000; for 1871, partly estimated, $70,000,000. Since the California mines became productive, in 1848, precious metals to the value of more than a thousand millions have been taken from the American mines.

—The Yale *Courant* says: Here is a specimen of Japanese English, which passed between a Japanese student in town and his landlady: "I told you other day, that I would move from here to Wall street; but I will not move for my convenient, and I will oblige to you for more little while. I will move here any time if you promise somebody to lean the room to him. I am very sorry for that I could not always get home at supper time. Are you convenient that I have tea at late?"

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1 SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND SINGLE room, with large closets, bath room, with first-class table, in private family of adults. Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Address H 36, Branch Tribune office. References given and required.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—HAVING CHANGED hands, has been thoroughly renovated, and newly furnished as a first-class boarding-house; day-boarders received.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

18 ELDRIDGE COURT—ONE SUITE OF rooms, with board, on first floor; references required.

39 PARK-AV.—UNFURNISHED FRONT PARlor and front room, with alcove, second floor. Day boarders accommodated.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board with furnished rooms, also day boarders wanted.

112 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—1 LARGE, ELEgant room, 1 single room, furnished, hot and cold water, gas, fine croquet grounds, etc. Best of board at moderate prices.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION CALumet-av.—A few pleasant furnished rooms, to rent with board.

118 THIRD-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, suitable for 1 or 2 or more.

136 THIRD-AV.—LADIES AND GENTLEmen can find a neat, tidy home on reasonable terms.

152 SHURTLEFF-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-st., 2 blocks from dummy—A man and wife or two young men can find board in a private family at reasonable rates.

155 ELLIS-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board for lady and gentleman; family small.

159 FOURTH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; table board $4.50 per week; board and lodging $6 per week in advance.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT PARlor, furnished or unfurnished, also one single room, with first-class board; day boarders accommodated.

201 THIRD-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND room can be had at $5 per week, and day board $3.75.

225 FOURTH-AV.—2 FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, for young men; day boarders wanted.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE board can be obtained, two blocks south of Tremont House, at $5 per week.

312 (LAKE VIEW HOUSE) COTTAGE Grove-av.—Rooms to rent, single or en suite, furnished, with board, beautifully located, fine view of lake.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with board. Day boarders accommodated.

352 THIRD-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN find good accommodation.

328 THIRD-AV.—BOARD AND LODGING for six or seven respectable young men; also a few day boarders.

340 THIRD-AV.—A NEAT FURNISHED room, with board in cottage house, suitable for two gentlemen; no other boarders; terms moderate.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT and back parlor for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives with board; day board; terms moderate.

352 CALUMET-AV.—A NICELY FURnished front room with large closet and all modern improvements, in a private family; will rent with board to a gent and wife or two gentlemen. Dinner at 6.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE bedroom, furnished with all modern improvements, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, at [illegible] per week.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH st., and one block west of State-st.—Single or double rooms, with first-class board, at lowest possible prices; everything new and desirable; families accommodated at reduced prices.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE furnished rooms, with board.

550 WABASH-AV.—1 OR 2 CHOICE ROOMS, with board, also vacancy for lady to room with lady; table boarders wanted.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gent and wife, or two gentlemen.

582 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; also, sleeping rooms to rent at reasonable rates.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE, DESIRable furnished room to rent, with board; also, single room at moderate rates.

588 WABASH-AV.—A NICE FRONT ROOM or suite of rooms, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Persons desiring a quiet home will do well to call.

609 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURnished front rooms, with board; also, rooms for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

665 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ALCOVE and two other rooms furnished, with or without first-class board, also stable room.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms with first class board.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove room for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with first-class board. Private family.

764 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND BACK rooms, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady, with first-class board; parties desiring a quiet and comfortable home will do well to call and see. Also accommodations for a few table boarders.

768 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLE FRONT room, suitable for a man and wife; also room for single gentlemen.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

793 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent with or without board. Also day-boarders accommodated. Table first-class.

804 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHed parlors and adjoining bed room, to rent with board; also, front room third story. References.

807 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Good accommodations for several boarders. Terms reasonable.

824 WABASH-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMELY furnished suite of large rooms; very desirable for a large family or two couples.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST CLASS ROOMS, with board.

884 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms. Location on line of street cars and convenient to business.

902 WABASH-AV.—2 OR 3 DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated at reasonable price.

923 STATE-ST.—A FEW RESPECTABLE MEchanics can be accommodated with rooms and board.

938 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a suite of front rooms, to gentleman and wife.

977 INDIANA-AV.—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or several gentlemen; table and location first-class.

1071 WABASH-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of well furnished rooms, with good board, in a private family; no boarders; to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

1088 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, FURNISHED front parlor, and one or two other rooms, with board.

1105 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with alcove, to rent, with first class board. Private family.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished rooms, for families or gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated.

1196 PRAIRIE-AV.—A ROOM TO RENT with board for single gentlemen.

1247 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD, WITH FRONT room, and closet.

1368 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM FOR a lady and gentleman, with or without board. Inquire up stairs, back.

A BACK PARLOR AND BED ROOM, ALSO large pleasant room on second floor can be had with board at 850 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st. House has all conveniences.

A SMALL FAMILY OF TWO, PLEASANTLY situated on the South Side, want 2 or 3 gentlemen of means to board with them; washing done, and accommodation to suit them. Address L 18, Tribune office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO PLEASANT rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c., which will be rented to gentlemen giving good references. Excellent board can be obtained in the neighborhood. Location most desirable portion of Michigan-av. Address K 88, Tribune office.

A PLEASANT UNFURNISHED SUITE, AND a nicely furnished single; West Side; location desirable; good board; private family. Address B 82, Tribune office.

CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Suite of elegant front rooms, on second floor for gentlemen, or gentleman and lady. House and table first-class. Y 82, 469 Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS—GRAND CENTRAL DINING Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts., opposite old Court House.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, also first-class day board. 15 Eldridge-court city.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FIRST-CLASS table board, with a private family, on one of the avenues, a few doors south of Twenty-second-st., will please address N. G., Carrier 28. References exchanged.

PARIS DINNER, 50 CENTS, AT PROF. COIGnard's Table d'Hote 188 Third-av., near Harrison, from 12 to 3 and 5 to 7 o'clock. Sunday dinner, 11 to 2 and 5 to 8 o'clock.

SOUTH SIDE—GOOD BOARD AND LARGE pleasant front room for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in private family; good, convenient location. Address G 87, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD—IN DESIRABLE location, on one of the avenues. Address G 17, Tribune Branch Office.

WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION PARK, A VERY desirable front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or to two single gents. Apply at 55 South Carpenter-st.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—Unfurnished suite of rooms; also, furnished double room, with board.

12 ANN-ST., BETWEEN RANDOLPH AND Washington-sts.—A few table-boarders can be accommodated. House kept by Eastern people.

13 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—BOARDers wanted in a private family. Fine rooms, suitable for gents and families.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—TO RENT, ONE front room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4.50 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

26 WILLARD-PLACE, UP STAIRS.—TWO gentlemen boarders can be accommodated. Three doors from Randolph-st.

30 AND 32 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with board; day board, $3.50 per week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board, $4.50 per week.

47 WALNUT-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS WANTed.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—ONE NICELY FURNished room for two gentlemen with board.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—Pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER, NEAR MADISON.—Pleasant rooms, with first class board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Two day boarders wanted; terms moderate. References.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—Two furnished rooms with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water; references.

55 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen can find a pleasantly furnished room and good board. Private family of four.

62 CENTRE-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE front room, furnished, with board for two, in private family.

65 PARK-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

75 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A NEWLY FURnished front suite, in a new marble front, with board. Terms reasonable, and first-class. Room for one gentleman.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms with board, one for gentleman and wife, the other for 2 single gentlemen; a few day boarders wanted.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHed room to rent, with board, only $5.50 per week; also, day board at $4 per week.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT in suites or single, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. House has all the modern improvements.

84 THROOP-ST.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF front rooms to rent, with board, nearly opposite Jefferson Park, in a family of two. Use of barn if desired.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS room on second floor, with board for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; hot and cold water in room.

90 ASHLAND-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, FURnished, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

117 SOUTH HOYNE-ST., ½ BLOCK FROM Madison-st. cars—A large room, suited for two single gentlemen, with or without board. Terms moderate. Comfort and no style. Dinner, half past 6.

121 WALNUT-ST., BETWEEN WOOD AND Lincoln-sts.—To rent with board, nice square room, with closets, in good neighborhood; private family; gas and water, for gent and wife or 2 gents. Good table and home comforts; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

123 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, also a few day boarders wanted.

125 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished front room, with board suitable for three or four gentlemen; also, a few day boarders wanted.

126 THROOP-ST.—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, to responsible parties, with first-class board.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; location first-class, terms, $6 per week.

145 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SEVERAL day boarders can be accommodated.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—First-class board at from $6 to $10 per week transient, $2; day board, $5.

159 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be accommodated with good board and good room.

164 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LOWER FRONT parlor to rent; also small room; first-class day board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished room for two gentlemen; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, with board, $6 per week. Day board, $4.

176 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent.

177 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

187 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, pleasant back room, suitable for two gents. Also a few day boarders accommodated.

194 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.—GOOD BOARD and neatly furnished rooms for a few more boarders, at very reasonable rates.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE pleasant front room, with large closet; good table board.

202 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders can be accommodated. Table first-class.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room to rent, with or without board. Table boarders accommodated.

224 FULTON-ST.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN find pleasant rooms and board in a private family.

226 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT room to rent, with board, in a private family, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, a front room suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

230 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICE SUITE of front rooms with board, for four gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE NICEly furnished room to rent, with board, at reasonable rates.

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—CENTRAL House Transient $1.50 per day; day board [illegible] per week also room for a few permanent boarders.

243 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated, also a good furnished room for rent, with or without board.

245 WEST POLK-ST.—PRAIRIE STATE House can accommodate a few more boarders at low rates.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

257 WEST HARRISON-ST.—GOOD ROOMS and board for a few gents; also unfurnished room for man and wife, near street cars; terms reasonable.

259 WEST LAKE-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

262 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—JUST OPENed—First-class boarding by the day or week; terms reasonable.

263 WARREN-AV.—WEST SIDE, BOARD and rooms, modern improvements, first-class neighborhood. Barn if desired.

294 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with or without board. All modern conveniences. Pleasant home for persons willing to pay for such.

296 WEST HARRISON-ST.—ROOM AND board for two gentlemen; also accommodate single gentlemen; accommodations first class.

299 WEST LAKE-ST.—JUST OPENED. A new boarding house, the cleanest and coolest place on West Side, corner Carpenter and Lake-sts.; pleasantly surrounded with shade; can accommodate transient or permanent boarders; gas and bathroom.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST., A FRONT HALL room, with board for one gentleman.

303 WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR CARPENTER—Furnished rooms with board.

310 WEST HARRISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board only $5.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ONE NICE suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board.

331 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BOARDERS wanted, in a private family.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with board, a single front room.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE airy front room, nicely furnished, with first-class board. References required.

337 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders wanted; references required.

341 FULTON-ST.—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or together; pleasant location; 3 minutes walk from Randolph-st. cars.

344 WEST HARRISON-ST.—TWO OR THREE respectable young men can find lodging, and board if required, in a private family.

347 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

351 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—2 SPLENDID unfurnished front rooms; single gentlemen preferred.

361 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO FURnished rooms, suitable for three young men, with board; also a few day boarders accommodated.

372 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO OR THREE boarders can find a pleasant home.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEgant suite of front rooms, with gas, hot and cold water, closets, &c.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board for 2 gentlemen, desirable front room, location and everything first-class.

401 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, pleasant front room well furnished, with first-class board.

413 WEST MONROE-ST.—3 FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen; 2 single ones. Table first-class.

413 WEST MADISON-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with room and first-class board; $7 per week.

433 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A COUPLE OF boarders wanted.

450 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—GOOD BOARD, with a nicely furnished room, for two.

458 WEST TAYLOR-ST.—ACCOMMODATION for one or two gentlemen; bedroom off front parlor, with or without board.

469 FULTON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; near Union Park; terms reasonable.

550 HUBBARD-ST.—A NEWLY-FURNISHed front room, with board for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Union Park.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM and good board can be obtained at reasonable prices; fronting Union Park.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Furnished rooms, with first class board, for four single gentlemen, in house with all modern improvements; pleasant locality, &c.

600 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished, and board for two gentlemen. Hot and cold water in room.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished, with all modern improvements; first-class board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR to rent, with board, one block from Union Park. Terms moderate.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION Park—Large suites of unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and wives; house new, modern, and surrounded by large yard; the best location and accommodations in the city. Call and investigate inducements.

641 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR LINcoln—Gentleman and wife or two gents can be accommodated with very desirable rooms and board, or partial board, with small private family.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE FRONT parlor to rent, with or without board; also barn to rent.

698 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN LINCOLN and Robey—A large unfurnished front room, with board.

ABERDEEN HOUSE—NOS. 26, 28, AND 30 Aberdeen-st., West Side, first-class private boarding hotel; most desirable location in the city; out of the dust, and smoke, and noise. Parties can enjoy the comforts of home and the convenience of a first-class hotel. Terms moderate. A. H. TODD, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT ROOM AND LARGE CLOSET over back parlor at 96 West Washington-st., for gentleman and wife, with board. Address T 49, Tribune office.

BOARDERS WANTED AT 274 BLUE ISLAND-av.

NEAR UNION PARK—AN ELEGANT FRONT room, with board, handsomely furnished, to gent and wife, or two gents, in private family; large grounds, etc. Address A 8, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

NEAR UNION PARK—I WILL BOARD AN agreeable young lady, with references, in my family, at a moderate price. Address H 50, Tribune office.

ONE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE ROOM UNfurnished, with or without board in private family on Washington-st., two blocks east of Union Park. Address C 63, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE—NEAR PARK—WE HAVE A NO. 1 house and nice grounds, and would take a first class family of 3 to 4 persons to board with us for company; rooms unfurnished. Address A 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW BOARDERS; AT 72 WEST Madison-st.; prices $4 to $7.

North Side.

192 SOPHIA-ST.—CARPENTERS, MASONS and others, can find good board with reasonable prices.

WILLIAMS HOTEL, 59 AND 61 EAST KINzie-st., near the Northwestern and Galena depots is rebuilt and fitted up in good style for travellers. Board, $2 per day.

Country.

A LADY HAVING LARGE HOUSE AT Riverside would like to accommodate a few gentlemen at from $10 to $12 per week; 3 minutes walk from depot. MRS. [illegible].

A FEW BOARDERS WANTED AT HYDE Park in small family; convenient to steam or street cars. Pleasant rooms with use of bath room. Room 8, 503 Wabash-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SMALL FAMily can obtain good board in a pleasant country residence by applying to F. S. WEBSTER, at City National Bank.

BOARDERS WANTED IN AURORA—A PLEASant home in a private family; large rooms, closets, etc.; large yard filled with shade and fruit trees. References required. Address P O Box 338.

COUNTRY BOARD AT SOUTH EVANSTON, in a private family, for two gentlemen and wives; large, pleasant rooms furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable; references given and required. Address, P 40, Tribune office.

EVANSTON—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, can secure a good boarding place at Evanston by applying to C. T. VAN VLIET, 54 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and furnished room at $20 in private family. Address A 43, Tribune office.

BOARDING—A YOUNG COUPLE, WITH NO children will board a gentleman and wife. An agreeable couple will find a pleasant home. No other boarders. Terms very reasonable. Address for particulars J K, 203 East Washington-st.

FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with the very best of board and pleasant rooms, at $7 apiece, by addressing B 54, Tribune office.

ONE FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE. HOT AND cold water, second floor and large back room with closets, for parties of gentlemen or man and wife. Good board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMily, for young man and brother, age [illegible]; must be on West side. Address M 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND one child, on South side Cottage Grove preferred; room furnished; 6 o'clock dinners; references exchanged. Terms must be reasonable. Address, stating location and price, H 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM, OR rooms, in a good quiet locality; the South Side preferred, with or without board. Small family and reciprocal society appreciated. Location, terms, etc. Q 43, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms (South Side), with board, for gentleman and wife; unfurnished with the exception of carpets. References given and required. Address J P, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BETWEEN Randolph and Adams-sts., west of Halsted, for a gentleman, wife and two sons; will furnish their own rooms. Address C 50, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, IN SMALL family, West or North side, within 20 or 30 minutes' walk of LaSalle-st. tunnel. Address G 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; good accommodation, South Side, east of State; mention price and location. Address G 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR TWO children, boy and girl, ages 12 and 14. Address, stating terms, S 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A private family. Address G 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH board for husband, wife, and little boy. References exchanged. Address, stating terms for one week. X 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PLAIN private family where there are few or no other boarders, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Washington-st. tunnel. Address B 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN IN A private family, either with or without room; also board for horse and carriage. Address A 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, in a private family where there no other boarders. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Y 12, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, and located, within 1 mile of Sherman House, for a gentleman; private family preferred, with or without board. Address, giving location and terms, G 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, where there are but few or no other boarders. Private family preferred. Will furnish our own room. Address giving location and price, X 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A small family, near corner of Halsted and Monroe-sts. Address, stating terms, H H K, 110 South Halsted-st.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD BY GENTLEman and wife in private or small family. Terms not to exceed $60 per month. Best of references given. Address L 35, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN (ONE of whom wishes breakfast and tea only) in private family, on West Side, east of Throop and south of Madison-st.; unexceptionable references. Address PERMANENT, Carrier 16.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family, where there are no other boarders; West or South Side; terms must be moderate. Address R M, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF STATE, nicely furnished room, with board, for gentleman, wife, and child 4 years old. Terms must be moderate. Would rent a small, neatly furnished house at a low figure. Address Lock Box 547, city.

MACHINERY.

AMES ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Forsyth's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 8 AND 10 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STAtionary engine, cylinder 9x18, having run but a few months and is in perfect order. Apply at Chicago Steam Engine Works, southeast corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECONDhand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x14, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x24, upright steam engine.
One new 7x12 horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 25 HORSE ENGINE, 2 CYLINder, one 25 and one 4-horse power, with boiler, cheap. R. GLOTZ, 259 Third-av.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, a large 2 story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, and some wood working machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain, for cash. Can be seen at 733 State-st.

HAND PRESSES, PUNCHES, AND DIES CONstantly on hand, and made to order, by the Chicago Machine and Tool Company, 29 and 31 North Jefferson-st., up stairs.

LATHE TO RENT—INQUIRE AT NO. 9 NORTH Jefferson-st.

ROLLING MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE—Having disposed of the ground upon which the Duquesne Iron Works are built, we offer for sale the machinery contained therein, to be delivered on or before the 1st of September next, consisting in part of complete Merchant iron mills, 8, 10, and 16, trains, sheet iron and nail trains, forge of 24 furnaces, with Burden's squeezers, muck rolls, and large steam hammer. Also, nail factory of 72 machines with modern appliances, and spring and axle factories. Apply to or address COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., Sixteenth-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND IRON planer, 4 foot beds, cheap. Address K 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 12 TO 15 H. P. SECOND-HAND Portable Engine, in good running order. Address HENNING & BRO., Box 57, Waterloo, Ind.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS EDNA MORRISON: PLEASE inform a friend where you are to be found. Address P 42, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A. C. BURDICK: IF IN CHICAgo, send address to cousin Lyman. Address G 11, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO wished a person to come off opera car Tuesday evening, May 4, State-st., send his address to V 57, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF A. P. BENDER IS STILL IN Chicago he will please call or send his address to MISS L. M. BENDER, 340 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED gentleman, desires correspondence with a widow, between 30 and 40 years of age, with a view to marriage. Address V 55, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS AND in a good business wishes to form the acquaintance of an accomplished widow lady with a view to matrimony. Address S 53, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—C 95—YOURS RECEIVED TOO late to meet you Thursday at 6 p. m., May 30; write again to same address.

PERSONAL—FLORA KITTY BENNETT please send address to E. W. BENNETT, 390 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WILL GEO. C. ROGERS, CONtractor, call on MRS. SNOW, at 151 South Halsted-st., formerly 84 School-st.

PERSONAL—A WIDOWER, MIDDLE-AGED, pleasantly situated, would like to form the acquaintance of some respectable young lady or widow, with a view to matrimony. Address K 97, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—G. "FLATS" ARE PLENTY, BUT you have not picked one up this time. YOU KNOW WHO.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN H. STRAIGHT IS STILL in city, and will address F 94, Tribune office, he may hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—F: IF AGREEABLE, DINE WITH me at the hour and place last appointed. S.

PERSONAL—G H: CAME TOO LATE. APpoint another meeting. Direct B 96, Tribune office, June 10.

PERSONAL—FER: YOU WILL BE REQUIRED 24th. Will protect you. [illegible]

PERSONAL—VAN MYERS: BE HERE 20TH, sure. [illegible]

PERSONAL—WILL MARY TAYLOR, WHO escaped before the fire at 232 LaSalle-st., let a friend hear of her at 554 Wabash-av.?

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TWO LOTS, VERY CHEAP; FIRST-class neighborhood, Sangamon-st., near Van Buren. Apply to J. W. MORRISON, 294 West Adams-st.

TO LEASE—THAT SPLENDID SITE EAST ON Dearborn and south on Madison-st., 42x120 feet—corner of a 16-foot alley, and the same in rear. For particulars apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK IN REAR OF CENTRAL Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on the premises.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—40 FEET front on North Branch, between Harness and Division-sts., on the terms, from one to five years. Apply to JACOB TROM, 65 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO IS WELL ACquainted with gents' furnishing goods trade in this city; none need apply unless they can show a good business record and bring first class recommendations. Good salary to the right man. Address C A F, care Carrier No. 13.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A HARDWARE store. Apply at 311 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN A1 HARDWARE ENTRY AND bill clerk; no other need apply; good salary will be paid. Address U 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT SHIPLEY & HARRISS' TEA house, 174 South Desplaines-st., a young man who understands the tea business. Must have a good address, and bring unquestionable city references. To the right man, a splendid chance.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN FOR a crockery house; only men posted in the business need answer. Q 78 Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL SOMETHING new at stoves; to the right kind of men a good thing. Call Monday morning, at 66 and 67 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT GROCERY CLERK, to take orders and collect; one who speaks German preferred; must come well recommended. Apply at N. MARTIN'S, 667 State-st., corner Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A CIGAR STORE; ONE who wishes to learn the trade preferred. Inquire at place, 32 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, ONE SPEAKing German preferred. Apply at 245 West Lake-st.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A FIRST-CLASS RETail grocery. One who can solicit orders and not afraid of work. One acquainted in district bounded by Wood, Jackson, Leavitt-sts. and Park-av. preferred. Address with full name and references B 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL boot and shoe salesman. None but a first-class man need reply. Address, with full name, X 94 Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIPPING clerk; must be familiar with the sash and door business. Apply Monday morning. GOSS & PHILLIPS Manufacturing Company, corner Clark and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPer; must be a rapid penman, quick and accurate, and not afraid to work. Address for two days giving reference, and stating salary expected, W 85, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IN AN ORNAMENTAL PLASTERer's shop, a good boy; one who understands the business preferred. Inquire of BYRNE & O'BRIEN, 67 and 69 Miller-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER AND ORnamenter; steady employment for one year or longer to a good hand. None but a skillful workman need apply. Telegraph to J. M. RHODES, Covington, Ind.

WANTED—TWO FLOORMEN, AT BLACKsmith shop 354 Blue Island av.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH. APPLY at MURRAY & BAKER'S, 109 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS PLUMBERS, at KEERNAN & CO.'S 469 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARRIAGE-TRIMmers to work at our factory at Austin. MILLAR & PARSONS, 75 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 244 AND 246 WEST POLK-ST., three cabinet-makers and one shaper hand.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT THE FREAR Stone Works, foot of Thirty-seventh-st.; steady inside job guaranteed.

WANTED—5 CARPENTERS MONDAY MORNing. Apply to JOHN M. ST. JOHN, 30 Douglas Place.

WANTED—2 GOOD FINISHERS, MONDAY morning. D. F. BACON, State and Twenty-first-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD CABINET-MAKER AND repairer, permanent situation for a steady, sober man, at BURTON'S furniture store, 226 Blue Island av.

WANTED—100 GOOD SHIP CARPENTERS, steady work and highest of wages, and prompt pay in cash. For information inquire at 15½ South Franklin-st. THAYER & GREGORY, Sheboygan, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPEtent to take charge of and run an iron foundry. Address X 76 Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS MOULDERS. JOHN MCARTHUR, 70 to 80 Erie-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—ONE GOOD TRIMmer and two good framers. Apply at 78 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE UPholsterers. Apply to A. L. HALE & BRO., 10 to 14 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A COOK CAPABLE OF COOKING for fifty boarders. The very best wages; man or woman. 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE TRIMMER, ALSO, a man who has worked at it some to learn the trade. Apply to F. P. WALLIS & CO., Clinton, Wis., or BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 207 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD ZINC SPINNER AT ZINC Ornamental Works. Steady employment. No. 164 Chicago-av.

WANTED—FOUR MEN TO WORK AT STAVE machinery; coopers preferred. Also two boys. Inquire for C. QUIGLEY at the Hatch House, to-day, between 3 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.; or at Factory, No. 63 East Indiana-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ON MONDAY, A GOOD SEWED boot maker, at 138 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family; wages $4. Apply at 394 Wabash-av., up stairs, or 21 Groveland Park.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKers. G. BRENSEN'S Carriage and Wagon Manufactory, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GOOD SINK MOULDER, AT 109 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MACHINISTS TO GO to Wisconsin. Apply at 144 West Lake-st., Room 5. TRUMBULL & CROVER.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WHITE shirt cutter can obtain a permanent situation at TOMLINSON & CO.'S, 143 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands sash, door and blind machinery, and who is fully competent to take charge of a shop. Also a good wood turner. Address, with references and terms, B 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED ROOFERS. Apply at factory 249 Newberry-av., between 6:30 and 7:30 a. m., Monday.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands working a turning lathe and can run other machinery. Apply at No. 18 Star Planing Mill, 367 to 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRASS FINISHERS. Apply at the Western Star Metal Co., 7 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A WOOD TURNER, AND A MAN to run a band saw. 60 Beach-st., corner Ewing, up stairs.

Coachmen.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN, WITH horses to act as foreman in a stable. A. EATON, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE CART TO DEliver coal. Must be acquainted with the business. Inquire Monday morning at 261 Twenty-second-st., corner Clark.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND TO HORSES and carriage, and make himself useful about house and grounds. Apply at 218 to 224 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RELIABLE ENERGETIC MEN AS canvassers. Call at 94 West Randolph-st., before 9 o'clock in morning and after 4 o'clock in evening.

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN, OR MAN and wife, for the country; man to understand farm work, woman for general housework; steady employment will be given to suitable parties. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 294, Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT children), man to attend garden and horses, wife to do washing and ironing. Apply at 109 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A STEADY AND SOBER MAN AS hostler; best city references required. Apply at 1168 Indiana av.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY, 250 RAILroad laborers for the North Pacific Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; fare and board furnished to the work, so hurry up with the baggage and apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A PIANO PLAYER, EITHER lady or gentleman, in basement saloon No. 1066 State-st.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 396 STATE-st. No. 1 colored boy to work around the house; he must come well recommended.

WANTED—ON MONDAY, JUNE 10, A MAN who is willing and able to attend furnace, and acquainted with machinery. Also, 2 girls not afraid of work, and accustomed to labelling preferred. Steady work to right parties, and fair pay. Apply at 60 South Water-st., No. 1, up-stairs, after 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITER AT J. T. WERNER'S dining-room; one that understands their business well. No Sunday work. Inquire at 21 Lake-st., corner Canal-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT waiter, at Tanner's Restaurant, 223 East Washington-st. Call early Monday morning.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS, must give good reference, can find a situation at M. KEING & CO.'S coal office, 470 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO DO INDOOR work, and wait on table, at 684 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD that can make himself useful in a meat and vegetable market. Inquire at 752 West Van Buren-st.; reference required.

WANTED—MONDAY MORNING, TWO FIRST-class canvassers, at 254 and 256 South Halsted-st. Room 3.

WANTED—FOUR BOYS TO PEDDLE TOY balloons. Apply in rear 163 West Lake-st., between 9 and 10 on Monday.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY OF 16 OR 18 YEARS, who lives with his parents. M. W. & F. LESTER, 1068 and 1070 State-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR WESTERN trade by an iron and steel house. One having familiarity with Western railroad trade preferred. Address stating salary, &c., IRON & STEEL, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 MEN TO WORK ON W. G. ALEXANDER & CO.'S steam brick yard, at St. Joseph, Mich. Wages, $2 per day. Take boat at Goodrich Dock.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY 75 RAIL road laborers for D. L. Wells; work at Leaner, Mich. Also, 3 foremen who have men. Fare and board furnished, come early, so bring your baggage to the office of CHRISTIAN & RING, 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT DRIVERS. None but good need apply. Iron Yard, corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN A MEAT market, one who understands driving a horse. Apply to 329 Fifth av. One acquainted in the city preferred.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN AS CANVASSERS at 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., up stairs. CHAS. H. LYON.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS AND CANvassers to sell our patent vise and saw set. One can make from $10 to $15 a day easily. Little Giant Vise and Saw Set Company, 62 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD LIFE ASSURANCE agents for Chicago, by an Eastern company; liberal commissions given. Address N 85, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, INTELLIGENT AND trustworthy office boy, of 15 or 16 years of age. Must be well acquainted with the city and can write and read. Also one of some kind, to enter [illegible] days. Both must come well recommended. Apply to HUNGERFORD & SMITH, printers, 17 to 23 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Wisconsin Central and North Pacific Railroads. Pay $2.00 to $2.25 per day. Fare and board advanced, 40 saw mill hands, $25 to $30 per month and board. Free fare. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 39 West Madison-st.

WANTED—WAITERS FOR HOTEL AND Restaurant (white men) at 287 Michigan-av. None but those that understand the business need apply.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN WHO would like to employ their evenings writing for a consideration. Address, in own hand writing, V 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—ANYONE HAVING A BALLARD, Sharp, or Winchester rifle, in good repair, that can be bought cheap, can find a customer by calling or addressing GEORGE, 212 East Randolph-st., down stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, not over 17 years old; must give references. Apply at 157 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer at northeast corner State and White-sts., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework in a family of 5. Apply at 889 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to go to Evanston; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Small family and good wages. 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Steady place and good wages, at 341 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework. Apply at 18 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also a girl to do second work and help take care of children. Apply on Monday, with references at 1039 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. German or Norwegian. Apply at 1323 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl to cook and do kitchen work. Good wages, and no washing. References required. Apply at 75 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a boarding house. German, Swede, or Norwegian, at 350 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN TO take care of a young babe. Apply immediately at 31 Bryant-av., near Douglas House.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; German preferred. Apply at 550 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 362 Butterfield-st. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY, for general housework at 356 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do other light work. Call or address 548 Warren-av.

WANTED—A CAPABLE COOK, WASHER, and ironer, at 1066 Indiana av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing, ironing, and general housework in a small family. A good home in pleasant location. Apply at 503 West Lake-st., opposite the park.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, WELLtrained housemaid. None need apply without the best of references. $4 a week given. Call at No. 50 Calumet-av., between hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO ENGAGE in light and honorable business, at 599 Wabash av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family. Must understand cooking, washing, and ironing thoroughly. A permanent place with best of wages. Address, with references, S A, care Tremont House.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GIRLS CAN get good situations in city or country, by calling at 94 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl and laundress; women that understand their business good wages will be given. Apply immediately. 120 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—2 SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRLS FOR general house work; wages no object. Apply at 163 West Adams-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FIRST AND SECOND. No. 18 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages; call early Monday morning at No. 8 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 469 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron. 1180 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby one year old. Apply at No. 1134 Michigan av., corner Thirtieth st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN COOKING and kitchen work. Norwegian or Swede preferred, at 163 Warren av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 449 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework. Apply at 392 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for two, at 233 West Randolph-st., up stairs. None but a good washer and ironer need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 396 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 62 East Hinsdale st.

WANTED—3 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS. The very highest wages given to competent girls; German preferred; come this morning. 1121 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY OF ONly two, at 75 Forrest-av. Swede or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good washer and ironer. 143 Lake-av.

WANTED—DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN girl wanted at boarding house 334 and 336 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD WAGES WILL BE PAID TO a competent girl to do general housework at 132 Twenty-fourth st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, to go to Evanston in a private family. Good wages and good home. Apply on Monday, between 10 and 2, at 171 South Canal-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 52 West Randolph-st. Mrs. SPRINGER.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 280 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND AN assistant, at 15 Eldridge court.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN ONE FAMILY IN Evanston; second girl for Kenwood; cooks for city and country. MRS. BATES 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR A SMALL family, to do housework, at 383 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, COOK AND SECOND girl. Germans preferred. 193 Ellis-av. Inquire from 10 to 12, Room 5, corner Madison and State.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, ACQUAINTED with the city trade, to sell furnishing goods; also men to sell goods on commission in the country.

WANTED—ONE GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL; one kitchen girl; one chambermaid. 113 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work; liberal wages paid. Apply at 132 North Union-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl, to do kitchen work, at 105 South Park-av.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, on vessels and boats, in country and city, at 50 Sherman-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY where a second girl is kept, a first class cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 333 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Swede preferred. Apply at No. 4 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 625 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN COOKING and kitchen work. Norwegian or Swede preferred at 163 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two; good reference required. Apply at 479 West Madison-st., west house.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron (general housework) at 448 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DININGroom girls at the Eagle Hotel, opposite Milwaukee depot.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 89 West Van Buren-st. [illegible]

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHIRT IRONERS, two collar ironers, one ladies' clothes ironer, and two first-class starchers, at ANDERSON'S Steam Laundry, northeast corner of State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—500 COMPETENT GIRLS, WITH references that never patronize Intelligence offices, to know that we only take first-class orders for hotels, restaurants, laundries, and private families. Apply at once at 128 West Monroe-st. Star Employment Agency. Highest wages paid.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL OF ANY NAtionality to do general house-work. Must be good washer and ironer. Good wages will be paid. 469 Fulton st.

WANTED—30 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to Mrs. WARREN, 1458 State-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOTELS, BOARDING houses and first-class private families in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1200 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 194 Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Apply for two days at 1138 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, GERMAN, SWEDISH or Norwegian. One to do kitchen work, the other second work. 1448 Indiana av., between Thirty first and Thirty-second-sts.

WANTED—MORE DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT the Revere House; also a good dish-washer. 610 Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate boarding house; kitchen girl kept. Call Monday, prepared to go to work, at 166 West Adams.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS ON the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines. Apply at once to BURNHAM & FLANNERY, 398 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESSES—40 CACTUS braid sewers work given out to good hands. 368 State-st. E. J. TURNER.

WANTED—TWENTY FIVE GIRLS TO SEW by hand on shop coats. Apply at 158 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SHIRT MAKERS; steady work on white shirts, at 364 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON SINGER MAchine. Call at 134 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Address W 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS, AT WEBBER & HARKIN, 89 West Madison-st.

WANTED—STITCHERS FOR FINE LADIES' upper Howe or Singer machine, at 641 South Canal-st.

WANTED—CACTUS HAT SEWERS, AT TURRINGTONS, 368 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—SIX MACHINE HANDS AND SIX finishers to work on Singer's Sewing Machine. Apply at 573 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS. Apply on Monday morning. Mrs. JOHN R. NIBLO, 343 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT BOSOM maker and operator on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. None other need apply. JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Shirt Manufacturer, 602 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD DRESS MAKERS. Steady place and good pay. HOTCHKISS, PALMER & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS at Mrs. SALISBURY'S Dressmaking Parlors, 342 West Madison-st., corner May.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, none others need apply. A. SCHULTZ, manufacturer of ladies' underwear, aprons, and children's fancy goods, 78 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER; AN ATTRACTive young lady preferred; must have business qualifications and competent to act as head of a house. To the right person a good position and salary will be paid. Address P. O. Box 597.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE GIRLS—bookbinders. None but experienced hands need apply, at 56 West Adams-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS, AT EVANSTON, TO take charge of the Evanston Laundry. Highest wages paid. None but those thoroughly experienced in every branch of the business need apply. Address W. H. SOMMERS, Evanston.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—TWO SALESLADIES AT J. NEWMAN'S Corset Store. Call at 124 Twenty-second-st. Also, one in the West Monroe-st. One that understands stamping preferred. J. NEWMAN.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, STEADY, SHIRT ironer, Monday next, at Boston Laundry, 237 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO PUT UP PERFUMERY, one having had experience preferred; also one who is neat and expert to learn; the right one will find a good situation. Address Y 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 FANCY IRONERS AND 8 GOOD shirt ironers, at Sheldon's Steam Laundry, 186 Fourth av.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC LADY TO travel with Mrs. Livingstone, to assist in establishing agents for her new French system of cutting. The best chance ever offered. The right one can clear from $50 to $75 per week. Call at 264 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GENTEEL YOUNG LADY CLERK in real estate office. Must understand drawing and write a plain hand. References required. Address in own hand writing, and state lowest wages expected.

WANTED—TWO SHIRT IRONERS, 2 LADY clothes ironers, 1 fluter on machine. Wages on shirts, and for first class fluter $12 per week, at WILLISTON & CO.'S Laundry Office, 160 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS ON NEW shirts. Those who worked in Eastern laundries preferred. Apply at 596 Cottage Grove av.

WANTED—2 FIRST CLASS IRONERS; WAGES $9 per week. 1010 State-st. WHELAN'S Laundry.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREWOMAN TO take full charge of a laundry. Address Box 222, P. O.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook a second girl, and a dining-room girl, to go to the country for the summer. Apply at 271 West Randolph st., first door up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OR WIDOW TO attend a bakery. Inquire at 107 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A LADY NURSE FOR 2 OR 3 weeks an elderly person preferred. Address, stating compensation required per week, A 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN STARCHERS AND WASHers, at Chinese Laundry, 107 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RELIABLE COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, and man of means; old accounts settled and bad accounts looked up. Address Wadsworth Building, Northeastern Mutual Life Insurance Company office, East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 464 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, MUSIC, AND magazines. CHAPIN & CO., 50 East Harrison.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT Dr. John Phillips has a very large assortment of Brazilian pebble spectacles for sale which he suits by inspection of the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

I WANT ESTIMATES ON FIRST-CLASS JOB of plastering; also brick job now ready. Will pay mostly cash, balance, lot; at low cash price good house and buggy or carpenter work. Apply this a.m. 9 o'clock. Shop, corner of State and Thirty-fifth-st.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 531.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR OLD books and libraries at BALDWIN'S Original Cheap Book Store, No. 45 East Harrison-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A RESERVOIR flouring mill good water-power on railroad in Illinois, Missouri, or Iowa. Address KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate Agents, 42 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SUFFERERS FROM LOCAL WEAKness to hire electric Pocket Batteries, and how to use them, at 120 West Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer, a few more families by the day or week. Call or address 651 State st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SHOWcase. Address 383 Fourth-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND JEWELRY FOR sale cheap at LIPMAN'S loan office, 27 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GROCER, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business, has some means, and is a live man, to rent one of the best sites in the South Division for his trade. Bring store No. 421, under United States Hotel, southeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty first-st., with shelving and drawers complete. Rent low. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WHO is anxious to make lots of money with little outlay, to establish himself in the news, notion, and cigar trade at that most conspicuous corner store, No. 413, under United States Hotel, southeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty first-st. Rent quite low. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER to set up shop in that neat store, No. 415 connected with the office of the United States Hotel, now filled with guests, at the southeast corner of Cottage Grove av. and Thirty first-st. Cheap rent. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GOLD WATCH AND chain and a first-class sewing-machine, or either, as first payment on a very desirable lot, 100 feet from southwest of city limits. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF SOUR ALE OR beer; all communications confidential. Address D 43, Tribune office.

WALL PAPERS SELLING AT COST. STORE to rent. Fixtures for sale. 624 State-st.

WANTED—TO HARD WOOD LUMBER Manufacturers—I wish to contract for 200,000 feet clear white wood, full inch in thickness delivered at my factory 663 and 665 State-st., Chicago. Address as above, stating price. C. G. UDELL.

WANTED—CARPENTER WORK, FOR WHICH I wish to put in horse, buggy, and harness, and balance in cash. THEO. F. CONKEY, 279½ Madison-st.

WANTED—LARD KETTLE, PRESS, AND cooler, also sausage machine and stuffer, together or separate at 460 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, some copying to do evenings. Address E, Room 12, City Hall.

WORK FOR MEN AND BOYS. APPLY AT 341 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND LADY agents to learn Cornwell's Self Fitting Dress Chart at 363 West Madison-st. Our agents make $25 a week.

WANTED—PARTY TO BUILD HOUSE WORTH about $1,500 taking Austin lots, $1,000, balance cash. Address Z 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—OLD GLASS AND CROCKERY crates. Apply at office of Chicago Terra Cotta Company, rear of 218 Wabash av.

WANTED—MARRIED WOMAN, GERMAN preferred, to live in basement and take care of building for rent and fuel. 450 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, TO MOVE; must be in good condition and cheap. Address, with price and description of house, Z 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, ladies' and gents' washing, or family washing. 10 North Bucker-st.

WANTED—TWELVE YOUNG CHICAGO LAdies, of the highest respectability, between the ages of 12 and 18, to join an artist club. Address, with reference, Z 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO LEARN Scotch dancing, by a first-class teacher. State terms. Address K 83 Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH INST., BEtween Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. on Indiana-av., or between Indiana-av. and State-st. on Thirty-second-st. an old black pocketbook containing from $15 to $20. Said pocketbook belongs to a poor seamstress, who will suitably reward the finder, at the drug store corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.

LOST—A ROAN, THIN COW, POINTS OF horns broken off, one shorter than the other. The finder will be rewarded by returning her. PETER DUFF, Twenty-second-st., west of Blue Island-av.

LOST—ON MAY 28, A DARK BROWN BOBtailed horse, with a pearl on his right eye and cockles on his legs. Any person finding him and returning him to Mrs. O'BRIEN, near Wentworth and Egan-avs. will be rewarded.

LOST—ON RANDOLPH ST. CAR, BETWEEN St. John's place and Clinton-st., pocketbook containing child's charm and small amount of money. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to R. A. WESCOTT, 68 West Adams-st.

LOST—BETWEEN THE HAVEN SCHOOL AND Metropolis Hotel, a small, blue-enamelled locket containing two portraits. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Metropolis Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY WEEK, A GOLD SLEEVE button, form of shell, with L. engraved on it. Please address L. A. LIGHTENHOME, 364 West Washington-st.

LOST—JUNE 3 POCKETBOOK CONTAINING, among other papers, express license 520. Liberal reward if returned to W. J. RALPH, 213 State-st.

LOST—SMALL RED COW, WITH ONE HORN broken. The finder will be rewarded by returning to E. GRAY, 51 North Carpenter-st.

LOST—ON A MADISON-ST. CAR, BETWEEN State and Market, a tortoise shell chain bracelet with a gold pendant. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to COBB'S LIBRARY, 471 Wabash-av.

LOST—TUESDAY P. M., POCKET BOOK CONtaining $335 in bank notes, and a promissory note of $24 [illegible] between Nos. 25 and 124 North Canal-st.; the finder will receive $100 by delivering same at office of W. J. BARNEY, No. 204½ Lake-front.

LOST—A LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, CONtaining two $20 bills and one $5 bill. Finder will confer a favor on a poor woman by returning it to No. 111 West White-st., as it is all the money she had in the world.

FOUND—ON WOOD-ST., NEAR WASHINGton-av., small portmonnaie containing small amount of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. D. PRATT, 511 West 12th-st.

ESTRAY—TAKEN UP LAST THURSDAY evening on South Park-av., bay mare, which owner can have by proving property, etc. 16 Gaze-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD—FROM my residence on the 5th of May, 2 cows, a red and white, with a hole in the right ear, and the other a dark gray low weed. Any information will be thankfully received at 383 North Halsted-st., by MRS. BRANNON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE LARGE GRAY horse and one medium-sized horse, with white stripe on the face. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery. Address the information at 141 West Washington-st., Chicago, or at Austin, Cook County, Ill. GEORGE A. PHILBRICK.

STRAYED—ON JUNE 2 A LARGE BLACK Newfoundland dog. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return him to 1047 Adams-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A BRINDLE BULLterrier dog; answers to name of Jack. The above reward will be paid on his return to private stable on Cass st., between Ontario and Erie-sts.

$5 REWARD—LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST day of May, a small yellow terrier slut. Anyone returning the same to 53 Calumet-av. will be rewarded.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY WILLIAM MUELLER, 462 South Halsted-st. on return of a small cylinder silver watch, with gold rims; lost last Wednesday near Reuben and Halsted-sts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE. CONsignments solicited immediately, while the demand is good. Money advanced. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants (established 1865), 85 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK—50,000 EXCELLENT OLD brick for sale, by JONAS HUTCHINSON, 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN REAR OF 120 EAST ADAMS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—PORTLAND CEMENT OF J. B. White Bros., London, England. FAGMSTECHER, HAINES & CO., 62 South Desplaines-st.

10,000 OR 15,000 OLD BRICK FOR SALE, [illegible], cleaned and piled, convenient for carting. Room 20, 104 West Madison-st.

300,000 GOOD BRICK FOR SALE, IN quantities to suit, at Sands' Brewery, corner Pearson and Pine-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 239 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FAMILIAR with such business position in several cities and loan office, or as correspondent or private Secretary to an individual or firm. Address L 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; best of references; security given if required. Address W. HUTCHINSON, 123 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GROcery or tea store, four years' experience with the business; city and Canadian references. Address H. BRAMM, 15 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (colored) as bookkeeper or as an assistant at books; or I will serve in any other responsible capacity for some genteel and business like firm. I can furnish first class references in every respect. Address P 8 Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN WISHES an engagement with some Chicago house as stock man, and is willing to travel some of the time; has had fifteen years experience in cutlery, guns, and gun materials; has travelled for a number of years West and Northwest; speaks English and German; can give A1 reference. Address, for one week A. K., care of C. W. & W. C. Dickel, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Fifth-av., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from the country, as clerk or porter in some wholesale house preferred; has a good education, and can bring good city references. Address HIRSH BARKIS, 160 West Monroe st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT accountant of long experience and steady capacity as book-keeper for a first-class house. Address P 9 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant book-keeper, or almost anything; would like part outside work. Well acquainted with the city. Address F. L. E., 353 West Randolph-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER who can give first-class references as to character and workmanship. For information, address W. L. MASON, P. O. Box 106 Jacksonville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BRICKYARD to set and burn bricks; has had twenty years experience. Address W. B. 660 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY AND sober young man as electric plater and gilder. L 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS machinist and engineer; is well posted in machinery. Address No. 78 Union-st. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OF bricklayers, by an experienced man, who is a good draughtsman. Address T W C, 778 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL shirt-cutter. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a sash, doors and blinds factory; have had two years' experience as house builder; only steady work desired. Address, for five days, C O, No. 14 Vine-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some kind of shop to learn a trade; steady work desired. Address, for one week, C H, No. 18 Vine-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17, TO learn sign painting. Please address N, 78 Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE A FIRST-class private carriage, by a strictly temperate No. 1 horseman and careful driver. Address J. F. BUNGER, 247 North Clark st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman, good references, 7 years' experience. Address F 27 Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman (married), who understands the care of horses thoroughly, in health or sickness. Is a practical driver single or double, and a first class horseman. Understands clipping and singeing, and all the routine of stable business. Unexceptionable city references. Address R, care Dillon Bros., horseshoers, 387 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands his business, and can give first-class city references. X 72 Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN thoroughly posted in the grain trade, competent to attend to correspondence, business on 'Change or office duties. Address BUSINESS, care Chicago Board of Trade.

SITUATION WANTED—A SALESMAN WISHes an engagement with some Chicago house as stock man, and is willing to travel some of the time; has had 15 years experience in cutlery, guns and gun materials, has travelled for a number of years West and Northwest. Speaks English and German. Can give A1 reference. Address, for one week, A. K., care of C. W. & W. C. Dickel, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Fifth-av., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE grocery house, a responsible position as manager, buyer, or salesman, by a competent and reliable man of 12 years experience, large and valuable acquaintance in city and country, first class city references. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SOBER YOUNG man as packer or porter in a dry goods store, or in a china and glass store. L 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WELL posted in this city as teamster at some light work; best of city references given if required. Address CHARLES P. GILBERT, 215 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man in some responsible position as salesman, cashier, manager, superintendent, or agent of any first-class business. Acquainted thoroughly with many business men in Chicago. First-class city references and testimonials. Address L 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SUPERINTEND work by a thoroughly competent mechanic. Is familiar with the erection of heavy frames for mill purposes, with any construction bridges, trestle work, etc. Is a first-class draughtsman. Best of references. Address Q 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thorough scholar; teacher or correspondent of English, German, French or Italian, wishes for employment, no matter what capacity. Address L 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART ACTIVE boy, good at figures, lives at home can give best of references. Y 38 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVing few wishes to invest the same in some good business house in the city, where he will have constant employment and a fair interest for his money. He is generally handy, and writes a fair hand. Address M 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS draughtsman in mapping, and who is skilled in architectural drawings, etc. Address W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man; willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Address N 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SHORT-HAND amanuensis by a young man. Address K 36 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHman, by a steady, honest man; best of city references. Address 389 South Clark-st. R. BALEY.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE CARRIAGE, delivery wagon, or tend in a store, bar-tender, light or dry goods or grocery, or in a wholesale liquor store. Address E 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), to take care of horses and do general house work. Address P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls to do second work in a private family. Inquire at 47 Sedgwick-st., near Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RETIRED young girl, in a private family, as a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Inquire in the rear of No. 272 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN to do general work of small family. Call Monday at 3 Noble-st., near Kinzie; good wages.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A SMALL family or to do second work. Call at 188 Johnson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD FEMALE cook, hotel or restaurant. Inquire at 142 Ontario-st., between Wells and Franklin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD GIRLS for private families and boarding houses, help on hand. 1458 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPEtent girls, one as cook and one as second girl; both in one family; good references given. Apply at MRS. RUFUS HIGGINS' Intelligence Office, No. 371 West Lake st. Twenty good girls wanted at above office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKING AND second work, in a private family. Call Monday at 147 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do dining room or second work. Call at 89 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced girl to do second work or general housework in small family. 513 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family; can furnish reference from her last place. Call at 832 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch widow woman, with one child 3 years old, to do general housework in a small private family; child no trouble. Address E 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do second work or general housework, in a small private family. Apply at 127 North Hurst-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable young woman; would take whole charge in a hotel or restaurant. Apply at No. 83 Sixteenth-st., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. on Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOTELS AND restaurants supplied with help on applying to Mrs. WARREN, 1458 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and sewing. Apply at 139 Carpenter-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLINER AND dressmaker, in a first-class establishment. Inquire at 681 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, as travelling companion to a lady; no objections to a child. Address V 62, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ADVERTISER, employment at her own home, in any kind of needlework, shops, families. 1000 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH LADY, as housekeeper in a first-class family. Call at 139 West May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a widow lady, prefer a small family; references given by addressing A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS housekeeper; best of city reference given. Address H 47 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUcation and refinement, as housekeeper, or companion, in a respectable family. Address R 42, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young healthy woman. Can be seen at 241 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DEsires writing in an office, or copying to do at home. Address N 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, in a family of one; no objection to a child. Please call on Monday, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., at 141 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, in a bakery or confectionery, as clerk. Address H M W, 166 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to go out working by the day. Call at or address, 407 Wentworth-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, [illegible] in the city, to attend reception room in a photograph gallery; can retouch negatives, or as clerk in a [illegible]. Address or call from 9 to 10 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., STRANGER, [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE; [illegible]

RELIGION.

Indignant Layman on the Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

Statement of the Designs of the Church of the Divine Maternity.

The U. P. C. Church and the Temperance People.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

LETTERS.

THE METHODIST BOOK-CONCERN FRAUDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Methodist Book-Concern muddle has reached an inglorious end. In common with thousands of the laity of the Church, who relied upon the statements of the *Christian Advocate*,—the official organ of the Methodist Church,—I was led to believe the allegations of fraud gross exaggerations; I am now satisfied that the half has not been told, and never will be. I have carefully watched the proceedings of the General Conference, and those of the Special Committee, and have been forced to the conclusion that there has been a predetermined purpose to shield the chief offender, and minify the frauds. To accomplish these ends, money and official influence have been largely used; and to some extent they have succeeded.

It appears that two accountants were employed to examine the books of the Concern,—J. A. [illegible], of New York, and J. P. Kilbreth, of Cincinnati. The latter, it is now admitted, acted as apologist for the defrauders. Indeed, his report bears upon its face evidence of that. He admits the fact of fraud, and, in the same breath, apologizes for the defrauders, and thus has burdened what he is pleased to call an "examination." Mr. Gunn has presented an array of facts that has literally annihilated the tergiversations of Mr. Kilbreth, and demonstrated frauds of the most gigantic dimensions. He proves to demonstration that the reports to the Annual Conferences of the condition and business of the Book Concern have falsified the facts for about [illegible] years; that, "in some instances, the assets have been underestimated; in others, the liabilities have been overstated; and, in others, both liabilities and assets have been incorrectly stated." This masterly report has forced from the leaders in the General Conference the unwilling admission that the frauds have amounted to several hundred thousand dollars. A leading member of that body has said that, but for the exposure of these crimes by the secular press, the whole affair would have been covered with ecclesiastical whitewash. This whole business is most discreditable. The pulpit and the press of the Methodist Church have been foremost in denouncing frauds in political and commercial life wherever they have occurred; but, when the [illegible] is found in the very shadow of the Church's [illegible], efforts are made, first to cover it, and, when that has failed, the crime is mitigated by whitewashing the chief offenders. The fact is, the Book Concern has been, for a series of years, little less than the headquarters of a set of speculators. The Agents are acquitted of all blame; but the Committee say, there is "no reasonable evidence" that they have been guilty of fraud! The fact that they have accumulated immense [illegible] seems not to have suggested the probability of wrong-doing. If the administration of the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern is a sample of the administration of public charities and religious institutions generally, the Christian public may well pause until they get more satisfactory information in regard to the purposes for which contributions are used. J. M. B.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 4, 1871.

THE WOMAN'S CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Some inquiry has been excited and perhaps some honest inquiry, as to our motives in forming a church from which men are excluded. Our object is not to found a secret society, but to accomplish a moral and religious work; perhaps for the sake of the work, we ought to make a public explanation.

Our purpose in founding such a church is to [illegible] truths and to discuss moral questions that are not so well suited to a mixed audience of men and women; nevertheless, if our work succeeds, we shall have public lectures or discourses, and men will be invited to join us as they come to understand and to recognize the importance of our work.

Our purpose is to discuss important questions concerning the right generation of humanity, [illegible] that lie at the foundation of the worst sins and vices of society, questions which concern women more deeply than men, inasmuch as women have always borne and must bear the heaviest responsibility in the generation of humanity. We propose to discuss the questions in the light of scientific truth, to seek to understand and obey the laws of maternity.

We have been asked why we do not organize a society instead of a church for this work. We [illegible] that no society less binding and sacred than a church would answer our purpose at all. As we wish to counteract [illegible] loose, immoral, irreligious tendencies of the day, it would not be wise to hold our work loosely, and with no foundation to stand upon. We must bind ourselves to some well-established moral and religious principles, that we may not be misunderstood, that we may inspire confidence, and that our work may not degenerate into something very foreign to our own intentions. Moreover, we wish to teach religious [illegible] as moral truth; to teach and to inspire reverence for the Mother in God; that the work of the human mother may be held in reverence; that the natural function may be held sacred and [illegible] to its high uses—the reproduction of [illegible] souls and healthy bodies. If there is a human work that should be held sacred and [illegible], it is the work of the mother.

Our covenant of union is not antagonistic to that of other churches, but it seeks to perfect and fulfill the Gospel of love, and purity, and [illegible]; and we believe that it is founded upon scientific principles that cannot be successfully controverted.

Since the time Jesus taught the law of justice, since He taught the gospel of singleness and purity in the marriage relation, since He first proclaimed the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of humanity, there has never been so grand a foundation for a new church as the one we propose; never a time when a diviner or greater work has been attempted, and never a time when [illegible] necessity has existed for such a work as we propose to inaugurate.

We know that the work is too great for us, but we have faith in the work, faith in God, and in humanity, that others will perceive its importance and its necessity, and will carry it forward to the accomplishment of its great purposes.

CHURCH OF THE MATERNITY.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1872.

AN INDIGNANT TEMPERANCE MAN.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible] the following, if not the exact language, the substance of a communication read in my hearing a short time since: "The Trustees of the Union Park Congregational Church refuse to let their church in which to hold a public temperance meeting on or about the 16th inst."

This was in response to a request made by the representatives of the temperance people, in anticipation of the National Convention of Sons of Temperance to be held here this month, when [illegible] equal to any in the Senate of the United States could be had to address the meeting.

The communication is very laconic, very ambiguous, and seems very indifferent, as it does not deign to assign even the semblance of a reason for "refusing."

My object in writing this is to bring the matter through the medium of THE TRIBUNE, to the notice of members of that church and this community who, otherwise, would never know anything about it, and thus afford an opportunity to somebody to "rise and explain"—if some one wants to.

In my own opinion, and I cannot presume that it differs from the ideas of other people who have proper conception of the fitness of things, is that the Christianity (?) which rears churches that are too good for the people to meet in, and which dispenses religion (?) which is too high and fine to descend to the humble duties of the temperance laborer, is about as contemptible as anything one can think of, and ought to be no more exempt from public reproof than evils [illegible] disguised.

As an offset to the above, permit me to add, the next application for a church by these temperance representatives was met with the [illegible]: "Why, yes, certainly you can have [illegible]." And so Chicago will have an opportunity of hearing some of the finest speakers in the country. S. M. T.

CHICAGO, June 8, 1872.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Professor James I. Hyde will preach at Kenwood on "The Unity of Christians," in the morning, and on "Their Diversity," in the evening.

The Rev. W. A. Bartlett will preach twice in Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and [illegible] court.

The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach in the First Church, corner Washington and Ann streets, in the morning on "Acquaintance," and in the evening on "His leaf shall not wither."

The Rev. G. W. Smith will preach morning and evening in the New England Church, on [illegible] street near North Dearborn.

The Rev. C. D. Helmer will preach in Union Park Church, morning and evening.

Professor Joseph Haven will preach, morning and evening, at the Jefferson Park Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach in the [illegible] Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, this morning, and the pastor in the evening.

The Rev. C. B. Griffin, in the Free Church, corner of Locust and North Jackson streets.

The Rev. J. W. Goodspeed, in the Michigan Avenue Church, south of Twenty-third street, in the morning; subject, "A Plea for Ministers;" the pastor in the evening,—subject, "Speech[illegible]"

The Rev. F. McCarthy, at the Union Park Church, morning and evening. Evening subject: "How Far is the Bible Inspired?"

The Rev. Mr. Whitehead, at the North Star Church, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, morning and evening.

The Rev. J. A. Smith, of the *Standard*, in the morning, in the church at Englewood.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Mr. Ely, of Stockton, Cal., will preach twice in the Chicago University.

The Rev. J. T. Mathews, in the Thirty-first Street Church, morning and evening.

The Rev. J. H. McClure will preach, in the morning, in the church corner of May and Fulton streets.

Professor Swing, in Standard Hall, in the morning, and at Grow's Hall, No. 477 West Madison street, in the evening.

The Rev. R. H. Warden, in the First Scotch Church, morning and evening. After the evening service the congregation will meet to elect [illegible].

The Rev. G. R. W. Scott, of Newport, N. H., will preach, morning and evening, in the Second Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Dr. Cheney will officiate, morning and evening, in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

The Rev. Dr. Locke will officiate at both services in Grace Church.

The Rev. J. H. Wilkinson will officiate at the Church of the Holy Communion, Burnside street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, at [illegible] p. m.

The Rev. Dr. Powers will officiate at St. John's Church, Ashland avenue, morning and evening.

—The Rev. Mr. Coleman will officiate in the morning, and the Rev. Arthur Brooks in the evening, at Trinity Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate morning and evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, Throop street, between Monroe and Adams.

—The Rev. F. H. Walker will officiate morning and evening in Calvary Church, on Warren, near Western avenue.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning in Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, in the morning, and in the church corner of White and Dearborn streets at 4:30 p. m.

—The Rev. C. A. Staples will preach in the Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, in the morning, and at Winetka in the evening.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning in the church corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, and in the evening at Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-ninth street.

—The Rev. J. S. Dennis will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, this morning, on the "Childlike Christian," and this evening on "America's Indebtedness to Sir Henry Vane, the younger."

METHODIST.

The Rev. C. G. Truesdell will preach in the Grant Place Church in the morning, and the pastor in the evening.

—The Rev. H. W. Thomas will preach in the Park Avenue Church morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach morning and evening, at Centenary Church, on Monroe street, near Morgan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The services of the New Jerusalem Church will be held this morning in the Temple, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, and at 3:30 p. m. in the Union Park Congregational Church.

—Frank Burr will preach twice in Advent Christian Chapel, on Green street, near Madison.

—The Church of the Divine Maternity will meet at No. 167 Throop street, at 3 p. m.

—The Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey street, will be addressed in the morning by Elder Bickernell, of Ohio, and in the evening by Elder Booth, of Indiana.

—The Rev. O. A. Burgess, morning and evening, at the Christian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

—The Progressive Lyceum will meet at 12:30 p. m. in the open house, corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets. The Rev. U. D. Gulick in the Reformed Church on Washington street, near Ann, morning and evening.

—Mr. Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, will lecture at No. 99 West Randolph street at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—A Friends' Meeting will be held in Room 19 Rice's Building, Dearborn, near Randolph street, at 3 o'clock.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

June 9—Second Sunday after Trinity.
June 11—St. Barnabas.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

June 9—Third Sunday after Pentecost; SS. Primus and Felix, MM.
June 10—St. Margaret, W. Q.
June 11—St. Barnabas, Ap.
June 12—St. John a Facundo, C.; St. Basilis and Comp., MM.
June 13—St. Anthony of Padua.
June 14—St. Basil, B. C. D.
June 15—St. Philip Neri (from May 26); St. Vitus, M.

JEWISH.

June 12—Feast of Weeks.
June 13—Ditto, second day.

ELSEWHERE.

The Disestablished Irish Church has substituted the words "Our Sovereign Lady the Queen," for "Our most religious and gracious Queen," in the prayer for Parliament.

—"No end of people wish to be pious, but nobody wishes to be humble," says Rochefoucauld, in his satirical way.

—On a recent Sabbath the pulpit of a Troy church was occupied by a middle-aged dame, while six young girls passed around the contribution boxes.

—The *Church News* is disposed to accept as one proof of the divine origin of the Episcopal Church the fact that it has been able to survive so many years of suffering from quartet singing.

—The late Marinus Lord, of Hartford, left an estate valued at $50,000. Upon the death of his wife, he provides in his will, that the whole shall be divided between the American Tract Society, the Sunday School Union, the American Bible Society, and the Home Missionary Society.

—The Rev. Charles Howard Malcolm, who defends the Open Communionists in the Baptist Church in this country, says he has letters from many parts of the United States, from Maine to California, revealing a great crowd of witnesses in favor of the Lord's table being free to all the Lord's people.

—During a recent visit to Egypt, Professor Owen, an English savant, discovered the tables of the old Egyptian law. These tables contain thirty commandments, and among the thirty are the ten commandments of the Mosaic Decalogue. The others refer to lesser matters, such as the removal of a neighbor's land-marks, and so on.

—There is a reverend gentleman in Minnesota who spends his Sundays in prophesying that the world will not outlast the present summer, and yet he has sown 100 acres of wheat.

—The Rev. J. E. Welch, D. D., a Baptist clergyman of Missouri, recently refused to complete the dedication of a new church until the entire debt on the building and three acres of ground was entirely discharged. In a few minutes the debt was paid, the services concluded, and the minister went two miles and baptized fifty-three converts.

—The statistics of the Presbyterian Church, as reported to the General Assembly, in Detroit, are as follows:

Ordained ministers	4,346
Licentiates	321
Settled pastors	1,681
Stated supplies	1,646
Ministers without charge	798
Churches	4,616
Churches with pastors	1,798
Churches with stated supplies	1,729
Churches vacant	989

—Most of the New York religious papers now favor the opening of the public libraries on Sunday.

—Protestantism is organizing itself in Spain. A Synod, representing nineteen churches, has met at Madrid, elected a consistory, and adopted a confession of faith.

—Mr. Spurgeon does not approve the amalgamation of the Baptists and the Independents of England. He holds that the peculiarity of his Church is worth contending for, that truth is at stake, and that Baptists should not be ashamed of their name or their principles.

—The Pope is reported to have stated to some Americans lately, that if he should ever leave Rome, he would be glad to take up his residence in New York, because no city in the world contains more earnest Catholics, or those more devoted to the highest and best interests of the Church.

—The conversion of a Jewish Rabbi to Christianity, in Mobile, has been of late the great excitement in religious circles. He has been in the city about eighteen months, in charge of a large congregation of Jews, besides teaching in a very flourishing Hebrew school connected with it.

—At Montreal, a cross of moisture has been noticed to appear and disappear on the ground in a certain locality, in the morning. Many devout souls were convinced that a saint was buried there, and eager crowds came to carry away the holy soil. The saint that lay beneath proved to be the intersecting water pipes, which had a defective joint that supplied the moisture for the miracle.

—The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh have decided that the use of instrumental music in public worship shall be an open question in their Church.

—It is said there is no place on the globe where Jews live where the Gospel is not preached, and the Gospel among them has secured many trophies. Of 30,000 Jews living in London, 2,000 are members of Christian churches. Of 18,000 in Berlin, 2,000 are said to be converted; in the University, three years ago, 28 were Christian Jews. The total number of Jews in Europe is reckoned at 3,431,700, and of these 20,000 are reckoned as Christian converts. In the Episcopal Church in England 100 ministers are said to be of Jewish birth.

—Some one, evidently a Jew, writes to the New York *Herald*, asking what the missionaries, or proselyte brokers, as he calls them, intend to accomplish in converting the Jews. He suggests that they first observe how much higher standard of morality there is in the Jewish Church than in any other; that they first count the Jews in the prisons and work-houses, in the houses of prostitution, Jewish beggars, and those who clamor in the courts for divorces. As to their intelligence he points to their eminent men the world over as a sample, and as to their durability, to the hundreds of Nations that have risen and fallen since they have been a united people.

—Dr. Mullens, of the London Missionary Society, says that since this century begun more than 300 islands of Eastern and Southern Polynesia alone have been led by the Gospel, as taken to them by missionaries, to renounce their heathenism, and are now under the influence and sway of Christianity. In this way more than 400,000 persons have been brought under the Gospel, some 250,000 of whom are still living, and about 50,000 of whom are communicants in Evangelical Christian Churches.

—Some of the leading churches in New York are to keep open all summer.

—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have recommended that the week of August 11-18 be observed as a week of fasting and prayer. The following objects are set forth, upon which prayers and supplications may be united: "That the Lord would send more laborers into His vineyard. For His blessing upon our institutions of learning, and the conversion of the young, and for the increase of His kingdom among men."

—The Free Church of England has extended to the Colonies. A letter from the Rev. H. P. Agnew, of Brisbane, Queensland, "a Presbyter of the Church of England," says that "in consequence of the despotic and irresponsible policy and conduct of the present Bishop of Sydney," he has "voluntarily and publicly renounced the Episcopal authority of the Bishop, and [illegible] quashed his appointment worth £600 per annum," and, further, has founded a "Free Church of England."

—The Unitarian Church on Fortieth street, New York, of which Rev. Mr. Frothingham was pastor, has been purchased by the Episcopalians, and is now opened for public worship. Rev. Dr. Ewer, formerly of Christ Church, has been appointed rector, and a new parish created for him, called the parish of St. Ignatius. Some important changes have been made, indicating the type of churchmanship of the pastor and congregation. Three steps lead up to the altar, which is covered with rich frontals. Above it are three retables, the topmost one of which is lofty and surmounted with seven candlesticks. The second retable contains the tabernacle, on each side of which are niches for the altar cross and eucharistic lights. The altar cloths are set with crystals and precious stones, while over all is a picture of Christ in majesty, surrounded with figures of gilt on a ground-work of blue, representing the nine choirs of angels.

—At Concord, N. H., on the 26th of May, twenty six persons were immersed at one baptism, which took place at Horse Shoe Pond. The following clergymen participated in the impressive ceremonial, all being in the water at the same time: Elder John G. Hook, Adventist; Mr. Sykes Curtis, Freewill Baptist; the Rev. Mr. Drew, Methodist, and the Rev. J. H. Lovering, Unitarian. A very large concourse of people attended, numbering nearly two thousand. The religious interest still continues unabated. Over two hundred have been immersed in baptism since the revival commenced, some ten weeks ago.

—Miss Steven, a beautiful blonde, is preaching Presbyterianism with eloquence and success in Georgia. The Presbyterian General Assembly, lately in session at Detroit, decided that Paul decided that women should not preach. The Assembly should now select a Saul to see that this new Steven is stoned.

—The Missouri Synod of Lutherans held its Twenty-fifth Session recently in St. Louis. It was organized in 1847, by twelve ministers. Now there are 450. It has six literary and theological institutions, with four hundred students. During the Synod there was preaching in different churches in four languages, German, Norwegian, Dutch, and English. It was the largest Lutheran Synod ever held in America.

—A Christian sect of unknown origin and antiquity has been discovered by French missionaries in Loudiana, in India. By a voyage which extended thirty miles to the south of that place, they fell in with a company of Sikhs, who profess to believe the New Testament as a divine revelation, and who consider Christ as the immaculate incarnation of the Deity. Their priest (general) teaches his people that Christ is about to reveal himself from heaven, according to Matthew 24:28, and Revelation 19:21, but in his own person. This sect is wholly separate from other Indian tribes, and is considered by them as a hardy Christian band. The number of its members was found to be on the increase. They observe the Sabbath, are accustomed to pray, and do not recognize the obligations of caste. The sect extends over the Territories of Maharajah and Puttiala, and probably belongs to the Kuka race despite differences in faith.

—The attachment lately evinced by the clergy of the Church of England for the Athanasian Creed makes it doubtful whether they would welcome information which would justify them in abandoning any part, much less the whole of it. With regard to that portion of it which contains what *Punch*, with singular felicity, calls the "dissatisfactory clauses," important light is, according to the *Western Daily Mercury*, thrown upon the question at issue by a small photograph, recently placed in the record office. "I happen to know," says a correspondent of that journal, "that this is a correct photograph of the oldest existing copy of the Athanasian Creed. It was sent from Venice by Mr. Rawdon Brown, who took it from the ancient text in St. Mark's Library in that city. Those who advocate the retention of the 'damnatory clauses' will be surprised to learn that they are nowhere to be found in this version. I expect that the argument which the keeper of the records has in a palpable form will settle the controversy." The non-existence of these favorite clauses is nothing to the crushing probability suggested by the correspondent of an able Nonconformist journal. He believes the Creed to have been written by an Arian, who, being imprisoned for his opinions, produced it as a satire on Trinitarian doctrine, and owed his liberty to the circumstance, since the authorities took the squib for a recantation, and released him accordingly.

—The *Nation* says: "It has been a much controverted point whether the ministry of Christ was one year, or two, or more. The Gospel of John appears to vouch distinctly for three Passovers, which would be at least two years and some months. On the other hand, the death of Christ is fixed for A. D. 29, the Consulship of the two Gemini, by the concurring tradition of the Church, while Luke (iii. 1) gives the fifteenth year of Tiberius for the date of his baptism, and Tiberius came to the throne in 14. It has, therefore, been generally assumed that his ministry was one year only. An article in the January number of the *Quarterly Review* discusses this subject, and shows that Zumpt (and before him an English scholar, Dr. Mann) has removed this apparent inconsistency by pointing out that although Tiberius did not become sole Emperor until 14, he was associated with Augustus three years earlier, and it is probably from his first actual assumption by him of imperial rank that the Evangelist dates. This event was in the last part of the year 11. The year 26, therefore, would be the fifteenth year of Tiberius, and as the birth of Christ is well ascertained (by comparison with the dates of Herod's life) to have been four or possibly five years before the common era, we come to Luke's statement that he was then about thirty. This view is further confirmed by the expression (John ii. 20): 'Forty and six years was this temple in building.' It is shown from Josephus that the temple was commenced B. C. 20, or at latest 19; and, as it was not finished until A. D. 63, it is clear that this expression meant that it was forty-six years since its commencement. This would bring us to 26 or 27, or at latest 28, as the date for the conversation in the second chapter of John. Putting these facts together, we may conclude that the baptism of Jesus was in the last part of the year 26, and his first Passover (John ii.) in the spring of 27."

ALDERMANIC.

The Council Building Committee Take a Short Step in the Direction of Restoring the City Hall—The Erection of Several Engine Houses to Be Recommended—Depressed Railway Tracks and Viaducts Over South Side Streets.

The Building Committee of the Common Council met yesterday afternoon, to talk over the rebuilding of the old City Hall. There were present, Aldermen Gardner, Ogden, Bailey, Cooy, Schmitz, and the Commissioners of Public Works.

Ald. Gardner stated they had notified the County Building Committee to be present.

Mr. Prindiville said they did not seem anxious to meet. They were invited to meet with the Board of Public Works, and did not do it. Some of the Commissioners thought three, or four, or five years would be time enough to think of rebuilding.

Mr. Gardner said that Mr. Harrison told him three or four years would be time enough.

Mr. Ogden. "He's a West Side man." [Laughter.]

Mr. Prindiville said he had spoken to Mr. Harrison; and was met with the prayer: "For God's sake don't say anything about it for three or four years."

Mr. Cooy thought they should adjourn and meet next week, when everybody might be present.

Mr. Gardner asked the Board of Public Works if they had an architect to put to work on the plans.

Mr. Carter said they had not; they would have to figure it out themselves.

Mr. Ogden had met Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Ashton said he was in favor of building up the whole square. He (Ogden) was with him in that.

Ald. Bailey asked Mr. Bauman to give his ideas.

Mr. Bauman thought it would first be necessary to find out, definitely, how much room would be required before any attempt was made to perfect plans. Would they have the Public Library there? Would they have a public meeting room there, as Sam. Ashton suggested?

Mr. Thompson thought the first thing they should do was to decide whether they would occupy the whole block.

Ald. Bailey. "That's already settled."

Mr. Prindiville said the city could build up its own part, any way, no matter what the county did.

Mr. Gardner talked to the Mayor about it. His Honor was in favor of covering the block within fifteen or twenty feet of the street line, of having a court and an artesian well in the centre, and so on.

Ald. Bailey said everybody he met was in favor of covering the square within fifteen feet of the street.

Mr. Cooy knew persons who were in favor of having it out to the sidewalk, but thought himself it should be set back as suggested. Some persons wanted stores on east side, to be rented for business purposes.

Mr. Ogden. "I am opposed to that."

Mr. Prindiville. "So am I, emphatically."

Ald. Bailey. "So am I."

Mr. Carter said the first thing to be done was for some authorized body to find out how many rooms were necessary. One-third, if he recollected rightly, would be the city's share of the expense, as it was of the ground.

Mr. Ogden was in favor of an artesian well. It would cost $6,000, and he would guarantee to supply soft water for 7,000.

Mr. Prindiville said they would take up his offer at the proper time.

Mr. Carter thought they should give the architects six months to prepare plans.

Ald. Bailey said they could not put in their foundations this fall anyway, and building would be cheaper next year.

Mr. Carter said they would have no money to lay out in the fall.

Mr. Gardner asked if $1,000 would be enough to offer for the plans.

Several thought not.

Ald. Bailey believed they should get the Board of Public Works to consult with the various Departments of the City Government, as to the amount of room necessary, and to get an architect to prepare a sketch. He made a motion to that effect.

Ald. Cooy thought there was no necessity for employing an architect yet.

Ald. Ogden was of opinion they should have the sketch first, and then call for plans from the architects. They should offer a fair compensation, so as to induce competition. They wanted all the mind they could get.

Mr. Bauman thought they could get plans from architects all over the country, and even from Europe.

Ald. Cooy did not propose to give the job to outside architects, as they had competent men in the city who should get the preference.

Ald. Ogden would not confine competition to this city. He wanted ideas, wherever they came from. He favored Ald. Bailey's motion.

Ald. Gardner thought they should raise the price offered for plans; a thousand dollars was too little.

Ald. Bailey repeated his motion.

Ald. Ogden seconded it.

The motion prevailed.

The Committee adjourned.

NEW ENGINE HOUSES.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and decided to recommend the rebuilding of the Rehm, Coventry, and Gund engine houses, on the North Side, and to erect a house on the old Armory lot for the Long John engine. They will submit a report favoring the extension of the contract on the lake tunnel, as requested by the Board of Public Works, and will report favorably on the communication of the Board of Police asking for the location of 420 additional fire-hydrants.

DEPRESSED TRACKS.

On Monday night, Alderman McGennis will introduce a resolution at the Council meeting authorizing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Southern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Companies to depress their tracks and construct viaducts on the following named streets: State street, Wabash avenue, Michigan avenue, Eighteenth street, Sixteenth street, Twelfth street, and Polk street.

THE MONKS OF LA TRAPPE.

The life led by these monks, however narrow and selfish, and in the worst sense immoral, it may be, is by no means a lazy one. The dairyman, for example, who has just passed me with a pail in each hand, has enough to do, with his well-stocked byre, and oceans of milk, of which he tastes but little, and magnificent butter, which he never tastes at all. To these ascetics recreation means change of duty. They divide their day somewhat as follows: From 2 till half-past 3, in the morning they celebrate the offices of matins and laudes, which, again, are followed by private devotion and meditation. Prime begins about 5 o'clock, and manual labor at 7, which lasts for nearly two hours; after which come the offices of tierce, sexte and nones; then dinner, labor, study, till vespers at 4 o'clock. Lastly, a little repose, office of compline and some more meditation and study, till 8 o'clock; when the monastery goes to bed, and sleeps—intensely, no doubt—till the hour of midnight, when the bell tolls, and each monk, rising from his straw pallet, prostrates himself on the cold floor, in the dark, to inaugurate the new day with an hour of mute worship.

In the gloaming all the community assemble for capitulum. The room is a long, low-roofed one, like the refectory and dormitory, and has two rows of seats, one close to each opposite wall. The fathers are, as before, at the upper end, the brothers at the lower. Here, on a cross-seat, I find room among the half dozen orphan boys whom the monks have "adopted." This time there is no tucking up of gowns. Each one enters with his robe down to his heel and cowl over his head. All you can see of the face is the beard sticking out, where there is one, for the fathers, of course, shave the face as well as the skull. One monk comes in with swift strides, walks straight to his place, bows reverently to his right and left neighbors, then subsides into his seat, his head bent, and chin resting on his breast. Another, an old, old man, goes with weak, shuffling step, and as he passes, I can see, from the motion beneath his gown, that his hands are tremulously counting his beads. As he sits, his neighbors rise slowly, as before, and return his salute silently, and in the profoundest, politest manner. At last they are all assembled. How wierd they look, those two lines of seated shapes, each sombre or pale-colored unit undefined in the dimness of twilight, but seen muffled up from head to foot, and ending atop in a queer-shaped peak, and still as of stone, and silent as the grave! At last a voice breaks out. It comes from a father seated at one of the windows, and holding his book high up, so as to catch the waning light. He reads for about 20 minutes, in a strong monotone, some encouraging passage from the life of a dead "soldier of Christ." Then another lapse into silence; a few moments of meditation and prayer without words; and the seventy-five shapes rise, and, one by one, sweep past and disappear. Were it not for the sound of their feet, you would imagine the retreating figures were the ghosts of the dead monks, vanishing grave-wards, in defiance of the practice of ordinary ghosts, at nightfall instead of day-break.

Nearly two hours after midnight I am awakened by a slow tap at the door. This was by request, and I hear the solitary step of the obliging father as it gets fainter and fainter in the direction of the chapel. So I start up and dress by moonlight, which seemed, somehow, the most appropriate sort of light for the occasion. The bell is ringing for matins, in short, plaintive, minor tones, such as I fancy I have never heard before—or once only, on a night five years ago, as they faintly came from what must have been a sheep-fold on a lonely hill side. These sad, persistent notes; the distant footsteps that echo sharply, and then die away; the pale, white-robed monk, holding a lighted lamp and disappearing round a corner of the narrow, winding passage where I am, and that seems almost endless, and is murky as Orcus—they are as if Death had paid a sudden midnight visit. Nearing the chapel, I hear the worshippers. A faint, but distinct voice prays, Deus in meum adjutorium intende, and from many throats there comes, in sonorous Latin, the response, Deus ad adjuvandum me festina. Thereafter, the sublime and stern Hebrew song of exultation in the God whose is the strength of the hills, who formed the dry land and the sea, the sheep of whose pasture we are, who is long-suffering and who, beforetime, has said in his wrath, Thou shalt not enter into my rest. What a weird, unearthly spectacle it seems, from this little gallery where I stand! A pit of blackness, with a dim light hung midway in it and surrounded by a kind of mist; filled with the strong, deep wail of the united voices of those undefined human shades, as of souls disburdening themselves of some up-pent feeling that seems neither joy or sorrow. A tall figure with cross, and hands folded on his breast, walks feebly up the nave of the chapel, sits down for a little, and then retires. It is the old abbot, going back to his sick-bed. After a time some one reads in reference to the patron saint of the day, St. Nicholas de Tolentino. He reads of his childhood's austerities—how he continued them all his lifetime; how he predicted the day of his death; how, every evening for six weeks, he heard choirs of angels singing; how God took him into His rest; and how, in after days, miracles were performed by virtue of his saintly relics. And then follows the moral for reader and listeners; such was the man who despised the life of the world, and attained unto the kingdom of God.

For relief from the saddening spell of this cold, selfish life-in-death, I throw my window up, and look out into the night. And there, too, is sadness; in the far-off, solemn sky of deepest blue—high up in it the mild moon—beautiful, passionless, austere queen of the night, gazing down on this "Christ's fortress"(!) where dwells no passion nor any human sympathy, and bathing in ghostly light those trees that are dark-robed and sad and brooding, like hooded friars.—*Fraser's.*

THE LATE JAMES G. BENNETT.

His Announcement of His Marriage.

From the New York Herald, June 1, 1840.

To the Readers of the Herald—Declaration of Love—Caught at Last—Going to be Married—New Movement in Civilization.

I am going to be married in a few days. The weather is so beautiful, times are getting so good, the prospects of political and moral reform so auspicious, that I cannot resist the divine instinct of honest nature any longer, so I am going to be married to one of the most splendid women in intellect, in heart, in soul, in property, in person, in manner, that I have yet seen during my interesting pilgrimage through human life. I cannot stop in my career. I must fulfil that awful destiny which the Almighty Father has written against my name, in the broad letters of life, against the wall of Heaven. I must give the world a pattern of happy wedded life, with all the charities that spring from a nuptial love.

In a few days I shall be married, according to the most holy rites of the most holy Christian Church, to one of the most remarkable, accomplished, and beautiful young women of the age. She possesses a fortune. I sought and found a fortune—a large fortune. She has no Stonington shares or Manhattan stock, but in purity and uprightness she is worth half a million of pure coin. Can any swindling bank show as much? In good sense and elegance another half a million; in soul, mind, and beauty millions on millions, equal to the whole specie of all the rotten banks in the world.

Happily the patronage of the public to the *Herald* is nearly $25,000 per annum, almost equal to a President's salary. But property in the world's goods was never my object. Fame, public good, useful in my day and generation; the religious associations of female excellence; the progress of true industry—these have been my dreams by night, and my desire by day. In the new and holy condition into which I am about to enter, and to enter with the same reverential feelings as I would heaven itself, I anticipate some signal change in my feelings, in my views, in my purposes, in my pursuits. What they may be I know not—time alone can tell.

My ardent desire has been through life to reach the highest order of human excellence by the shortest possible cut. Associated night and day, in sickness and in health, in war and in peace, with a woman of this highest order of excellence, must produce some curious results in my heart and feelings, and those results the future will develop in due time in the columns of the *Herald*. Meanwhile I return my heartfelt thanks for the enthusiastic patronage of the public, both of Europe and America. The holy estate of wedlock will only increase my desire to be still more useful. God Almighty bless you all.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

In the postscript to this announcement Mr. Bennett gives notice that he shall have no time to waste upon the editors who attacked him "until after marriage and the honeymoon." On the 8th of June, 1840, the marriage was announced at the head of the editorial columns of the *Herald*, as follows:

MARRIED.

On Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Powers, at St. Peter's Catholic Church, in Barclay street, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the New York *Herald*, to Henrietta Agnes Crean. What may be the effect of this event on the great newspaper contest now waging in New York, time alone can show.

"COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUD."

Come into the garden, Maud,
With a brickbat and a stone;
Here's the biggest cat you ever "saw'd"
A-gnawin' a chicken-bone!
Run like the mischief, Maud,—
I'm here with the beast alone.

There has fallen a heavy shoe
From the window into the yard;
Maud has a soft eye blue,
But she flings at a cat awful hard.
And she throws so straight and true
That his visage is generally marred.

—*Washington Capital.*

Mortar-Making Machines.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am glad to find, by a letter in your columns of to-day, that there is one man in the city who knows how to make good mortar. I have been thinking of introducing such a machine as the "Practical Bricklayer" suggests. That is, one similar to those used in the eastern parts of the States and throughout England. They are, beyond doubt, the most useful appliances that could be had in rebuilding the city.

The kind of machine most suitable is that which has large rollers, whereby it need not merely be used for making mortar, but also for breaking bricks and stone. These, mixed with lime and sand, or brick dust, would form a fine concrete, which would be used for foundations, saving the heavy stonework of the present mode.

The concrete would also be used for basement and other fire-proof floors.

Applying such machines for crushing brick-rubbish for so many purposes, besides that of making mortar, would render them an endless advantage to any contractor.

Should any reader of your columns think similarly with me, and let me know, we may introduce a thing in Chicago which should have been in use for the last twenty years. I remain, your obedient servant,

A YANKEE.

CHICAGO, June 6.

—The beggars in Buenos Ayres ride on horseback, and when they do not wish food, coolly beg that you will, for the love of the Virgin, bestow some money for them to buy cigars.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.

WM. F. TAYLOR, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, late with J. P. Tyler, successor to W. H. C. Miller 191 West Madison st., Room 8.

T. O. ILLSLEY,

Formerly of Baker & Illsley, dealer in Builders' Hardware, Tools, etc., 59 Third-av., near Van Buren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steam ships of this popular line sail regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer, for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

By Saturday line $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage from $28. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 321 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ALABAMA.

500 acres, 3 miles west of Huntsville, on M. & C. R. R., [illegible] acres under cultivation, full complement of buildings, fruits of all kinds. Will sell or trade for Chicago property. Price very low.

A. J. GALLOWAY & SON.
Southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The store on the northeast corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st, now being fitted up; would make an excellent stand for a druggist. Also two large rooms on first floor, suitable for a milliner or dressmaker. Also a number of first-class sleeping rooms in same building.

F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
46 East Harrison-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR ELLIS, formerly of 94 Washington-st., has removed his office from 501 to [illegible] State-st, second door, south of Taylor-st., up stairs.

RUBBER GOODS.

ALL KINDS OF

RUBBER GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.,

MICHIGAN-AV.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

CLOTHING,

Hose, Belting, Etc.

Druggists' Sundries.

In the Retail Department a lady will receive and fill ladies' orders.

Piano and Sewing Machine Covers, Ladies' Cloaks, Gloves, &c., Ladies' Sundries, Children's and Nursery Sundries, Dolls, Doll Heads, Rattles, &c., Hard Rubber Jewelry, Combs, Hair Brushes, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, &c., &c.

RUBBER HOSE

FOR

Garden & Road SPRINKLING,

AT

NORTHWESTERN RUBBER CO.,

MICHIGAN-AV.,
Corner Van Buren-st.

AGENTS FOR

AMERICAN PAPIER MACHE COMPANY.

PAPIER MACHE SPITTOONS,

Pitcher Mats,
Wash Bowls,

Perfectly Water-Proof (either hot or cold),
Will not Break or Leak!
Almost Everlasting.

PERFUME PACKETS.

A VOICE FROM THE

OLD WORLD.

Mme. Rowland has certainly conferred a boon upon suffering humanity by her invention of the Perfumed Bath Packet. It is well to know that this new article has been analysed by an eminent Professor of Chemistry, and has been found to contain no ingredient whatever in the slightest degree injurious to the most tender skin, but has been pronounced the most wonderful addition to the toilet ever discovered. Not only does it preserve the beautiful, but effectually removes all blemishes, unpleasant odors of perspiration, rough skin, headache, eruptions, humors, &c.

This delightful article has also another charm. It is cheap, for a small portion added to the Toilet Basin produces a Bath of Beauty.

"It ought to become immensely popular."—London Weekly Budget.

Rowland's Perfume Bath Packet is sold by all Chicago Druggists. Wholesale, by W. J. WEED & CO., Druggists' Sundrymen, 44 and 46 River-st.

Retailed at the Bathing Rooms corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-sts.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

329 W. Madison-st.

OPPOSITE ABERDEEN.

Invite special attention to a fine new assortment of Black Hernani Grenadines, in 3-4 and 8-4 width, of superior make, at very low prices.

Very rich Satin and Silk Striped Black Hernanis.

Handsome colored Stripe Grenadines, all Silk and Wool, at less than regular prices.

Elegant new designs in Llama Lace Points and Sacques.

Tasteful designs in Parasol Covers.

Fresh arrival of French Ottoman Stripe Scarfs, beautiful styles and colors, at reduced prices.

In Japanese Silks our assortment is unsurpassed; our prices undeniably the lowest.

Pretty all silk Stripe Spring Silks below cost.

Lace Window Curtains a Specialty; a very large stock, which we continue to sell much under regular prices.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,
161 and 163 West Madison-st., Northeast Corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

Given in extracting Teeth. No pain, no danger.

Extracting Teeth, each	[illegible]
Artificial Teeth, very best	[illegible]
Cheaper Sets	[illegible]
Solid Gold Fillings	[illegible]
Silver Fillings	[illegible]

Teeth Extracted and new ones immediately replaced.

Best of city references.

Artists' Materials.

The largest and best assorted stock of Artists' Materials in this city can be found at

P. M. ALMINI & CO.'S,
344 STATE-ST.

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

OPENING! OPENING! OPENING!

C. D. AUSTIN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cutlery, Guns, PISTOLS, AND FISHING TACKLE

No 260 Wabash-av.,

WILL OPEN

Monday, June 10, at 7 o'clock,
Tuesday, June 11, at 7 o'clock,
Wednesday, June 12, at 7 o'clock,
Thursday, June 13, at 7 o'clock,
Friday, June 14, at 7 o'clock,
Saturday, June 15, at 7 o'clock,

And will close Saturday Night in good order. Our friends will please give us a call, as we shall be OPEN to one and all.

LACES.

When Forty Dollar

Laces

are sold for $29,
and $20 Laces for $10,
and $10 Laces for $6,
and other rich Laces in proportion, it is not surprising that buyers of these goods residing on the South Side come over to the West Side for them, and that our West Side Friends appreciate these splendid bargains offered by

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
328 & 330 Madison-st.

N. B.—This special sale of Laces will be continued until all are sold.

DRESS GOODS.

MARKED DOWN.

We have marked down our entire stock of Spring and Summer

Dress Goods!

All $1.00 Goods to 75c.
All 70c Goods to 50c.
All 50c Goods to 37 1-2c.
All 35c Goods to 25c.

The above goods are first-class, and are positively marked down REGARDLESS OF COST.

SUITS!

Our Fluted Suit reduced to $5, to close.

SHAWLS!

All $20 and $22 Striped Ottoman Shawls reduced to $15, to close.

Ladies will do well to call early for the great bargains we shall offer, commencing Monday, June 10.

Llama Shawls, Llama Jackets, Real Laces, Guipure Laces, Calais Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Sash Ribbons, and fine Parasols, in endless variety, all at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.
103 Madison-st., near State.

Orders by mail for Goods and Samples solicited.

CARPETS.

CARPETS & SHADES.

I am offering Brussels and Wool Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, and Shades, at lower prices than any other house.

SPENCER H. PECK,
19 South Canal-st.

RANGES.

VAN RANGES

For Hotels, Restaurants, and Families.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Call and see them at

76 W. Washington-st.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

With Wrought Iron Pipe, or Clogston Patent Radiators and Boilers.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS.

BUTTER.

500 packages choice New Grass Butter, in TUBS and JARS; 14 to 18 cts per pound, by the package only.

W. H. SQUIRE,
211 Michigan-av., north of Tremont House.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., over A. H. Andrews & Co.'s, 8 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second-st., corner Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 8. All Right salve for aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cts per box.

CARBOLIC ACID.

The BEST DISINFECTANT, manufactured by J. M. HIRSH & CO., 88 West Washington-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,
Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, June 10, and every afternoon and evening the inconceivably phenomenal celebrity,

LING LOOK

And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, yclept the Man Serpent; Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperiale; with Mlle. Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Com. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.

NEW PRICES.

Family Circle	25c
Dress Circle Chairs	50c
Reserved Chairs	75c

Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

EXTRA!

NIXON'S CIRCUS

From New York,

CLINTON-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON.

New Attraction

Monday, June 10,

LING LOOK,

The Phenomenal FIRE WONDER, and

YAMADIVA,

The extraordinary LUSUS NATURÆ AND MAN SERPENT, in conjunction with the beautiful and accomplished M'lle GERALDINE, Mons. LEOPOLD, Com. FOOTE and SISTER. Every afternoon and evening, for one price of admission.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement for six days and two matinees, with the Popular Tragedian,

Mr. FRANK MAYO,

Who will make his first appearance this season in the exceedingly popular drama, MAN AND WIFE, the exclusive property of Mr. Mayo, and played by him in the principal cities of America over 300 times with the most flattering success. The work has been prepared for the stage by Mr. Frank Mayo and the drama retains all the power and fascinating interest peculiar to the original story. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, Man and Wife was acted over 100 nights, and at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and as two establishments in Boston, it proved the most successful production of the season. It will be produced with new scenery, fitting appointments, and a cast of unsurpassed excellence.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor.

Monday, June 17, and during the week,

ROCK AHEAD!

With new scenery, and

THE DEBUTANTE.

THE LANCERS ARE COMING.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor.

Benefit of CHAS. WYNDHAM, Monday, June 17, on which occasion will be produced the

MARBLE HEART.

Raphael .... Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco .... Mrs. Anna Cowell
Who have most kindly volunteered their services.
Volage .... (first time) Mr. Chas. Wyndham

Box Sheet now open.

FOURTH OF JULY

Flags and Banners and Campaign Colors of Silk and Bunting. 12 South Market.

GEO. F. FOSTER.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH, PAPERHANGINGS

New Styles and Shades of

French Flocks, Damasks, Oriental Satins, Micas, Laces and Brocades

AT FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHT.

THE FRENCH

Patent Sidewalk and Vault Lights.

The attention of architects and builders is invited to THE ONLY NON-DRIPPING SIDEWALK LIGHT in use.

Every merchant who has used the old fashioned single lights knows their liability to DRIP WATER from the under side, commonly called sweating. The French Light completely obviates this objection by the use of a continuous air-space between double plates and double glasses, arranged upon well-known scientific principles.

The party who seeks to maintain the monopoly heretofore existing, alarmed by the superiority of our lights, and the favor with which they are received by every one who examines them, seeks to intimidate the public by threats and the unwarrantable assertion that we infringe his rights. If that were true, he could put an injunction upon us at once, and he knows it. Instead of this, he relies upon trying to frighten people.

We are fully prepared to indemnify to their entire satisfaction all parties using our work.

We furnish a most desirable article never before given to the public, and accomplish a result heretofore deemed impracticable—

A Non-Sweating Light and a Dry Basement.

We are daily receiving orders from the best houses in the city, and shall be glad to exhibit our work at our office or factory.

French Vault Light Mfg. Co.

OFFICE—177 Michigan-av.
WORKS—261 and 263 Michigan-av.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND SHADES.

I will offer on MONDAY, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, and Shades, at lower prices than any other house.

SPENCER H. PECK,
19 South Canal-st.

PAPER.

PAPER.

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER,
Paper Warehouse,
REMOVED TO
80 and 82 West Randolph-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FISHER'S REFRIGERATORS,
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS,
CROQUET SETS, WATER COOLERS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
LAUNDRY UTENSILS,

And an endless variety of new and desirable Housekeeping Goods.

DALTON'S,
Southwest corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.

COOK CO. BONDS

Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.

J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

MRS. M. SMITH,

Magnetic and Eclectic Physician, late of Philadelphia. The Doctress makes specialties of all Chronic Complaints. Very little medicine used. Office 189 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS

From the Hippotheatron Iron Buildings, Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music, New York City.

L. B. LENT .... Director.

West Side, Four Days.

June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

MADISON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

It should be distinctly understood that this establishment is

The Only First-Class Circus

In America permanently established in a large city, conducted in Metropolitan style, and which has acquired a Metropolitan reputation. No Circus can produce FIVE SUCH ARTISTS as

MR. CHARLES W. FISH,

Without exception the best Bareback, Somerset, Pirouette and Hurdle Rider who has ever lived.

MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,

Beyond all question the most daring and accomplished Lady Rider living, in her wondrous flights from A BAREBACK STEED.

MR. WILLIAM DUTTON,

The finest formed and most graceful horseman in the universe.

LE PETITE FRANKY,

The smallest and handsomest little Rider in the world, on his Fairy Ponies. The great

JOHN HENRY COOKE,

The Champion Horseman, who is justly distinguished as the embodiment of skill, intrepidity and manly grace, whether in his wondrous Juggling Feats on a single horse, or his magnificent act on

SIX BAREBACK HORSES.

Thus presenting the

FIVE BEST RIDERS IN AMERICA!

A NOVEL INNOVATION will be made in terminating the Arenic Performance by substituting, in place of the ordinary final acts, the highly sensational Legendary Spectacle of

Jack the Giant Killer.

The Greatest Force of Daring Riders, Accomplished Acrobats, Classic Gymnasts, Equilibrists, Muscular Contortionists, Posture Masters, Tumblers, Leapers, and Pantomimists ever brought together in this country, and involving A GREATER EXPENDITURE FOR SALARIES than is incurred by any FIVE travelling companies, and embracing

MORE FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS

than can be found in any FOUR CIRCUSES in the world. One of the great features of the New York Circus is

Prof. Chas. Beswold's Brass & Reed Band,

which is THREE TIMES AS LARGE as any Band ever attached to any other Circus, and will parade the streets about 10 a. m., in the LARGEST, MOST MASSIVE and ELABORATELY CARVED and DECORATED

GOLDEN CHARIOT

ever constructed, and drawn by the Handsomest Team of TWENTY-FOUR HORSES that the world can produce. This Leviathan Golden Chariot was constructed expressly for this MONSTER MUSICAL ORGANIZATION, and is the only Chariot in the world spacious enough to contain this

MAMMOTH BAND.

The uniform of this Band is gorgeous beyond description. The Golden Chariot will be followed by a TEAM OF TWELVE FAIRY PONIES!

The Smallest and Prettiest in the World.

The LARGEST and best constructed Circus Tent, with MORE AND BETTER SEATING CAPACITY than any Circus Tent in America, and will be

Brilliantly Illuminated With Gas.

CHALLENGE!

OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD!

$10,000

That the New York Circus is the

Best Circus in the World.

The New York Circus will visit the principal cities of WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA, KANSAS and MISSOURI in June and July.

WEST SIDE, FOUR DAYS,

June 17, 18, 19 and 20.

MADISON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.

Look at the great combination,

JOHNSON & POWERS,

As the TWO MORNING GLORIES.

CHARLES HOWARD,

In his specialty of the POWER OF MUSIC.

KOMIC TRIO, OBEYING ORDERS, PARTNER FOR LIFE,

GRAND ETHIOPIAN CARNIVAL.

The greatest minstrel combination in America.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

Grand Literary and Musical Entertainment, in aid of restoring the Jail Library.

MISS LINDA GILBERT'S

thrilling lecture, which will be delivered for the first time in Chicago, entitled "His Last Will and Testament," or "Ten Years in Prison." Also a monologue by Miss Lena Hasseltine, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Mr. E. F. Tilden, and Mr. Charles Reynolds, Pianist. Tickets, with reserved seats, $1.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,

Office, 180 Wabash-av.

On account of owner's removal from the city, the

Desirable Frame Residence,

And Lot 50x125 Feet,

No. 136 South Morgan-st.,

Between Adams and Jackson-sts,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

Will be sold, the desirable two-story Frame Dwelling, with brick basement in rear, No. 136 South Morgan-st., containing 10 rooms, pantries, closets, bath-room, laundry, furnace, and gas fixtures. The house is conveniently arranged, and is one of the most desirable residences on the West Side. Location pleasant. Surroundings first-class. Lot 50x125 feet.

Sale Positive. No Reservation.

TERMS—One-third cash; purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $[illegible], due July 27, 1875, with [illegible] per cent interest; balance in one year, with interest at [illegible] per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 180 Wabash-av.

Homes for All.

No Money Down.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

of 384 Residence Lots.

Washington Heights,

On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,

At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

Will be sold 384 lots, in Blocks [illegible], 7 and 8, in the [illegible] of Hitt's Subdivision of [illegible] Sec. 5, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted Peoria [illegible], and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy [illegible] of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The lots are high and dry, and easy of access from the city. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the [illegible] & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare low.

Terms of Sale Unprecedented,

Placing it within the reach of all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 180 Wabash-av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, AT 9 1-2 O'CL'K A. M.,

We shall sell at auction a nice

Line of assorted Parasols, Line of assorted Flowers, Line of assorted Fancy Soaps, Notions, etc.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

Wednesday, June 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.,

Will be a CLEARING OUT SALE OF ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Catalogue and goods now ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

FURNITURE

AUCTION SALE.

As usual, on SATURDAY, June 15, at 9 1/2 a. m., prompt. This will be a large and attractive sale, which will include Crockery, Glassware, Rockingham Ware, and Carpets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL......$12.00
Tri-Weekly edition, per year, by MAIL...... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL...... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL...... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Sunday Morning, June 9, 1872.

SIMON CAMERON'S TREACHERY TO LINCOLN.

We print this morning that portion of Lamon's history of Mr. Lincoln which details the contract at the Chicago Convention of 1860, whereby Simon Cameron obtained a pledge that he was to be a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. It gives the names of the actors. It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln was profoundly ignorant of what had been done in his name, and that, when it became known to him after the election, he was sorely troubled and perplexed by the arrangement. It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln, though elected as a President of a party representing the extreme anti-slavery feelings of the North, determined to select for his Cabinet a number of Southern Democrats, and did tender such appointments to at least two persons. In his action at that time he was seriously embarrassed by the trade made by his friends, by which Cameron and Caleb B. Smith had been assured of Cabinet offices. The matter was kept a profound secret in Pennsylvania until after the election, and knowledge of it was then confined to a very few. As soon as it became known, there was an avalanche of Pennsylvanians to Springfield, including Cameron himself, and the battle was fought over there, and Cameron's appointment was forced upon Mr. Lincoln as a point of honor to his friends who had made the contract.

It will also be seen that in less than one year Mr. Lincoln summarily dismissed Cameron, giving him no previous notice or intimation. This was Mr. Lincoln's mode of getting rid of a corrupt and dishonest public man who had been forced into office. We need not remind the reader that the House of Representatives, a short time after, upon investigating certain expenditures, declared, in the form of a resolution, its conviction of the personal dishonesty and official corruption of Simon Cameron while Secretary of War. That resolution was adopted by the votes of Republican members, and stands to-day unrepealed on the records of the House.

This man Cameron, who so basely crept into Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet in 1861, and who was expelled with such disgrace and ignominy in 1862, has become the right-hand man of General Grant. He was selected, or in all probability purchased his selection, as the successor of Charles Sumner, dismissed by Grant from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. He is put up as the American exponent of foreign affairs, holding the same place in the Senate that Lord Granville does in the British House of Lords, and this, too, with the knowledge of his utter incompetency for any kind of business which is above a trade, a traffic, or a fraud. The Administration has made the cause of this man Cameron its own. He is morally, intellectually, and, by long experience, admirably fitted for the kind of work done and performed by this Administration. To those who have had any doubts as to the manner in which he gets office, we commend the history of how he got into and was expelled from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

THE GAMBLERS.

The police of this city report that at this time there are thirty one gambling hells in full operation in Chicago, and this is an increase of 50 per cent of the number in operation here before the fire. There has been not only this large increase in the number of such places, but in the peculiar population which lives by that business. The location of these establishments is well known, or they can be easily ascertained. They are principally, if not exclusively, in the West and South Divisions, and, by a singular coincidence, the tents are pitched within hailing distance of the police stations. The disguise which the gambling hells adopt is so very transparent that a person having any desire to find a place of that kind can do so with very little trouble.

It is possible that the police could, within one hour any night, enter all these establishments and capture the inmates; but it is questionable whether that policy would have any effect in restraining the business. The next day they would be in full blast again. But, while there is a marked difference between the professional gambler and the professional burglar, it is possible that the latter class are invariably gamblers. They are customers of the hells, and frequently unite the business of runner or roper-in for gambling houses with that of picking pockets, wholesale larceny, general confidence, and occasional burglary. The worst evil of these public gambling houses is the harbor they furnish for all that class of men who are on the scent for making money without doing any work. These men make the acquaintances at these places of clerks and others, and in the freedom of secret social intercourse learn much that is useful to a thief or burglar. They learn much of the habits of men in business, and of who has money that might be got, and who has goods that might be stolen, and who gets drunk and may be robbed. In fact, these gambling houses are, no matter who may keep them, exchanges where dishonest people can meet, become acquainted, plot and plan, and select their victims and accomplices. Occasional raids and fines do not break up the business; they only add to the excitement. They are in the nature of a tax, which is recovered by additional levy upon the victims.

On the 1st of July the new law of the State, known as the "Foss bill," will go into operation. It is aimed in the right direction. It proposes to break up the houses, by the arrest, fine, and imprisonment of the keepers. The law provides that, "whoever keeps a gaming house," or, in any building used and occupied by him or his agent, procures or permits persons to frequent, or to meet, to play for money, or suffers to be kept any tables, or apparatus, for the purpose of playing, shall, upon conviction, for the first offence be fined $100; for the second offence, $500, and be imprisoned six months in the County Jail; and, for the third offence, be fined $500, and be imprisoned in the Penitentiary from two to five years. [illegible] contemplates an end to the raid[illegible]ness. It breaks up the blackmail [op]erations under which it is supposed these gambling houses enjoy police protection. It contemplates that the Grand Jury shall, each month, investigate this business and indict all keepers of such houses. The law provides that "whoever keeps a common gaming house," or permits others to play, or use tables or other apparatus, in premises "used and occupied" by him or his agent, shall be amenable to the law. This confines the penalties to the principals, and, while it makes them responsible for the acts of the agents, the latter are not indictable under this law. How far this law can be enforced so as to effectually reach these principles, remains to be seen. The theory of the law, by proceeding against these houses by indictment and the punishment of those connected by imprisonment, is the true one; but how far the law is framed to carry this theory into practical execution, is to be determined by the Courts.

In 1854, Mr. Henry Wilson was the chief of the Know-Nothing organization in Massachusetts, which party, in secret convention, nominated a candidate for Governor, who was elected. Mr. Edward Everett, who was then United States Senator, resigned, and the Know-Nothing Legislature elected Mr. Henry Wilson to fill the vacancy. Mr. Wilson did not take his seat until the 10th of February, 1855, and on the 23d of the same month, in a long debate on a bill providing for the enforcement of the United States laws, he repeatedly spoke of the American, or Know-Nothing party, "with which I act." He claimed to be, and was, the representative of that party in the Senate.

On the 1st of March, 1855, Mr. Wilson, as the Senatorial representative of that party, presented the petition of citizens of Boston, Massachusetts, praying a repeal of the naturalization laws of the United States. On the 4th of March the session of Congress closed, and Mr. Wilson did not appear again until the December following. He remained a representative of the Know-Nothing party until in 1856, when that organization became a "national party," repudiating anti-slaveryism. Mr. Wilson then joined the Republican party.

This is the gentleman selected by the Grant party to offset Mr. Schurz. He is expected to draw all the old Know-Nothings, to take the place of the Germans.

A CROWNING WORK OF ART.

The foundation stone of the German National Theatre, at Bayreuth, was laid a few weeks since, and in this ceremony was inaugurated the grandest conception of modern art. Through the munificence of Louis, King of Bavaria, in a spot forever consecrated by the genius of Jean Paul, will arise the fair proportions of this great temple of art, in which, next year, Richard Wagner will produce his gigantic work, the "Nibelungen Trilogy," lasting three days, in its performance, and exhausting all the resources of modern scenic and dramatic skill. Twenty years ago, Richard Wagner conceived the idea of transferring the Nibelungen Lied—that grand epic which has been called the Iliad of the North—to the lyric drama. With undaunted courage he set to work upon the libretto, but it was destined that he should have many years of stern conflict, that he should meet with assaults sufficient to crush any ordinary man, before the world would be prepared to give it a hearing. A grander subject never offered itself to a musician, and the grand subject found a composer who united genius with courage, and had both qualities in their highest degree. No theme could be too exalted for his daring genius. The Nibelungen Lied has given to him the very essence of the finest legends and traditions of Northern Europe. The figures which move through it are the ancient gods of the Teutonic mythology, the grand and sombre old warriors, stately women whose passions are as fierce as the wrath of their warriors. The themes which he has set to music are the lives of the gods, the worship in Walhalla, which was but a transcript of the worship of Odin, the dying away of the ancient gods, the gradual release of the Teutonic people from polytheistic belief, and the dawn of Christianity, typified in the red glow which radiates from the burning pile upon which Brunhilda mounts with her steed to speed her way to the future blisses of Walhalla. With these themes are interwoven the Eddas of Germany, the mighty deeds of heroes and the fierce loves of heroines, the romances of the Rhine, and the thrilling episodes of the Norse Runes, transferred to German soil, and amplified and beautified with the grandeur, and depth, and mystery of German thought.

The great composer, whose future we have heard so much about, grappled his themes and constructed his libretto twenty years ago, and, like all of his librettos, it is said to be a work of marvellous culture and poetic beauty. Wagner had thoroughly studied the Nibelungen Lied, and mastered its symbolisms,—without understanding which it is impossible to thoroughly appreciate the great epic. But the world was not ready for the music. The way to its performance was paved with difficulties. "Tannhauser" had to fight its way through Germany, opposed by all sorts of derision and ridicule, and it is now accepted. "Rienzi" had to do the same. "Lohengrin" was hissed in Paris, and it took years of hard effort, years of undaunted opposition to prejudice and wilful misunderstanding, to compel the Parisians and Londoners to accept this great work with its literal ocean of melody; but it has succeeded. His latest opera, "The Meistersenger," met with fierce opposition in Germany, but it has finally taken Berlin by storm; and when polished and critical Berlin yields to Wagner, and gives him an ovation, the rest of Germany is assured, and his victory is complete. The future of Richard Wagner is at hand, and the Nibelungen Trilogy,—in which he has combined all the arts,—painting, poetry, song, and the drama,—in which he has realized to their full completion the great reforms which Beethoven, and Handel, and Gluck commenced,—we make no doubt, will crown him with the wreaths of the victory for which he has struggled all his life. Beethoven had only to contend with a few Italian mountebanks; Gluck had only to contend with the faction of the Piccinists; Handel had only to contend against the English nobility, whose prejudices were in favor of the Italians; but Wagner has had to contend against all Europe, single-handed for the followers of his school, Von Bulow, Liszt, Berlioz, and Rubinstein, have done but little in opera, to which form of music Wagner has devoted himself almost exclusively. He has had the experience of all great geniuses, whose works have had to suffer from the uneducated gabble and inconsiderate laughter of those who cannot comprehend, and the wilful prejudices of the jealous who can. It is the surest test of genius when its works can outlive all such opposition, and, by their originality and innate value, at last compel recognition. The Nibelungen Trilogy is composed of four parts,—the "Vorspiel" or introduction, "Rheingold," followed by "Die Walkeure," "Siegfried," and "Goetterdammerung." "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walkeure" have already been given in Munich. "Siegfried" has never yet seen the boards, and "Goetterdammerung" is unfinished. It is not the intention of Wagner that the Festal Theatre shall be devoted only to the Trilogy, but it will be dedicated to art with his great works, and will then be reserved for the best operatic strength and the most purely original art of Germany. In this theatre it is his intention that operas shall be supported, not by the talents of two or three singers alone, but by combined strength in all parts, and by the highest resources of dramatic art; and, with the view to making the representation of this great work as perfect as possible, the three days in which it will be given will be three days of universal festivity and gladness, and they will be consecrated with the hospitalities of the city to all visitors, the beauties of nature which are so lavishly bestowed upon Bayreuth, and the grand union of Poetry, Painting, and Song, in which he has sung the matchless epic of Northern Europe.

REVEREND CAUDLES.

We have already alluded to the strike of the servant-girls of Bonnie Dundee in general terms, and that they hold regular weekly meetings, whose proceedings are published all over the island. These meetings have developed some additional facts of extreme interest, especially as touching the conventional acerbity and intolerance of the Scotch ministers. The disclosures which they make throw a flood of light upon this subject. They declare that, of all mistresses under whom they are called to serve, the ministers' wives are the worst, and that where, of all places, their servitude ought to be tempered with Christian forbearance and magnanimity, their yoke is not easy, neither is their burden light. They charge that the Sunday festivities at the ministers' houses give them no freedom of movement, and no time to themselves. They say that they do not insist upon the strict Mosaic observance of the Sabbath, nor do they object to cooking hot dinners; but they protest against having the Sabbath chosen for large dinner parties. They are also very bitter against the ministers, who sit drinking toddy late at night, and keep them up to wait on them. In this respect, the servant girls give the Scotch ministers a very bad name, one of them alleging that they were worse than the workingmen. Their opposition, however, does not grow out of dislike to the mountain dew, but from their disinclination to serve at this solitary flow of soul, in which they cannot participate. One can faintly imagine the disgust of the average Scotch servant-girl, who has a failing for the beverage of the Loch Katrine stills, at being compelled to keep the water at boiling-point, to replenish the sugar bowl, to grate the spicy nutmeg upon the surface of the fragrant punch, while its bouquet entices and tantalizes her all-too-willing but never-to-be-gratified palate; and, if the minister's taste be depraved, to squeeze the reluctant lemon into the ambrosial compound, and thereby nip the edge of the fine flavor. We think that the maid has the right to complain of such niggardly conduct on the part of the Dominie, and that the least he could do to alleviate her burdens would be to order tumblers for two, and invite the lassie to sit down and have "a right gude willie-waught," while the Dominie's wife lay a-snoring up stairs. But there is another very serious charge which the servant-girls bring against the Dundee ministers. They allege, with much circumstantiality of detail, that the Dominies and their wives do not agree; that they make the house unpleasant and absolutely distressing with their bickerings; and that the latter are continually Caudleizing their frail partners, who are addicted to Sunday afternoon festive dinners and Sunday night toddies. Unable or unwilling to retort upon them, they pour out the vials of their wrath upon their long-suffering congregations, whom they can abuse in the aggregate without any special danger to themselves. This domestic unpleasantness is sufficient perhaps to account for the fierceness of ecclesiastical dissensions in Scotland; for the afflictions which the timid flocks, both in Highlands and Lowlands, have to endure at the hands of their zealous but furious shepherds. The flock has to suffer the vengeance which should have been bestowed upon Mrs. Caudle. As long, however, as the Dominie's home is a pandemonium, the distresses of which not even the toddies can alleviate, what more can be expected of him in the pulpit?

If only one-half be true that the servant-girls of Dundee allege, they are entitled to the commiseration of all friends of humanity, and they will receive the hearty sympathy of the world in their strike for better wages and better treatment. It is clear that all is not bonnie in Dundee.

The Grant platform seems to have been devised mainly as a series of stinging rebukes to prominent Grantites. The second plank, which declares for "civil, political, and public rights," "without distinction of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude," is evidently aimed at Hon. O. P. Morton, on account of his uncompromising opposition to the admission of the negroes to any political rights whatever. The fourth plank, which announces that the National Government should "protect its citizens everywhere, and sympathize with all people who strive for greater liberty," chastises Secretary Fish for his action, or inaction, in regard to Dr. Houard and the Cubans. The Civil Service resolution attacks, at one fell swoop, Butler, Conkling, Cameron, Murphy, Morton, Leet, Casey, and a horde of other prominent adherents. The declarations against grants of public lands and the franking privilege are a reproof to the Grant Congressmen, who have persistently ignored both principles. The Tariff and Labor plank rebuke nobody, because they mean nothing. The puff of the Ku-Klux law will disgust one wing of the Grant party, and the puff of the Amnesty bill will disgust the other; while the resolve which denounces the "repudiation of the National debt, in any form or guise," must effectually finish the Hon. B. F. Butler.

Constitutional crises are rare events in Norway and Sweden, but such an occurrence has now happened, growing out of a collision between the Norwegian Storthing, or Parliament, and the Crown. According to the Constitution of Norway, the Ministers are disqualified from participating in the debates of the Storthing. Some of the Ministers, however, at the last session, were desirous to have the rule abolished, and the Assembly voted to that effect. Others of the Ministers had opposed it, and the King finally declined to sanction the vote of the Storthing. The result was, that the Storthing passed a vote of want of confidence in the Government, in the shape of an address to the King. In this address, the Storthing says it has "found it to be its duty to announce that it does not find in the councils of the monarch that respect for the national will, that recognition of the constitutional position of the Storthing, nor that response to the efforts made by that assembly to insure an efficacious accord with the other public powers," which it was entitled to look for. Meanwhile, the King has dissolved the Storthing.

For many days, from twenty to forty thousand workingmen have been idle in New York City. The cost of maintaining these men, their wives and their children, during this time, must have been enormous. It has doubtless been defrayed from the funds of the different Trades Unions concerned. Whether they win or lose, this money has been wasted. It has been spent unproductively. It might have built, within easy reach of New York, shops which would have put co-operation into practice, and would have employed this wasted labor. A month ago, a conference of employers and employed ought to have been held, at which grievances could have been stated, demands made, replies heard, and a definite settlement reached. If this had been unsatisfactory, the funds on hand could have been at once applied to the purchase of buildings and machinery, and the strike deferred until the men could have marched from their employers' shops to their own, and lost not a day. Opportunities for co-operation are open to the workingman everywhere, and it is a source of constant wonder that he never improves them.

It is an old idea that games are an index to the age which plays them. Buckle argues that Druidism was not the terrible faith it is said to have been, because its ceremonies largely consisted of dances, songs, and out-door sports. It is noteworthy that our amusements to-day, are nearly all of a sedentary and intellectual nature, instead of being active and physical. Base-ball, like horse-racing, has largely fallen into the hands of gamblers. Skating is no more; and croquet drags out a sickly existence. Rowing, and riding, and walking have never had a strong hold on the popular mind. Instead of all these, we find only games intended to test the intellect, to teach history or morality, to produce quickness of repartee and thought. While this is gratifying as a sign of greatly-needed intellectual progress, it is mournful as an indication of physical decay. In America a strong mind in a strong body is an anomaly. When it appears, we admire it greatly as a phenomenon, and take the greatest possible care that it shall be repeated neither in ourselves nor our children.

The New York *Evening Post* has an admirable editorial on General Oglesby's scheme for reaching the Senate-Chamber at Washington by way of the Executive Mansion at Springfield. It declares his (Oglesby's) "unfitness to supersede the ablest man now in the Senate from the Northwestern States," condemns the "trick" he is attempting, and closes by saying: "All honest voters ought to set their faces sternly against the men who propose it. The case is an aggravated one, because the plan is conceived for the purpose of unseating a faithful and able statesman in order to reward a mere politician."

A special despatch from Philadelphia, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, contained several references and allusions which this paper does not approve or adopt. Though it is well understood that a general newspaper is not responsible for the opinions of its correspondents, nevertheless we do not propose that THE TRIBUNE shall be made the vehicle of improprieties and indecorums. The despatch in question failed to receive the revision that its contents required, and for the neglect we apologize to our readers.

The worshippers of Boston must have received a severe shock from the recent disclosures of the *Nation* in regard to the intellectual pabulum on which the Hub subsists. In the very presence of Emerson, and Lowell, and Howells, and Agassiz, the average Bostonian solaces himself, not with the Vedas, as Charles Dudley Warner's gentle humor suggests, but with those queens of English thought and English language,—Mrs. Southworth, Caroline Lee Hentz, and Maria J. Holmes. These three are the authors in greatest demand at the Free Library. Boston has always claimed to be the leaven which leavens the mighty lump of American ignorance, and this fact, doubtless, explains the universal demand throughout the country for trashy literature.

Opening Dearborn Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The owners of about two-thirds of the frontage between Third and Fourth avenues from Jackson street to Fourteenth street, have signed the petition for the extension of Dearborn street. The Committee have been successful in finding the owners of the property south of Harrison street. This could be done by inquiry at the houses, where they could be informed whether occupied by the owners or tenants, and, if the latter, by ascertaining to whom rent is paid and their address; but, in the Burnt District, it is more difficult, as there are no houses left at which the necessary inquiries could be made. However, a considerable number of the owners have been found. Many of them are preparing to rebuild. We have induced many of them to suspend building until the necessary proceedings can be instituted for opening the street. Owners of property who have not signed the petition are thereby delaying the work of the Committee, and, to that extent, are endangering the success of the proposed extension, as well as delaying the work of rebuilding, the progress of which is destined to greatly improve the value of their property. A petition is at the store, No. 119 Fourth avenue, where owners of property are requested to call next week, and obtain full information, and, if they desire, they can, at the same time, append their names to the petition.

JOEL BIGELOW.

CHICAGO, June 7.

THOUGHTS ON MONEY.

Translated from the French of Michel Chevalier.

II.

That the invention of money should have altered the mode in which exchanges of products and of services are effected among men, is seen by what precedes. But there is another aspect under which its action is revealed, which we ought not to pass over in silence. It enables us to postpone the term of payment, which, in a system of barter, would generally require to be immediate. It is thus that the invention of money has gradually opened the door to operations in which credit plays a part. A has received goods or services. Instead of handing over immediately the amount of money agreed upon in payment (that is, a certain weight of metal), he is enabled to merely engage to hand it over at some future time. When one of the contracting parties that has received capital, goods, or services, is a city, county, or State, the agreement it signs may provide merely for the payment of an annual amount of interest, consisting, in like manner, of an agreed quantity of metal; except that the principal is to be discharged finally by the repayment of the sum previously determined. Arrangements of this kind have become greatly multiplied in modern times on the part of this class of corporations, cities, counties, States, besides divers institutions, such as public establishments and commercial companies.

In a word, in the cases under consideration, by the invention of money, the transaction which takes place between two contracting parties resolves itself into the delivery of certain quantities of metal, perfectly agreed upon beforehand, which the debtor is holden to give and the creditor to receive in discharge of the debt, at periods likewise fixed.

When a transaction of this kind takes place, variations of value that the metal, of which the money is composed, may undergo with the lapse of time through causes peculiar to itself, cannot fail to affect injuriously the interests of the debtor or of the creditor; and, if the variation were great, the injury to those interests would be profound. The creditor would suffer if the metal had declined in value. The debtor would be overcharged, or, to speak more exactly, charged more than he expected, if the variation were of the opposite character. This is inevitable from the nature of things. It is true that generally, and in the larger share of transactions, the derangements and miscalculations that follow from these and like causes are of no moment. This will be explained further on.

I argue here as though it were proven that money is necessarily composed of metal. In this I anticipate a demonstration that I shall have to furnish, and which will be the subject of future chapters, to show that money can only be metallic, and that, among all the metals, gold and silver alone are suitable to perform this function.

We hold it, then, for a fact, that if, between the moment when the agreement of parties has taken place and the moment when the agreed payment or payments are accomplished, the metal which constitutes the monetary unit has undergone a considerable variation, the debtor or the creditor, according as the change has manifested itself, has sustained a loss.

For this matter, however, the chances seem equal between the debtor and the creditor; for, at first view, we perceive no special reasons why the variations in value should be upward rather than downward, and *vice versa*.

There exists, however, a general cause, by virtue of which the equality is not perfect. We shall have occasion to point it out hereafter.

III.

Of Various Attempts to Make Money of Some Other Substance than the Two So Called Precious Metals.

The institution of money is so indispensable to the very existence of society that almost everywhere at the beginning of little agglomerations of people, money has made its appearance under a form more or less fortunate, or unfortunate; for it is far from being the case that the substance used for money was everywhere, from the beginning, a metal like gold and silver. Treatises on political economy mention the different substances which were adopted in different States. You will find a catalogue of them in the *Elements of Political Economy* by Joseph Garnier, and in the *Principles of Political Economy* by M. Roscher. At this very time, it would not be difficult to point to a considerable number of localities, and even of great countries, where the functions of money are performed by other articles than those we see used in France, England, and other States where a high civilization prevails. Thus, cotton cloths, called *guinees* serve to-day, on a grand scale for commercial transactions between Europeans and the negroes of a portion of the coast of Africa. It is asserted that salt performs the function of money in Abyssinia. Travelers relate that, in the Chilian Isles, which are dependencies of the Republic of Chili, they pay with boards; it is difficult to conceive of a money less portable.

Cowries, a species of little shell-fish used for ornament, have not ceased to be money in wide districts of India as well as Africa. Mr. McCulloch* says that until the abolition of the slave-trade, they were a article of commerce imported to England to be sent thence to the coast of Africa for the purchase of slaves. Cowries are mentioned in the table of imports and exports of certain English possessions. Thus, in the Table of Commerce of the British Empire for 1856, at the chapter of the Island of Ceylon, cowries figure as an export of this island to the amount of 9,762 English quintals, of the value of £35,869 sterling, or about 900,000 francs. Mr. Macleod, in his *Elements of Political Economy*,† relates that, in the Ionian Islands, it is customary among the farmers to pay with promises to deliver certain quantities of oil. It is true they reckon it by its price in metallic money. The custom, which is rapidly extending in England and on this Continent of paying small bills with postage-stamps, is analogous to this practice in the Ionian Islands, in this, that the article delivered is the equivalent of a sum reckoned in specie, gold or silver.

We see, in certain secluded districts, even among the most advanced peoples, the function of money performed by certain kinds of merchandise. I will cite, for example, what may be seen at the present time in France, in villages near the mines of the Graissessac coal-basin (Herault). Here are some facts taken from a note for which I am indebted to M. Cacassie, Chief Engineer of the mines, who has had the Graissessac basin under his charge:

"In several small villages in the neighborhood of Graissessac, the making of nails by hand has survived the progress of mechanism, thanks to the conditions imposed on the lessees of the mines to furnish coal to the people at a low price, which is habitually 75 centimes per 100 kilogrammes (equal to $1.50 per ton). The establishment of a nail-maker is of the most primitive description: A forge in a corner of the only room on the ground-floor in his house, an anvil, some hammers and materials, and, for help, a dog shut up in a wheel, that puts the bellows in motion. His raw material consists of old iron that his wife picks up in the neighborhood, and bar iron that the hardware merchant furnishes, who is generally also a dealer in flour, bread, groceries, and various other articles. This universal purveyor sells iron on credit, as also the other commodities that make up his assortment. The nail-maker pays him with the nails he manufactures, at wholesale price. Outside of these exchanges, the nails are the usual money for other transactions. Thus they pay with nails for the coal bought at the mines, for eggs, meat, shoes, clothing, and especially for the wines consumed at the tavern. In these transactions, the rise or fall of nails following the price of iron, the exchange alone is constant; whenever the nails are received as money by a person not specially engaged in this business, the exchange is five per cent on the current price of the day. Consequently, if the nailer buys to the value of five francs, he pays five francs and a quarter in nails. Notwithstanding this premium, payment in nails continues, because there are not always dealers ready to buy the nails with money; because it would be necessary to transport these nails from the village where they were made to the residence of the purchaser; and because the nailer has not always at his place a sufficient quantity of nails to make it worth his while to put himself to inconvenience to go and sell them. This use of nails for money tends to decrease as communication becomes more easy; but it is very probable, that it will be a long time before it disappears entirely.

It is manifest that here, like the oil in the Ionian Islands, nails perform the function of money, but at second-hand; they are a substitute for gold and silver coin. They do not themselves make the monetary unit; they are subordinate to coin, and bear a constant relation to it; while the cowries, for instance, are money pure and simple.

"In the time of the Aztec Kings, grains of cacao served as money in the great market of Tlatelolco (in Mexico), like the shells in the Maldive Islands. They used for chocolate the cacao of Soconusco, cultivated at the eastern extremity of the Mexican Empire, and the small seeds called *tlacacahuatl*. The inferior grades were reserved to be used for money. 'Knowing,' says Cortez, in his first letter to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, 'that, in the province of Malinaltebeque, there was an abundance of gold, I induced the Lord Montezuma to establish there a plantation for your Majesty. He acted with so much zeal that in less than two months, there had been sown sixty fanegas of corn and ten of beans. They also set out two thousand *cacap* (cacao) plants, which bears a fruit like the almond, and which is sold after it has been pulverized. This seed is so much considered that it is used as money in the whole country, and purchases are made with it in the markets and elsewhere.' Even now the cacao serves for small change in Mexico. As the smallest coin in the Spanish Colonies is a half-real, equal to twelve sols, the people find convenience in the use of cacao as money. A sol is represented by six seeds.'‡

*Dictionary of Political Economy, article Cowries.
†Elements of Political Economy, p. 35. Mr Macleod obtains this information from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 8th edition, article *Ionian Islands*.
‡Humboldt's *Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain*, pp. 16-37, Vol. III, Edition of 1824.

IV.

Qualities Which a Substance Must Unite in Order to Be Fit to Serve as Money.

It does not require a very long examination to see that not all objects are equally fitted to perform this intermediate part of a common standard, of a general equivalent,—in short, of money. Wheat, which I have hypothetically mentioned, answers the purpose indifferently. It is bulky and heavy, and it would be very inconvenient to transfer it from one person to another. Each one would be compelled to have immense barns, and to provide himself with numerous wagons, which would have to be used for every transaction. Wheat is less perishable than the other fruits of the earth, and, in this respect, possesses a great superiority over most articles used for food; but it is subject to accidents; dampness deteriorates its quality, and insects devour it. He who received a certain quantity of wheat to-day would run a great risk of not finding it intact in six months or a year; and, hence, an element of chance would be introduced into every commercial transaction. The value of wheat is greatly subject to fluctuation; the next harvest may be abundant, and then wheat will fall; but it may also be below the average, and, in that case, wheat will come to have a great relative value. Consequently, I do not fully know what I give or what I take, when I pay or am paid in wheat, when the payment is not immediate, or when the wheat, assuming that it is delivered to-day, is not intended for immediate consumption. Then, too, wheat is not a substance which is always the same; it varies in quality in the same field from year to year. The *touselle* of Provence, and the *richella* of Naples, are worth more than the Odessa wheat, which may come into competition with them in the same market, at Genoa or Marseilles; the wheat of Dantzic excels that of America, which it may meet at Mark-Lane* or at the Paris *Halleau Ble*; and the wheat of Egypt, once the granary of the Romans, brings to-day, on the market, but about half as much as that of certain districts on the northern coast of the Mediterranean, like Naples and Provence, which I have named.

In a word wheat would be too inconvenient a common standard, and too uncertain an equivalent,—in other words, a bad money. Many other things, when considered with regard to their fitness to perform this function, would be amenable to the same objections, and might even present new difficulties. Wheat, for instance, is indefinitely and immediately divisible; the division of a bushel can be carried down to a kernel of wheat; and with wheat-kernels, taken one by one, I can restore the bushel; but I cannot, on the market, cut an ox in two; and I certainly cannot, with two halves, make an ox.

After this short analysis, it is easy to point out the essential qualities which an article must possess in order to fill to perfection the function of money. It must be—

First—A subject of trade in itself—that is, a thing connected with a certain number of our wants, and sought after by men for that reason.

Second—Values being equal, it must be more easily moved than the majority of other articles,—that is, it must combine a large relative value with small dimensions, in order that each one may carry with ease the equivalent of the objects which he is in the habit of buying.

Third—Unchangeable, so that it may be preserved intact without special and constant care.

Fourth—Perfectly homogeneous and equal to itself, so that, by a simple verification, its nature may be absolutely determined.

Fifth—Indefinitely divisible, so as to represent as small a value as may be desired, without its losing any of its advantages by division,—which assumes that the detached parts can be easily reunited.

Sixth—Free, as much as possible, from fluctuations in value, and especially from those sudden changes which result, for agricultural productions, from the yearly inequalities in harvests, and, for manufactured articles, from the changes which methods of manufacture are constantly undergoing.

Seventh—It is also well that the objects intended for this use shall be specially fitted to receive and retain a delicate impression, which will enable one to recognize the coin at a glance.

Eighth—It is also desirable that they should possess a malleability and hardness which will prevent their breaking; that, independent of the homogeneity already mentioned, they should have special traits by which they can be easily distinguished, in a moment, from more or less analogous substances to which the same stamp and form have been fraudulently given, like the ring of silver, and the great specific weight of one, and even of both, the precious metals.

Gold and silver have been selected by all antiquity, by a sort of common agreement, to fill the functions of money. They do most fully satisfy most of the conditions we have enumerated, and satisfy them all, without exception, better than any other article. This will be shown in the next chapter.

*The London Grain-Market.

POLITICAL.

When Ulysses and the great Sniller were nominated, the ticket of 1868 was leather and prunell. By the substitution of the Natick Cobbler for Colfax, it has become in 1872 all leather.

—That famous "arithmetic man" of the New York *World* has escaped from control again, and is roaming at large in its columns. The other day he proved to a mathematical certainty that Hendricks and Hancock can be elected "just like rolling off a log," if only the Baltimore Convention has gumption enough to give the Democracy a chance.

—At the end of General Grant's first year in office, Mr. Greeley found occasion to say something commendatory of his Administration; but we can't, for the life of us, see why Greeley, instead of Grant, should be abused because there has been so little occasion to say anything of the sort since.

—The Chicago *Times* doesn't want a "straight ticket" at Baltimore. It suggests that the Convention adjourn without making nominations, but that it call another Convention with *other Liberal elements*, and that that Convention make a ticket. That ticket, of course, is to be that Liberal Republican candidate Judge Davis. The *Times* has still got Judge Davis on the brain.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—A Virginia paper draws this flattering portrait of A. H. Stephens: "He is a philosopher without eyes; a debater without ears; a soldier without arms; a statesman without a policy; an editor without a paper; and a Captain without a company. He has been a moral and a political coward in war, and a verbal bully in times of peace."

—General Logan talks about the soldiers and their mothers, and what they are going to do in the way of resentment to Mr. Sumner, whereupon the Rochester *Union* observes:

"The politician has played the soldier and his mother several times too often already, and the soldier and his mother decline to be played any more by such gamblers as Logan, who never think of sharing the spoils. Logan won a seat in the United States Senate. But what doth that profit the poor wounded soldier and his weeping mother? Logan might as well throw up his hand."

—The New York *Sun* has investigated the subject carefully, and finds that the following persons and classes of persons are strongly in favor of a Democratic nomination at Baltimore: General Grant, Tom Murphy, Robeson and Secor, Creswell and Chorpenning; the Dent family; Babcock Porter, and Leet; Morton, Conkling, and Chandler; the military ring, San Domingo ring, Indian ring, and Seneca sandstone ring, Dan Voorhees and A. H. Stephens; with which illustrious combination it might also classify the Chicago *Times* and New York *World*.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"The Chicago *Times* can't agree with the *World* even as to the best means of beating Greeley. It hates the *World* and the *World's* ways. It snubs the *World's* last piece of strategy, the proposed combination of Hancock and Hendricks, and crams a little of its Davis [illegible] down the *World's* throat, by suggesting that the Baltimore Convention may devote the nomination of a ticket upon a subsequent convention, in which other political elements are represented. As neither the Baltimore Convention nor any subsequent one could satisfy both of these papers by any nomination, and as the Liberal and Democratic masses are very well satisfied that they can elect Greeley and Brown without the aid of either, the best thing the Baltimore Convention can do is to leave the whole question to that Convention of the people which will assemble at the polls next November."

—Professor and Collector Cyrus Northrop, of New Haven, has a sharp reply in the papers of that city to General Hawley's criticisms upon his recent political course. He closes as follows:

"During the late Senatorial contest, I never approached a member of the Legislature to influence his action on the caucus. I never even heard of the manifesto against the caucus until I read it in the new paper. But I do not [illegible] for the next seven years at least, I am content to be represented in the Senate by one who is not only a true Republican, but also a distinguished statesman, and a faithful and courteous gentleman, Orris S. Ferry. If General Hawley proposes to abuse all who are in the same situation as myself as freely as he has abused me, he has work laid out for some time to come."

—The Grant men have succeeded very poorly in getting up a nickname for the liberal movement. In St. Louis they attempted to call the Cincinnati Convention by the name of "Cincinnati-go," but discovered that they were thus obliged to admit the existence of a great national cancer. In Chicago they tried the name of "Dolly Varden" on the ticket; but the Dolly Varden style proved to be popular. The St. Louis *Republican* suggests that they call it the "groundswell ticket," and adds:

"That which is sure to be nominated by the grand gift enterprise of Philadelphia may be called, for want of a better name, the gift ticket. It is to be drawn blindfold, and the people are expected to lay down all they have, and to be satisfied with what they don't get."

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Trades at the Republican Convention of 1860.

Simon Cameron as a Trader.

How He Got into Lincoln's Cabinet, and How He Was Discharged from It.

Mr. Lamon's "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which we have already noticed at considerable length, contains much political history which is new and entertaining, and no part of it more so than the narrative of the trading by Simon Cameron and Caleb B. Smith which gave Indiana and Pennsylvania to Lincoln. Upon this point we quote the following:

On the third day, the balloting for a candidate was to begin. Up to the evening of the second day, Mr. Seward's prospects were far the best. It was certain that he would receive the largest vote on the first ballot; and, outside of the body itself, the "crowd" for him was more numerous and boisterous than for any other, except Mr. Lincoln. For Mr. Lincoln, however, the "pressure" from the multitude, in the Wigwam, in the streets, and in the hotels, was tremendous. It is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the "spot" was Chicago, and the State Illinois. Besides the vast numbers who came there voluntarily to urge his claims, and to cheer for him, as the exigency demanded, his adherents had industriously "drummed up" their forces in the city and country, and were now able to make infinitely more noise than all the other parties put together. There was a large delegation of roughs there for Mr. Seward, headed by Tom Hyer, the pugilist. These, and others like them, filled the Wigwam toward the evening of the second day, in expectation that the voting would begin. The Lincoln party found it out, and determined to call a check to that game. They spent the whole night in mustering and organizing their "loose fellows" from far and near, and, at daylight the next morning, took charge of the Wigwam, filling every available space, and much that they had no business to fill. As a result, the Seward men could not get in, and were forced to content themselves with curbstone enthusiasm.

Mr. Lincoln seemed to be very sure, all along, that the contest would be ultimately between him and Mr. Seward. The "Bates men" were supposed to be conservative,—that is, not abolitionists; and the object of the move in favor of Mr. Bates was to lower the fanatical tone of the party and save the votes of certain "Union men" who might otherwise be against it. But a Seward man had telegraphed to St. Louis, to the friends of Mr. Bates to say that Lincoln was as bad as Seward, and to urge them to go for Mr. Seward in case their own favorite should fail. The despatch was printed in *The Missouri Democrat*, but was not brought to Mr. Lincoln's attention until the meeting of the Convention. He immediately caught up the paper, and "wrote on its broad margin," "Lincoln agrees with Seward in his irrepressible-conflict idea, and in negro equality; but he is opposed to Seward's Higher Law." With this he immediately despatched a friend to Chicago, who handed it to Judge Davis or Judge Logan.

Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was nominally a candidate; but, in the language of Colonel McClure, "it meant nothing;" it was a mere sham, got up to enable Cameron to make a bargain with some real candidate, and thus secure for himself and his friends the lion's share of the spoils in the event of a victory at the polls. The genuine sentiment of the Pennsylvania delegation was divided between Judge Bates and Judge McLean. But Cameron was in a fine position to trade, and his friends were anxious for business. On the evening of the second day, these gentlemen were gratified. A deputation of them—Casey, Sanderson, Reeder, and perhaps others—were invited to the Lincoln headquarters, at the Tremont House, where they were met by Messrs. Davis, Swett, Logan, and Dole, on the part of Mr. Lincoln. An agreement was there made, that, if the Cameron men would go for Lincoln, and he should be nominated and elected, Cameron should have a seat in his Cabinet, *provided* the Pennsylvania delegation could be got to recommend him. The bargain was fulfilled, but not without difficulty. Cameron's strength was more apparent than real. There was, however, "a certain class of the delegates under his immediate influence;" and these, with the aid of Mr. Wilmot and his friends, who were honestly for Lincoln, managed to carry the delegation by a very small majority—"about six."

About the same time, a similar bargain was made with the friends of Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana; and, with these two contracts quietly ratified, the Lincoln men felt strong and confident on the morning of the third day.

While the candidates were being named, and when the balloting began, every mention of Mr. Lincoln's name was received with thundering shouts by the vast mass of his adherents by whom the building had been packed. In the phrase of the day, the "outside pressure" was all in his favor. On the first ballot, Mr. Seward had 173½ votes; Mr. Lincoln, 102; Mr. Cameron, 50½; Mr. Chase, 49; Mr. Bates, 48; Mr. Dayton, 14; Mr. McLean, 12; Mr. Collamer, 10; and 6 were scattered. Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn on the second ballot, according to the previous understanding; Mr. Seward had 184½; Mr. Lincoln 181; Mr. Chase 42½; Mr. Bates, 35; Mr. Dayton, 10; Mr. McLean, 8; and the rest scattered. It was clear that the nomination lay between Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln, and the latter was receiving great accessions of strength. The third ballot came, and Mr. Lincoln ran rapidly up to 231½ votes—233 being the number required to nominate. Hundreds of persons were keeping the count; and it was well known, without any announcement, that Mr. Lincoln lacked but one vote and a half to make him the nominee. At this juncture, Mr. Cartter, of Ohio, rose, and changed four votes from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln. He was nominated.

How Mr. Lincoln regarded this contract, which was made without his knowledge, and how he freed himself from Cameron, is well told in the following extract:

Judge Davis says that Mr. Lincoln had determined to appoint "Democrats and Republicans alike to office." Many things confirm this statement. Mr. Lincoln felt deeply the responsibility of his great trust; and he felt still more keenly the supposed impossibility of administering the Government for the sole benefit of an organization which had no existence in one half of the Union. He was, therefore, willing, not only to appoint Democrats to office, but to appoint them to the very highest offices within his gift. At this time he thought very highly of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and would gladly have taken him into his Cabinet, but for the fear that Georgia might secede, and take Mr. Stephens along with her. He did actually authorize his friend, Mr. Speed, to offer the Treasury Department to Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky; and Mr. Guthrie, for good reasons of his own, declined it. The full significance of this act of courageous magnanimity cannot be understood without reference to the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, where Mr. Guthrie was one of the foremost candidates. He considered the names of various other gentlemen from the Border States, each of them with good pro-slavery antecedents. He commissioned Thurlow Weed to place a seat in the Cabinet at the disposal of Mr. Gilmore, of North Carolina; but Mr. Gilmore, finding that his State was likely to secede, was reluctantly compelled to decline it. He was, in fact, sincerely and profoundly anxious that the South should be honestly represented in his councils by men who had an abiding-place in the hearts of her people. To accomplish that high purpose, he was forced to go beyond the ranks of his own party; and he had the manliness to do it. He felt that his strength lay in conciliation at the outset; that was his ruling conviction during all those months of preparation for the great task before him. It showed itself not only in the appointments which he sought to make, but in those which he did make. Harboring no jealousies, entertaining no fear concerning his personal interests in the future, he called around him the most powerful of his late rivals,—Seward, Chase, Bates,—and unhesitatingly gave into their hands powers which most Presidents would have shrunk from committing to their equals, and much more to their superiors, in the conduct of public affairs.

The cases of Cameron and Smith, however, were very distressing. He had authorized no one to make such bargains for him as had been made with the friends of these men. He would gladly have repudiated the contracts, if it could have been done with honor and safety. For Smith he had great regard, and believed that he had rendered important services in the late elections. But his character was now grossly assailed; and it would have saved Mr. Lincoln serious embarrassments if he had been able to put him aside altogether, and select Mr. Lane, or some other Indiana statesman, in his place. He wavered long, but finally made up his mind to keep the pledge of his friends, and Smith was appointed.

In Cameron's case, the contest was fierce and more protracted. At Chicago, Cameron's agents had demanded that he should have the Treasury Department; but that was too much; and the friends of Mr. Lincoln, tried, pushed, and anxious as they were, declined to consider it. They would say that he should be appointed to a Cabinet position, but no more; and, to secure this, he must get a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation to recommend him. Mr. Cameron was disposed to exact the penalty of his bond, hard as compliance might be on the part of Mr. Lincoln. But Cameron had many and formidable enemies, who alleged that he was a man notorious for his evil deeds, shameless in his rapacity and corruption, and even more shameless in his mean ambition to occupy exalted stations, for which he was utterly and hopelessly incompetent; that he had never dared to offer himself as a candidate before the people of Pennsylvania, but had more than once gotten high offices from the Legislature by the worst means ever used by a politician; and that it would be a disgrace, a shame, a standing offence to the country, if Mr. Lincoln should consent to put him into his Cabinet. On the other hand, Mr. Cameron had no lack of devoted friends to deny these charges, and say that his was as "white a soul" as ever yearned for political preferment: they came out to Springfield in numbers,—Edgar Cowan, J. K. Moorehead, Alexander Cummins, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Casey, and many others, besides General Cameron, himself. On the ground, of course, were the powerful gentlemen who had made the original contract on the part of Mr. Lincoln, and who, from first to last, strenuously insisted upon its fulfilment. It required a hard struggle to overcome Mr. Lincoln's scruples; and the whole force was necessarily mustered in order to accomplish it. "All that I am in the world," said he,—"the Presidency and all else,—I owe to that opinion of me which the people express when they call me 'Honest Old Abe.' Now, what will they think of their *Honest* Abe, when he appoints Simon Cameron to be his familiar adviser?"

In Pennsylvania, it was supposed, for a while, that Cameron's audacity had failed him, and that he would abandon the attempt. But, about the 1st of January, Mr. Swett, one of the contracting parties, appeared at Harrisburg, and, immediately afterwards, Cameron and some of his friends took flight to Springfield. This circumstance put the vigilant opposition on the alert, and aroused them to a clear sense of the impending calamity. The sequel is a painful story; and it is, perhaps, better to give it in the words of a distinguished actor,—Colonel Alexander K. McClure: "I do not know," says he, "that any went there to oppose the appointment but myself. When I learned that Cameron had started to Springfield, and that his visit related to the Cabinet, I at once telegraphed Lincoln that such an appointment would be most unfortunate. Until that time, no one outside a small circle of Cameron's friends dreamed of Lincoln's calling him to the Cabinet. Lincoln's character for honesty was considered a complete guaranty against such a suicidal act. No efforts had therefore been made to guard against it.

"In reply to my telegram, Mr. Lincoln answered, requesting me to come to Springfield at once. I hastily got letters from Governor Curtin, Secretary Slifer, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Stevens, and started. I took no affidavits with me, nor were any specific charges made against him by me, or by any of the letters I bore; but they all sustained me in the allegation, that the appointment would disgrace the Administration and the country, because of the notorious incompetency and private villany of the candidate. I spent four hours with Mr. Lincoln alone, and the matter was discussed very fully and frankly. Although he had previously decided to appoint Cameron, he closed our interview by a reconsideration of his purpose, and the assurance that, within twenty-four hours, he would write me definitely on the subject. He wrote me, as he promised, and stated that, if I would make specific charges against Mr. Cameron, and produce the proof, he would dismiss the subject. I answered, declining to do so, for reasons I thought should be obvious to every one. I believe that affidavits were sent to him, but I had no hand in it.

"Subsequently Cameron regarded his appointment as impossible, and he proposed to Stevens to join in pressing *him*. Stevens wrote me of the fact, and I procured strong letters from the State Administration in his favor. A few days after, Stevens wrote me a most bitter letter, saying that Cameron had deceived him, and was then attempting to enforce his own appointment. The bond was demanded of Lincoln, and that decided the matter."

"As this was one of the few public acts which Mr. Lincoln performed with a bad conscience, the reader ought to know the consequences of it; and because it may not be convenient to revert to them in detail at another place, we give them here, still retaining the language of the eye-witness, Colonel McClure:

"I saw Cameron the night of the day that Lincoln removed him. We met in the room of a mutual friend, and he was very violent against Lincoln for removing him without consultation or notice. His denunciation against the President was extremely bitter, for attempting, as he said, 'his personal as well as his political destruction.' He exhibited the letter, which was all in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, and was literally as follows. I quote from carefully-treasured recollection:

"'*Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:*
"'DEAR SIR: I have this day nominated Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to be Secretary of War, and you to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Very truly, A. LINCOLN.'

"I am sure there is no material error in my quotation of the letter.

"Cameron's chief complaint was, that he had no knowledge or intimation of the change until Chase delivered the letter. We were then, as ever before and since, and as we ever shall be, not in political sympathy, but our personal relations were ever kind. Had he been entirely collected he would probably not have said and done what I heard and witnessed; but he wept like a child, and appealed to me to aid in protecting him against the President's attempt at personal degradation,—assuring me that, under like circumstances, he would defend me. In my presence, the proposition was made and determined upon to ask Lincoln to allow a letter of resignation to be ante-dated, and to write a kind acceptance of the same in reply. The effort was made, in which Mr. Chase joined, although perhaps ignorant of all the circumstances of the case; and it succeeded. The record shows that Mr. Cameron voluntarily resigned; while, in point of fact, he was summarily removed without notice.

"In many subsequent conversations with Mr. Lincoln, he did not attempt to conceal the great misfortune of Cameron's appointment and the painful necessity of his removal."

DRESS GOODS.

Summer Dress Goods
this week at
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY'S
West Side Retail House,
50 pcs Silk Stripe Grenadines.
50 pcs. Brocaded Stripe
Chene Organzines at a shilling.
Wash Poplins,
Printed Cambrics 25c.
that were 50c.,
3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernanis,
various grades,
100 pcs. French Organdies,
also,
100 more of those elegant
Parasols, large size.
328 & 330 Madison-st.

COAL.

COAL.
Daniel Bogle & Co.
Are handling this season the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s pure Lackawanna coal.
Central Office, 70 South Market-st. Docks, Grove, near Twenty-second, South Branch, and Dock lately purchased on northwest corner Chicago-av. bridge, North Branch.
Present price, delivered to any part of the city, $9 per ton.
Country dealers supplied at the lowest market rates.
Chicago, June 8, 1872.

DRY GOODS.

Heavy Reductions.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.
Will continue, on MONDAY, June 10, their sales, at REDUCED PRICES, of all their popular Dress Goods, consisting of Summer and Japanese Silks, Poplins, Pongees, Suiting Materials for traveling, French Linen Batistes, Prt'd. Fr. Organdies, Jaconets, and Cambrics, Iron and Silk Grenadines, Tissues, Bereges, Foreign White Goods, Laces, and Embroideries, comprising innumerable bargains worthy of special attention.
State & Twentieth.
AND
Madison & Market-sts.

CIRCUS.

THREE DAYS
ON
SOUTH SIDE,
AND NO MORE.

Last Opportunity to see the GREAT
Forepaugh Show
IN GRAND PROCESSION.
It will cross the creek on Monday morning, June 10, moving down Madison-st to Desplaines, Washington, and through the tunnel on to Franklin-st. on the South Side and thence to Madison, Clark, Twelfth, and down Wabash-av. to Congress-st. and on to Michigan-av., thence to Fourteenth-st. and Wabash-av. to the lot, Twenty-second and State-sts., and exhibit on
South Side, 3 Days Only,
AS FOLLOWS:
Monday, Tuesday,
and Wednesday,
June 10, 11, and 12,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING, on the lot near
State and 22d-sts.
Let the public improve this opportunity to see the
Greatest Show on Earth!
For they will never look upon its like again. During the past week
60,000 Men, Women, and Children,
Representing every profession, trade, and calling, have visited this mammoth combination, and of all this vast multitude attending, none
Name it but to Praise!
The daily press, expressing the opinion of the entire population of the city, thus allude to the great Forepaugh Combination:
The *Daily Tribune* says: "In magnitude and merit no Menagerie Museum and Circus ever visited this city that could compare with Forepaugh's. In truth it is the 'biggest thing on wheels' ever brought to Chicago."
The *Daily Times* says: "Forepaugh's Menagerie is the largest and most complete now traveling. The Circus is abreast of any similar institution, while the Museum is the most extensive and interesting ever placed upon wheels."
The *Daily Journal* says: "It can be said without reserve of Adam Forepaugh's Circus Menagerie and Museum Combination that it is the most extensive exhibition of the kind ever seen in the West. It is perfect in detail and ensemble, and we most cheerfully commend it to the patronage of our readers."
The *Inter-Ocean* says: "No exhibition of a similar nature ever visited this city and gave such general satisfaction. Everything advertised is exhibited, and there is not a single objectionable feature in the entire programme."
The *Daily Post* says: "The exhibition is the grandest that has ever visited this city, and deserves the first-class patronage it is receiving."
The *News* says: "We trust all our readers will visit the great Forepaugh show ere it departs. A larger, more meritorious, unobjectionable and magnificent combination never was brought to this city."
The *Sun* says: "Every preliminary announcement made by Mr. Forepaugh concerning his mammoth show has proved to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It is the finest exhibition ever presented to the public."
The *Daily Mail* says: "The Museum, Menagerie and Circus of Adam Forepaugh, now exhibiting in this city, is the most stupendous amusement enterprise on record. We are amazed at the pluck and nerve of this man Forepaugh—nearly $1,000,000 invested in his great combination. Surely he deserves the liberal patronage he is receiving from this community."
The German press of the city indorse this exhibition in the same unqualified terms as the English press above cited. And now,
REMEMBER!
That the Great Forepaugh Show presents to the Public the
Largest Menagerie
THE
BEST CIRCUS!
THE MOST WONDERFUL
PERFORMING ANIMAL SHOW!
AND
EXTENSIVE MUSEUM
Ever organized; and that to all these separate Shows the Admission is only 50 cents. Children under 10 years, 25 cents.
There isn't a Show in existence that can present such a
COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS
For such a moderate admission fee as Adam Forepaugh's gigantic aggregation. An elegant Circus, a stupendous Menagerie, a great Museum, all under separate tents and all to be seen for 50 cents, and children 25 cents.
WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD!
Tickets for sale at West Side Library, [illegible] West Madison-st., and at W. M. Mayo's corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. State-st. cars pass the grounds every two minutes. Procession Monday and Wednesday.
The proprietor returns his sincere thanks to the Chicago public for their generous and appreciative support during the past week, and assures them that the same good order and care for the comfort of visitors will be observed during the remaining three days of the exhibition.
ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.
R. S. DINGESS, General Director and Agent.

REAL ESTATE.

Unusual Opportunity.
Nearly 2,000 feet of land for sale in quantities to suit (title perfect and abstract brought down to date), on and near West Lake-st, outside fire limits, and the most improving property in the city.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in 3 to 5 years, or will accept for first payment 40 or 50 feet of good residence property in North Side Burnt District, or building materials and building contracts.
Address W 10, Tribune Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York Butter Firkins & Tubs
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
We have a good assortment on hand and constantly arriving. Liberal discount to the trade. Country orders solicited.
BROWNELL & DAVIS,
Produce Commission Merchants, 19 North Canal-st.

Berlin Photographs.
MR. MOSHER cordially invites all of his old patrons and friends to visit his new Gallery at [illegible]. Prof. GIHON, from Philadelphia, the celebrated artistic operator and posist, [illegible]. Also I have a large collection of Chromos, Engravings, and the Philadelphia Walnut Picture Frames, that cannot be excelled for price and quality in the city, for sale at bargains.

BLANK BOOKS.
If you want the best made in Chicago go to
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

COPYING BOOKS & PRESSES
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st.

Picture Frames.
Pier Glass Frames and Walnut Frames of every description, for sale at the lowest jobbing prices, at the factory, corner of Kingsbury and [illegible].
DAVID GOODWILLIE.

PRAIRIE CIGAR LIGHTS.
No smoker should be without them. Ask your tobacconist for them. Hail, rain, blow or snow, always your light. [illegible] by GEO. STEVENS, [illegible] Chicago. Terms C. O. D. by express.

ENVELOPES.
Largest stock in Chicago, at wholesale and retail.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

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NEW CHICAGO.

Review of Building Operations.

Eye View of the City from th & Milligan's Roof.

ch Buildings—Masonic mple—Other New Projects.

though Longfellow's line must be par- thing like "Into each week some " so determinedly have the ele- ed to irrigate the brick-yards and e of that most necessary building y preventing its production at a time most needed. Such meteorological does not appear to improve the equa- nimity of the builders or any one clas- ngs themselves are fated to receive attention a week, strikes and other considered. A fair supply of brick is from the country, and a week of the which gave so much dissatisfaction ould assist materially in keeping the As present the indications are of an ad way. Otherwise there is nothing in the building records of the past

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

persons, who don't believe in going to Sunday, in taking things easily, in state, or in building articles, profess a ount of incredulity with regard to the the city in the work of rising again, that they have spent three months in round for the sumptuous edifices so escribed, and don't begin to find any of is too bad that capitalists and business ld put up their buildings and meet y a reward; but, after all, with cour- ich Chicago men are proverbial, they mined to go on building, regardless of of the incredulous. If such distrust- are capable of rising to any eminence, course, they are not, the shot tower or lofty structure would give them an opportunity to view the city, and ob- s-eye view of the thousands of fine which have sought for so long a time and have not seen. Should they trouble to attempt to "stand where d, and view the landscape o'er," they astonished at the result. The view roof of Heath & Milligan's store, on street, is one of the most encouraging interested in the welfare of the city, and pleasing to the beholder, whether a e or in some less favored city. From ce can be seen the greater portion of aving blank a view to the southeast, Court House building and Chamber of stand in the way.

LOOKING DUE NORTH,

confirms what we mentioned a week regard to the incredible resurrection of western portion of the city from the anch to Wells street. It seems like a itself, so thickly is that district p. Amid the smoke from a tall chimneys, intervening can be d even at that distance the ephemeral of the buildings, the unpainted shingles of the houses being plainly distinguish- the superiority of the latter structures less plain. But it is rebuilt, for all that, ing with life. East of Wells street the e looks very bare and dismal, the soil so thinly scattered standing among ered remains of what were once im- tree telling a not very flattering tale, view is fortunately insignificant in point and one turns from it with a sigh of e north bank of the river, where large antial buildings, warehouses, factories, naturally to be found near the dock sprung up and are daily the scene of commercial transactions. Only here can one obtain a glimpse of k, however, so thickly is serving space covered by com- nearly completed buildings, but just is visible to suggest the true state of At intervals one can see corners of on South Water street, where four and y structures have grown up. Between nne and the river the amount of build- been comparatively small, but toward s of the river it has, perhaps, been than upon any other street but Madison. River street are nearly filled up to it would seem. Suggestions of McCor- buildings, those of J. H. Reed, Hayden & mson's being the most prominent observatory. River street is especially not a vacant lot being discernible. The buildings to be found there is certainly to what one was accustomed to find on Randolph street is a trifle less hope- north side of it being entirely bare, or upon it buildings as yet only two stories

THE SOUTH SIDE

promising, many fair buildings already the ground. Within one block of the ory are many of the finest buildings in The Metropolitan building, Sherman Kine building, and a host of others, all ing rapidly, and promising soon to be West of LaSalle street, however, Ran- street has not much to boast of, Honore's on the corner of Randolph and Fifth being the only one completed of any The painters are just putting the finishing to the window caps and cornices. Fifth three or four pretentious a good representation of second-class which, before the fire, would have reckoned valuable productions for streets. Since the fire, nothing of a five-story stone front more than compassionate admission to raise. Looking toward the forks of the district appears to be built up solid plete, which is a little delusive, of course. south of west a number of good buildings view, the Nevada Block, Field & Leit- Farwell's building, and several less additions, combine to give a rather air to the neighborhood. Further south buildings thicken. A glimpse of the region about Van Buren and Market streets that no idleness has prevailed there, many able buildings vouching for the energy of owner and resources. A little south yet, and Farwell's huge wholesale on Monroe street, encounters the gaze, which and the river are rising rapidly characteristic of this fast city, pressed brick five-story buildings for Wadsworth and Keith, on Madison between Market and Franklin. Indeed, r two weeks will probably eclipse the The neighborhood seems about two-thirds up already, and the remainder is well ed and answered for in the numbers of and rising walls lavishly inter-

MADISON STREET

to be nearly filled up either with what is, be, presenting an unbroken line of high and tops of buildings. La Salle street, Monroe to Randolph, is in the same happy of revivification on both sides, the masons builders filling in the blanks as rapidly as the er will allow. This bit is one of the most ing of the whole. Here the Chamber of erce, risen nearly to its full and majestic blots out the view. Above it, stretching to the southeast, are chimneys housetops which seem to be count- point of numbers, and indistinct through rtain of smoke hanging over and around looking as if they were being evolved out by some genius of Oriental story. A little eastward, and the walls of the demolished gradually disappearing Court House inter- the view. The West Wing is now nearly and between the walls one can peer into w city beyond, and find in the sight fresh t for wonderment and approval. In the House itself there was plenty of oppor- y for the former, very little for the latter, its disappearance the same is true of the hed building. It is a fact that should be d without delay, and the more expeditious eans used to bring it even with the ground, eater will be the satisfaction of a long suf- public, who have regarded it since its in- as a monument to municipal rapacity.

THE PANORAMA

est gratifying one, and would, if encour- ent were needed, bestow it bountifully. But ncouragement of example even was not necessary. The buildings down, nothing d more natural or more necessary than to them up again, profiting by past experience, with a desire to make them accommodate increased business expected in the city. have gone up well, greatly improved in ap- ce, and, with the exception of the Ex- ge Building, on the corner of Clark and ington streets, and a few others, well and tially built. One-half of the city on the Side is built up already, the other half to mpleted before this fall, it is said. Whether so or not, it is only truth to say that a city respectable dimensions could be made out con- of the buildings now in various stages of pletion.

THE ANIMATION DISPLAYED

the men and beasts from the observatory the least interesting part of the picture. can look down on the countless walls about nished and see the men working on them busily as bees in their dwellings. The streets crowded with teams carrying building mate- with vehicles public and private, and with and hurrying pedestrians, the latter dodg- and out among the former, or stumbling climbing over the piles of building material which (to the disgrace of the city authori- the streets are still blockaded. To gaze from the serene elevation upon struggling manity below, groping amid a chaos of debris difficulty, is almost as suggestive and whole- a lesson as to scan the marvellous evidences their industry in the substantial buildings ed them. Those who can ascend to some y point should not lose an opportunity of do-

THE COUCH ESTATE

a Couch, Jr., as Trustee of the enormous estate, is now erecting several handsome dings, wherewith to add to the wealth of the and of the city. Information regarding the buildings has hitherto been kept from the public,—the reader will smile at the announce- ent, but it is true—by Mr. Van Osdel, an itect, who has been entrusted with furnish- the drawings. Lest similar information ould still be endangered by the influence above ed to, owners of buildings for which Mr. Osdel's superior draughtsmen have fur- ed designs, and of which no mention has made in these columns, are requested to a description at this office with the City tor, or state where such descriptions may be ained. With a tremendous leap upward from Osdel to the Couch estate, the reader is put possession of the following facts:
A very handsome five-story and basement cut e building will be erected without delay, 80x feet, on the corner of Dearborn and Lake ets, to be occupied by the American Mer- ants' Union Express Company. It will be on both fronts, elaborate and graceful in ign, and very rich and imposing externally. Nos. 71 and 73 Lake street will comprise a hand- some stone building, also rich in design and im- sing in appearance, 40x150 feet, five stories and ment.
A five-story and basement stone front building, and 301 Lake street, 40x80 feet, will be commenced and built as rapidly as possible. On the corner of South Water and LaSalle ets, there is now in process of erection a very some block of five stores, four stories and ment in height, with Philadelphia pressed front, trimmed with stone. The building is feet, and three stores will be on South Water and two on LaSalle street. This building is nearly completed.

A four-story and basement pressed brick front building, 80x120 feet, containing three stores, known as Nos. 183, 185, and 187 South Water street, between Clark and LaSalle streets, is also being built with as little delay as the weather compels. The window caps and other trimmings are of stone.

A somewhat less imposing building, three stories and basement, pressed brick front, is nearly finished, known as No. 16 Clark street.

These additions to Lake street and South Water street are extremely valuable, the more so as they will be of a character in keeping with some that are already built by Mr. McCormick and other fearless capitalists, as well as of those promised in the future.

It is believed that a still further contribution will be made in the form of a magnificent business block or store on the site of the old Tremont House, on the corner of Dearborn and Lake streets.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

The old Masonic Temple, one of the former lions of Dearborn street, is about to be rebuilt handsomer than ever, Mr. James R. Willet being the architect. It will have a frontage of 60 feet, four stories and basement in height, with cut stone front in rustic style. The main entrance will be grand and spacious, having over it a handsome columnated porch, over which a balcony will be projected from the first story, and another over the second, each supported by massive iron columns. In exterior finish and design, as well as internal arrangements, this building will be among the handsomest and most imposing in the handsome city not far in the future. The lower floor, above the basement, will be devoted to bank or insurance offices, elegantly furnished and finished. The upper floors will be fitted up for offices generally. A large sky-light in the roof, letting in a flood of daylight, and completely lighting up the whole interior of the building, will be one of the improvements over the old building as far as the interior is concerned. The exterior will be proportionately richer and more elegant.

S. D. HARLAND

is about to fill in the gap between the Otis building, on the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, and its neighbor on the former thoroughfare, by the erection of a four-story and basement building, with a frontage of 30 feet. The front will be of cut stone, exceedingly elaborate for the second story, the first to be of iron and plate glass, the former in a style corresponding with the general handsome design of the building. It will be used for stores and offices. Mr. Willet is the architect. Work has already been commenced in the clearing away of *debris*, and the foundations will be laid within a few days. The building will be pushed rapidly through, and be up in the early fall. Few gaps will be left on Madison street by that time. Such lots as are vacant, however, will be preferable to the eye to the shabby little two and three-story, half built, shiftless buildings opposite the one just described, and adjoining Gallup & Hitchcock's building.

M'DONOUGH, PRICE & CO. ARE BUILDING

a four-story and basement store on the corner of Harrison and Canal streets, of a size and quality that will astonish that neighborhood into a desire to imitate, or quench it entirely. It would be worthy of a place on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, where Johnston's ramshackle, tawdry, shabby Exchange Building is situated. It would be a good opportunity to effect an exchange of buildings, were such a thing possible, and the West Siders satisfied to have so poor a structure palmed off upon them. It will be 40x100 feet, with cut stone front, very elaborate and handsome, the lower story above the basement to be of iron and plate glass. The architect is Mr. S. M. Randolph. He expects to have it completed by the fall. This promises well for that portion of the West Division.

MESSRS. HORSEY & SHEARD,

on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street, are building a palatial dwelling for Mrs. Peck, on the corner of Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, 47x67 feet, to be fitted up in a style commensurate with the opulence of the family. The building will be two stories and basement, with a sub-cellar beneath the whole building. The material of which the building is to be constructed is Quincy crystalline limestone, the rear portions of Philadelphia pressed brick. It will be built with a double swell front, with bay windows, the trimmings elaborately cut. It is aimed to arrive at picturesqueness in the arrangement of the roof, which will be of the French order with curved lines. The principal floor will contain a staircase, library, drawing-room, dining-room, and a smaller room. The kitchen, billiard room, &c., will be in the basement, the upstairs rooms reserved for bed chambers, bath-rooms, &c. The interior arrangements will be made with the most modern improvements. The building, with outhouses, will cost little less than $70,000.

Messrs. Horsey & Sheard are also erecting for Clarence and Walter Peck a block of six stores, four-story brick, corner of South Water and LaSalle streets, known as the Produce Exchange. It is nearly ready for occupancy.

These buildings are going up under the superintendence of Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan.

MR. JOHN JONES' BUILDING.

The four-story and high basement building of Mr. John Jones, on Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington streets, is now nearly ready for occupancy. It is 24x80, No. 119 Dearborn street, the basement and first story of Athens marble and the upper stories of Milwaukee brick with galvanized iron trimmings. The basement will be used as a clothes cleaning establishment by the owner of the building, the first floor for a bank or insurance office, while the upper stories will be rented for offices. The building will be handsomely finished internally, all the appointments being in the very best style.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

It has been determined to rebuild, without delay, the House of the Good Shepherd on the North Side, covering an entire block at the intersection of Market and Hill streets. Designs have been submitted by Messrs Dixon & Hamilton, and will be adopted by the Bishop and other authorities probably without alteration. The building is to be of pressed brick, in the form of a Maltese cross, the extreme depth each way being 130 feet. It will be four stories high with hip roof. On the Market street front there will be a tower, terminating in a spire, in all 145 feet high. A more minute description will be given when the plans are decided upon.

DWELLINGS.

Mr. Hamilton, of the same firm, is building a block of four dwelling houses on Union avenue, on the South Side, two stories and basement in height, on a lot 80x47 feet. They are to be completed July 1.

A FINE BLOCK.

Messrs. Cochrane & Miller are building for Messrs Galbraith, Fair, and Bassett, a block of five stores on Fifth avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, four stories and basement, Milwaukee brick front, with stone trimmings. The block will be 100x82 feet. Three of the stores will be owned by Mr. Galbraith, and one each by the other gentlemen. The buildings are to be ready by early fall.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Baldwin's Theories About the Pre-Historic Races of America.

From the New York Evening Post.

"Ancient America," by John D. Baldwin, author of "Pre-historic Nations," is essentially a manual embodying within a moderate compass the substance of what is fairly known respecting the civilized races which occupied a large part of the American continent before its discovery by Columbus. The author, however, does not limit himself to a mere description of the remains which the people—or, perhaps, peoples—left behind them. He endeavors from these and other sources to give an idea of the history and civilization of the constructors of these remains. He groups them into three great classes: 1. The mound-builders, who spread from Mexico through the Valley of the Mississippi to the great lakes, as far northward as the copper region of Lake Superior. These he believes to be the same as the Toltecs, who in Mexico were overcome by the Aztecs not long before the Spanish conquest, but in the Valley of the Mississippi were certainly exterminated long before this time. Arguing from various signs, especially from geological considerations and the condition of the few skeletons found in the mounds, Mr. Baldwin thinks that the mounds must be older than the beginning of the Christian era. 2. The temple-builders of Central America and Southern Mexico. These reached a higher stage of civilization than that attained by the agricultural mound-builders, as is shown by the magnificent structures which they erected. If the dense forests which enshroud them were cleared away so that these structures could be fairly viewed, the ruins of the American Palenque, Copan and Uxmal might vie with those of the Egyptian Luxor, Karnak and Thebes. 3. The incarial civilization in Peru. In respect to this Mr. Baldwin is inclined to put faith in the old legends preserved by Montesinos, which tell of a great civilized people dwelling in Peru long before the time of Athens and Rome, and later of a lapse into barbarism, from which they again emerged, centuries ago, under the Incas.

Mr. Baldwin thinks that these civilizations were ancient and indigenous to this continent. "Undoubtedly," he says; "it was very old. Its original beginning may have been as old as Egypt, or even further back in the past than the ages to which Atlantes must be referred; and it may have been later than the beginning of Egypt. Who can tell its age? But whether earlier or later, it was original. Its constructions seem to have been a refined and artistic development of a style of building different from that of any other people which began with ruder forms, but in all the periods of its history preserved the same general conception. They show us the idea of the mound-builders wrought out in stone and embellished by art. The decorations, as well as the writing, are original also. There is no imitation of the work of any people ever known in Asia, Africa or Europe. The culture and the work were wholly original, wholly American." He is inclined to go further. He cites the opinion of some investigators who "believe that the first civilization the world ever saw appeared in the southern part of the ancient America, or was immediately connected with it; that the human race first rose to civilized life in America, which is geologically the oldest of the continents; and that, ages ago, the portion of this continent on which the first civilizers appeared was sunk beneath the waters of the Atlantic Ocean." "I refer to this opinion," he adds, "on account of the very great antiquity which it claims for the American civilization. It represents that the advanced human development whose crumbling monuments are studied at Copan, Mitlan and Palenque antedates everything in the human period of our globe, excepting, perhaps, an earlier time of barbarism and pastoral simplicity; that its history goes back through all the misty ages of pre-historic time to an unknown date previous to the beginning of such civilization in any part of the Old World. It is hardly possible to make it more ancient."

"We will meet in heaven, husband, dear," is the affectionate epitaph which an Ohio woman has had inscribed upon the tomb-stones of each of three departed husbands. Trouble ahead in that family, certain.

—Countrymen at the menagerie—"See here, now, them ain't zebers; don't you see they're all marked alike? They've been fools enough to paint 'em all to one pattern."

—Teacher—What bird did Noah send out of the Ark? Smallest boy in the class (after a pause) —A dove, sir. Teacher—Very well. But I should have thought some of you big boys would have known that! Tall Pupil—Please, sir, that boy ought to know, sir, 'cause his father's a bird-ketcher, sir!

—A wife's kiss for money is well termed legal tenderness.

WASHINGTON.

A Loiter at Mount Vernon—Study of Washington at Home.

His Reception of the News of His Election—"What He Knew About Farming."

Last Visit to His Mother—His Staff and Kinfolk—He Departs to Be Inaugurated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Yesterday I took a pocketful of fishing-lines and thought I would seek Horace Greeley's idealization of a day's enjoyment—a day's fishing.

I dug the worms and netted some smelt at Mount Vernon, but the perch were not biting, and I took to dreaming over the rod like a worn-out school-teacher. It seemed to me that the late Mr. Washington had just been summoned to go to New York and be inaugurated first President of the United States, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had despatched me to write up the occurrence. The following is the report,—copyright secured:

THOMPSON AND THE COMMITTEE OF ONE.

On a Tuesday morning, the 14th of April, 1789, a venerable old gentleman, with fine eyes, an amiable countenance, and long, white locks, rode into the lawn of Mount Vernon, coming from Alexandria. Two gentlemen of the latter town accompanied him. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock. A negro man sallied out to take the nags, and the old gentleman, entering the mansion, was received by Mrs. Washington.

"Why, Mr. Thompson," said the good lady, "where are you from, and how are your people?"

"From New York, Madame," answered the old man. "I come to Mount Vernon upon a good errand, for the country at least. The General has been elected President of the United States under the new Constitution, and I am the bearer of the happy tidings in a letter from John Langdon, the President of the Senate."

The General was out visiting his farm, however, and the guests were entertained for two or three hours, as we take care of our visitors in the country nowadays. A glass of the General's favorite Maderia, imported in the cask, was probably not the worst provision made for them, and the cheerful gossip of Mrs. Washington, who had known Mr. Thompson and visited his house in Philadelphia, helped to enliven the time. This grave and respectful old man was the link between the new Government at New York and the new Magistrate at Mount Vernon. Charles Thompson had been the Secretary, through all its eventful career, of the Continental Congress which had directed the cause of the Colonies from desultory revolt to Independence and to Union, and now he had ridden over the long and difficult roads to apprise the first President of the Republic of the wishes of his countrymen. At 1 o'clock, General Washington rode into the lawn of Mount Vernon, in appearance what Custis, his adopted son, has described:

An old gentleman riding alone, in plain drab clothes, a broad-brimmed white hat, a hickory switch in his hand, and carrying an umbrella with a long staff, which is attached to his saddle-bow. The umbrella was used to shelter him from the sun, for his skin was tender and easily affected by its rays.

WASHINGTON ACCEPTS AND WRITES HIS THANKS.

Washington greeted Mr. Thompson with grave cordiality, as was his wont, inquiring for his family, and, divining already the object of his visit, broke the seal of John Langdon's official letter. Dinner followed, and, while the visitors retired to converse or stroll about the grounds, the President-elect wrote a letter to the President of the Senate, and sent it forthwith to the Post Office at Alexandria by a servant. The letter was as follows:

"MOUNT VERNON, 14th April, 1789.

"SIR: I had the honor to receive your official communication, by the hand of Mr. Secretary Thompson, about 1 o'clock this day. Having concluded to obey the important and flattering call of my country, and having been impressed with the idea of the expediency of my being with Congress at as early a period as possible, I propose to commence my journey on Thursday morning, which will be the day after to-morrow."

This done, the rest of the day passed in conferences between Washington and his wife, in the preparation of his baggage for the not-unexpected journey, while meantime the distinguished guest was amused by the young official household in the library and grounds.

WASHINGTON'S BULL-PUPS.

At Mount Vernon was one of the brilliant Bohemians of his time, David Humphreys, Colonel, poet, biographer, translator of plays, foreign traveller, courtier, and delightful fellow generally, with locks like Hyperion, a "killing" countenance, and no fortune to speak of; so he had become a permanent guest of his old General. To him Thompson was turned over for hospitality, and we may suppose them mixing the grog, discussing France and the pleasures of the Palais Royale, and guessing the names in the new Cabinet with the staid Secretary, Tobias Lear, a New Englander, like Humphreys; while, perhaps, the latter recited his tolerably bad rhymes:

By broad Potowmack's azure tide,
Where Vernon's mount, in sylvan pride,
Displays its beauties far,
Great Washington, to peaceful shades,
Where no unhallowed wish invades,
Retired from fields of war.

THE HOUSE THAT WASN'T PRESENTED TO HIM.

The estate of Washington in this pleasant spring-time of the year, was well adapted, with its deep shade and broad, peaceful landscapes, to be the home of the most honored American. Amidst the long grass of its lawn stood the mansion of Mount Vernon, such as we behold it now, when it has ceased to become a home, and has become a shrine,—a low-roofed, painted, straight edifice, with a high piazza on the river-front, which covers the two stories; and the whole is built of wood, cut in blocks to imitate stone. The light columns which uphold the porch are also of wood, sanded. There are dormer windows in all the four sloping sides of the roof, and a cupola full of wasps' nests, surmounts the whole, from which you can see the long reaches of the river. The house and immediate outbuildings could be built, at the present price of lumber and labor, for about thirty thousand dollars. But nobody would now build such a house. Instead of the high, hollow portico covering the whole front of the building, we would now put a low verandah and upper balconies. Instead of imitating stone, we would carve the wood into pleasing designs, or use stone outright. The interior of the mansion is pleasantly habitable to this day, but the naked, whitewashed walls look very blank. The rooms are generally low of ceiling, and we would think it a hardship to live in the room where the Hero of the American hemisphere died. Neither gas, nor water-pipes, nor stoves, nor wall-paper, nor a kitchen under the mutual roof,—but simply a library; a drawing-room, with a carved marble-mantel, and an old, rusty, fine harpsichord; a hall through the house,—a reaching up for grandeur with feeble implements; some plain bed-chambers, and a few relics of the great man;—this is Mount Vernon as an abandoned home. The house is now above a century and a quarter old, and good for another century, if pieced up and restored from time to time. Back of it a pair of covered walks reach to the clean negro quarters, between which is seen a rear lawn, with garden-walls on the sides; and across the lawn passes the road to Alexandria and Fredericksburg, so often ridden by the General. The gardens are of a showy, imposing sort. He inherited this house from his half-brother, and lived in it for fifty years, not counting seven years during the Revolution, when he was absent.

WASHINGTON AND THE SIMPSON FAMILY.

Washington, the son of a second wife, had been married to a widow fifteen years when he was put at the head of the Colonial armies. He belonged to a military and commercial family; rather New Englanders in thrift and enterprise than like the baronial planters round about them. But he was a man who grew in every quality, except pecuniary liberality, and no bookkeeper in Connecticut watched his accounts with more closeness, although he was very rich and childless. He was the most perfect fruit of virtuous mediocrity, and the highest exemplar of a disciplined life which the scrupulous, the prudent, and the brave can study. Every triumph he had was a genuine one, if not a difficult one. Guizot, the best student of his larger life, who had in his eye of neighborhood the careers of all the great men of that quarter of a century, including Bonaparte, Talleyrand, and Wellington, said that Washington's power came from his confidence in his own views, and his resoluteness in acting upon them; and that no great man was ever tried by all tests and came out so perfectly. Jefferson said that he was the only man in the United States who possessed the confidence of all, and that his executive talents were superior to those of any man in the world. He had wonderful power in influencing men by honorable sentiments, and he never gave a man an office to quiet him or gain him over. His character was in little picturesque, but he was plain as Lincoln in the parts which he himself prescribed.

WASHINGTON AND HIS JOHN HOBYS ET AL.

In that day, Mount Vernon had all the fame it still retains. Engravings of it were common in Europe and America, and it was a place of resort for the curious and the eminent, the stranger and the politician, because its proprietor stood first amongst the private gentlemen of the world. His battles and his wisdom, his Republican principles, and the purity of his character, recommended him to men as the living model of all that Rousseau had delineated,—a great, unselfish citizen. The time had come when the vague, poetic, and earnest aspirations of humanity inclined toward this stamp of man. Europe did not contain his like. The mighty writers there had filled the people with a scorn for Kings, while yet they had not created one citizen-hero. Distance led them to enchantment with the name and person of Washington; and this was he, at home amongst his slaves, with his busily-knitting housewife, on the high, sequestered shores of the Potomac. He was aware of his fame, for every mail expressed it in the eulogies of authors, journalists, statesmen, and even Princes. The gravity of public thoughts and things had deepened the shadows of a life by temperament reflective, almost austere; and this planter and farmer had grown judicial in his calmness and equipoise, so that he was already a Magistrate in intellect, and his election did not probably so much as ruffle his feelings.

HIS ART AND HERO MODELS.

His mansion was a museum, illustrative of the ordinary culture and tastes of a planter of his period. In his period, doubtless, were these effigies which he had ordered from France thirty years before:

"A bust of Alexander the Great; another of Julius Cæsar; another of Charles XII. of Sweden; another by the Duke of Marlborough of Prince Eugene, of Savoy; and a sixth of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

"These are not to exceed fifteen inches in height, nor ten in width.

"Two wild beasts, not to exceed twelve inches in height, nor eighteen in length.

"Sundry small ornaments for chimney-piece."—(*Washington's directions to his foreign factor.*)

There had been exemplars of Washington at a younger period, when the military art was his delight. During the long war of the Revolution, his estate had escaped pillage, and what had since been collected were mainly the gifts of friends, or the reward of arms and eminence. But it appears, from what remains to us, that Mount Vernon was supplied with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of his time,—a period when foreign art and literature were at a high standard, and skill and science had begun to look for their patrons below Palaces and Ministers of State, to the firesides of the prosperous middle-class. The social revolution had already transpired in America and in Europe. Commerce, education, and accumulated wealth had insensibly triumphed over ranks and reverences. The Democratic age had not fairly dawned, but the men lived who were to lead it, and at the head of the middle class of Conservative Republicans in America stood the men of homesteads, broad lands, and large crops, like Washington. They were yet to have a few years of semi-supremacy; but a fiercer wave of equality was gathering in the distance, which should spare Mount Vernon alone amongst family shrines.

NOTHING SAID ABOUT PRESENTS.

Washington was rich, but not the richest of the planters. At least two President, were to succeed him, better burdened with money and lands. He was, however, always above the fear of poverty, excepting the possible calamities of war; and the personal supervision of as many acres, servitors, and interests would be thought onerous in our time. Yet he was ever seeking, late in life, to increase the revenues of his farms, to lease, or to colonize them.

His property was chiefly in stock, slaves, and land, but the land was already showing signs of giving out, and he made reference more than once to Pennsylvania and Maryland, "where their wheat is better than ours can be, till we get into the same good management."

Probably no account of his estate can be found so reliable as that of the President himself, written to Arthur Young, a celebrated English authority on agricultural matters, just at the close of his first term of office:

"No estate in United America," said Washington, "is more pleasantly situated than this. It lies in a high, dry, and healthy country, three hundred miles by water from the sea, and, as you will see by the plan, on one of the finest rivers in the world. Its margin is washed by more than ten miles of tide-water: from the bed of which, and the innumerable coves, inlets, and small marshes, with which it abounds, an inexhaustible fund of rich mud may be drawn, as a manure, either to be used separately or in a compost, according to the judgment of the farmer. It is situated in a latitude between the extremes of heat and cold, and is the same distance by land and water, with good roads and the best navigation, to and from the Federal City, Alexandria, and Georgetown; distant from the first, twelve: from the second, nine; and from the last, sixteen miles. The Federal City, in the year 1800, will become the seat of the General Government of the United States. It is increasing fast in buildings, and rising into consequence; and will, I have no doubt, from the advantages given to it by nature, and its proximity to a rich interior country, and the Western territory, become the emporium of the United States.

"The soil of the tract of which I am speaking is a good loam, more inclined, however, to clay than sand. From use, and, I might add, abuse, it is become more and more consolidated, and, of course, heavier to work. The greater part is a grayish clay; some part is dark mould; a very little is inclined to sand; and scarcely any to stone.

"A husbandman's wish would not lay the farms more level than they are; and yet some of the fields, but in no great degree, are washed into gullies, from which all of them have not as yet recovered.

"This river, which encompasses the land the distance above mentioned, is well supplied with various kinds of fish at all seasons of the year; and, in the spring, with the greatest profusion of shad, herring, bass, carp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the State; the whole shore, in short, is one entire fishery.

"There are, as you will perceive by the plan, four farms besides that at the mansion-house; these four contain 3,260 acres of cultivable land, to which some hundreds more adjoining, as may be seen, might be added, if a greater should be required.

WHAT WASHINGTON KNEW ABOUT FARMING.

Again, he wrote to a foreign factor, to whom he shipped his tobacco, pretty much as Horace Greeley might write:

"I am possessed of several plantations on this river (Potomac), and the fine lands of Shenandoah, and should be glad if you would ingenuously tell me what prices I might expect you to render for tobacco made thereon, of the same seed as that of the estates, and managed in every respect in the same manner as the best tobaccos on James and York Rivers are."

It was the custom of the Virginia planters, living upon tide-water, with the coasts deeply indented everywhere, to ship their crops direct from their estates to Bristol or London. Washington wrote:

"The best Potomac harbor (Piscataway) is within sight of my door. It has this great advantage, besides good anchorage and lying safe from the winds, that it is out of the way of the worm, which is very hurtful to shipping a little lower down, and lies in a very plentiful part of the country."

The manner of putting crops aboard ship was generally by the use of scows, which could come up the shallow streams. Thus, he wrote:

"So soon as Mr. Lund Washington returns from Frederic, I shall cause my wheat to be delivered at your landing, on Four Mile Run Creek, if flats can get to it conveniently."

THE CHAPPAQUA OF THE POTOMAC.

A few passages from the correspondence of Washington will make plain his mode of life and his business habits. He was always minute in his instructions to his Superintendent, as thus, when closing up a notification to build roads:

"At all times they must proceed in the manner which has been directed formerly; and, in making the new roads from the Ferry to the Mill, and from the Tumbling Dam across the Neck, till it communicate with the Alexandria road, as has been pointed out on the spot."

This shows that, though a planter, he was always a man of affairs, having personal cognizance of all belonging to him.

Again:

"When the brick work is executed at the Ferry Barn, Gunner and Davis must repair to Doque Run, and make bricks there, at the place and in the manner which have been directed, that I may have no salmon bricks in that building.

"Oyster shells should be bought whenever they are offered for sale, if good and on reasonable terms."

As a landlord and creditor, Washington was exacting, but not harsh. The year he was elected President, he wrote as to the collection of rents and debts:

"Little is expected from the justice of those who have been long indulged."

To his wife, grandchildren, and his own nephews and nieces, he was provident, but still never lavish. In the same year as above, he wrote of certain needy ones:

"You will use your best endeavors to obtain the means for support of G. and L. Washington, who, I expect, will board, till something further can be decided on, with Dr. Craik, who must be requested to see that they are decently and properly provided with clothes from Mr. Porter's store. He will give them a credit on my becoming answerable to him for the payment. And, as I know of no resource that H. has for supplies but from me, Fanny will, from time to time, as occasion may require, have such things got for her, on my account, as she shall judge necessary."

These paragraphs convey to us, as fully as the twelve volumes of Sparks, the tone of the first Magistrate in affairs of private life. His estate, like that of many Virginians, labored under disadvantages from the unthrifty agriculture of slaves and the sort of improvidence which large estates seem to necessitate. Seven years after the period at which this chapter begins, he said:

"From what I have said, you will perceive that the present prices of land in Pennsylvania are higher than they are in Maryland and Virginia, although they are not of superior quality. Two reasons have already been assigned for this: first, that, in the settled part of it, the land is divided into smaller farms, and is more improved; and, secondly, it is in a greater degree than any other the receptacle of emigrants, who receive their first impressions in Philadelphia, and rarely look beyond the limits of the State. But, besides these, two other causes, not a little operative, may be added, namely: that, until Congress passed general laws relative to naturalization and citizenship, foreigners found it easier to obtain the privileges annexed to them in Pennsylvania than elsewhere; and because there are laws there for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither of the two States above mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote."

Unfortunately the first President failed to give his active support to emancipation, and those laws were delayed for seventy years.

DID HIS FARM PAY?

The neighbors of Washington were, in some cases, of even greater social consideration than himself. Of the adjoining State he said:

"Within full view of Mount Vernon, separated therefrom by water only, is one of the most beautiful seats on the river for sale, but of greater magnitude than you seem to have contemplated. It is called Belvoir, and belonged to George William Fairfax, who, were he living, would now be Baron of Cameron, as his younger brother in this country (George William dying without issue) at present is, though he does not take upon himself the title."

The land of the neighborhood, at the time we have indicated, sold at a good price, for he says of Fairfax:

"A year or two ago, the price he fixed on the land, as I have been informed, was thirty-three dollars and a third per acre."

In the lifetime of Washington, the slow and henceforth steady decay of Virginia lands began. His own cherished fields steadily declined after his death, and will not now, probably, bring as much per acre as when he died. His chief crops were wheat and tobacco, and these were very large,—so large that vessels sometimes came up the Potomac, took the tobacco and flour directly from his own wharf, a little below his deer-park in front of his mansion, and carried them to England or the West Indies. So noted were these products for their quality, and so faithfully were they put up, that any flour bearing the brand of "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was said to have been exempted from the customary inspection in the British West India ports. Such was the home of Washington, where he spent the days of his private life, and his domestic enjoyments were of a dutiful rather than of an enthusiastic sort.

WASHINGTON NO LADIES' MAN.

His mother lived until he was fifty-seven years old, but his father died when he was eleven. His wife was rich, but not accomplished, and he set free 124 slaves at his death. He always rose to the needs of history, and, if his household seems to lack pathetic and feminine features, that is, perhaps, because he was never out of the public regard, because he had no children, and also, possibly, because he was unfortunate in all his early loves. There are half-a-dozen cases on record of his direct rejection by ladies to whom he proposed.

GEORGE GETS THE MITTEN.

Bishop Meade, the devout and careful chronicler of Virginia, received the following note from one of the family of Fauntleroy:

"My grandfather (who was called Colonel William Faunt Le Roy) was twice married. By the first wife he had one daughter (Elizabeth), who became the wife of Mr. Adams, of James River, after having refused her hand to General George Washington."

On this the Bishop remarked:

"It would seem from the foregoing, and from what may be read in my notice of Mr. Edward Ambler and his wife, and from what Mr. Irving and other writers have conjectured concerning Miss Grymes, of Middlesex, and perhaps one other lady in the land, that General Washington, in his earlier days, was not a favorite with the ladies. If the family tradition respecting his repeated rejections be true,—for which I would not vouch,—it may be accounted for in several ways. He may have been too modest and diffident a young man to interest the ladies, or he was too poor at that time; or he had not received a college or university education in England, or Virginia; or, as is most probable, God had reserved him for greater things,—was training him up in the camp for the defence of his country. An early marriage might have been injurious to his future usefulness."

Much of his life was passed in camps, and in lonely surveys, and he made himself by acceptance, instead of choice, a rigid historical being. He was worth, during all his married life, about £100,000 sterling, not counting his slaves as merchandise; and it paid him not above 3 or 4 per cent in money, or about $20,000 per annum.

THE FIRST CANDIDATE SUMMED UP.

In this quiet, almost elegant home, he received many Princes, exiles, and refined travellers, lured so far by the report of his deeds and character. He disappointed not one of whom we have any record, and his neighbors, as well as those remote, forget his austerities in his integrity. We could have placed no more composed and godlike character at the fountain of our young State; and his image, growing grander as the stream has expanded, is reflected yet, in every ripple of the river. We have grown more Democratic since his time, and we often wish that Washington had been more pliable, popular, and affable; but it is to be remembered that he was a Republican, and not a Democrat. As one of his Federalistic observers has said of his day:

"Democracy, as a theory, was not as yet. The habits and manners of the people were, indeed, essentially Democratic in their simplicity and equality of condition, but this might exist under any form of Government. Their Governments were then purely Republican. They had gone but a short way into those philosophical ideas which characterized the subsequent and real revolution in France. The great state papers of American liberty were all predicated on the abuse of chartered, not abstract rights." (NOTE—Gibbs' Life of Wolcott.)

As an original suggestor, Washington was wise, without genius. His designs were all bounded by law, the rights of others, and the intelligent prejudices of his time. He told Coke, the Methodist, that he was inimical to slavery. The better elements of our age were all intelligent and growing in him. But the mighty whirl and raised by Rousseau, and by Jefferson, now upon the country, and we are what we are; while Washington and Lafayette, soldier and pupil, stand the only consistent great figures of the two hemispheres,—the last Republicans of the school of Milton and Hampden. Such as he was, there he lived, and the vestiges of the breaking up of the past are all round his honored mansion,—the key of the Bastile; his surveyor's tripod, which first measured the streams beyond the Alleghanies, and, at last, the forts which the North planted against Virginia slavery.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS BUSY LIFE.

The life of Washington at Mount Vernon, subsequent to the war, had been lived with that rigid method which he prescribed for himself at an early age. Temperate, yet not disdaining the beverage of a gentleman of that time, and dividing the day between clerical and out-of-door duties, he had escaped other diseases than those incident to camp-life, and he was not fond of the prolonged convivialities of the table. His breakfast hour was 7 o'clock in summer and 8 in winter, and he dined at 3. He always ate heartily, but he was no epicure. His usual beverage was small-beer or cider and Madeira wine. He took tea and toast, or a little well-baked bread, early in the evening, conversed with or read to his family, when there were no guests, and usually, whether there was company or not, retired for the night at about 9 o'clock.

He loved Mount Vernon, and had never expressed a desire to change its retirement for the concerns of a denser society; but the wish seems to have been fixed in his heart at an early period to see the banks of the Potomac become the seat of a great city. Annapolis, Baltimore, and Fredericksburg were each a stout day's journey from his estate, and Georgetown and Alexandria were his Post Office and market-places. It had now been fifteen years since he had considered the subject of breaking his allegiance to his King and England, and fully half the time had been spent away from his estate.

During more than seven years of the war, Washington had visited his pleasant home upon the Potomac but once, and then only for three days and nights. Mrs. Washington spent the winter in camp with her husband, but generally returned to Mount Vernon during his campaigns.

THE TRADITION OF HIS BECOMING FIRST A REBEL.

From this mansion he had departed to take part in the first Continental Congress, as one of the four Delegates from Virginia, when, in the language of a diligent historian, on Wednesday morning, the 31st of August, 1774, two men approaching Mount Vernon on horseback came to accompany him. One of them was a slender man, very plainly dressed in a suit of minister's gray, and about 40 years of age. The other was his senior in years, likewise of slender form, and a face remarkable for its expression of unclouded intelligence. He was more carefully dressed, more polished in manners, and much more fluent in conversation than his companion. They reached Mount Vernon at 7 o'clock, and, after an exchange of salutations with Washington and his family, and partaking of breakfast, the three retired to the library, and were soon deeply absorbed in the discussion of the novel questions then agitating the people of the Colonies. The two travellers were Patrick Henry and Edmund Pendleton. A third, "the silver-tongued Cicero" of Virginia, Richard Henry Lee, was expected with them, but he had been detained at Chantilly, his seat in Westmoreland.

All day long these eminent Virginians were in council; and, early the next morning, they set out for Philadelphia on horseback, to meet the patriots from other Colonies there. Will Lee, Washington's huntsman and favorite body-servant, was the only attendant upon Washington. They crossed the Potomac at the falls (now Georgetown), and rode far on toward Baltimore before the twilight. On the 4th of September, the day before the opening of the Congress, they breakfasted at Christina Ferry (now Wilmington), and dined at Chester; and that night Washington, according to his diary, "lodged at Doctor Shippen's, in Philadelphia, after supping at the New Tavern." At that house of public entertainment, he had lodged nearly two years before, while on his way to New York, to place young Custis, his wife's son, in King's (now Columbia) College. With that journey in 1774 began the glorious period of this Virginia planter's career. Even at that date, he drew upon himself the admiration of the best of his contemporaries, and John Adams—now elected Vice President with him—wrote to Elbridge Gerry—subsequently to be Vice President with President Madison—this warm compliment in his favor:

"There is something charming to me in the conduct of Washington. A gentleman of one of the first fortunes upon the continent, leaving his delicious retirement, his family and friends, sacrificing his ease, and hazarding all in the cause of his country! His views are noble and disinterested. He declared, when he accepted the mighty trust, that he would lay before us an exact account of his expenses, and not accept a shilling for pay."

THE MAN WHO WAS NOT ELECTED BY HIS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The history of the war which speedily followed that first Congress is mainly the career of Washington. He was a persevering, a prudent, and a magnanimous captain; and his character grew round and lustrous as the independence of the country advanced. Foreign nobles, courtiers, and officers did him reverence, and his behavior was always modest, grave, and yet cheerful, so that he neither made enemies nor provoked severe analysis; and he set the example of obedience to the civil powers, so that his army graduated in the love of law, and their transition to citizens became as natural as his own to the First Magistracy. If he had not the military genius of Bonaparte, he had not also the love of blood and of violence in the same arbitrary degree. As has been well said, "war was to him only a means, always kept subordinate to the main and final object,—the success of the cause, the independence of the country." As a captain, he was subject to none of the petty and irritable jealousies so common with conquerors; and he saw, without chagrin and ill-humor, the successes of his inferiors in command. Still more, he supplied them largely with the means and opportunity of gaining them. Once only was he tempted with the anonymous proffer of a crown, and he rebuked it; and the fomentor of the single conspiracy against him wrote in remorse, "You are, in my eyes, the great and good man."

THE TRUCE OF A TRUE SOLDIER.

When the armies disbanded, and he had bidden adieu to his companions and staff at New York, and delivered up his commission at Annapolis, he made one or two of those long journeys of which he was so fond, and which acquainted him so well with the needs and capacities of the future State, and then he sought the society of his wife and the congenial pursuits of agriculture. But one of his fame and large acquaintance could no more be permitted to dwell in solitude. For some time, indeed, after his return to Mount Vernon, Washington was in a manner locked up by the ice and snow of an uncommonly rigorous winter, so that social intercourse was interrupted, and he could not even pay a visit of duty and affection to his aged mother at Fredericksburg. But it was enough for him at present that he was at length at home at Mount Vernon. Yet the habitudes of the camp still haunted him; he could hardly realize that he was free from military duties; on waking in the morning, he almost expected to hear the drum going its stirring rounds and beating the *reveille*.

As spring advanced, however, Mount Vernon, as had been anticipated, began to attract numerous visitors. They were received in the frank, unpretending style Washington had determined upon. It was said to be pleasant to behold how easily and contentedly he subsided from the authoritative Commander-in-Chief of armies into the quiet country gentleman. There was nothing awkward or violent in the transition. Mrs. Washington, too, who had presided with quiet dignity at headquarters, and cheered the wintry gloom of Valley Forge with her presence, presided with equal amenity and grace at the simple board of Mount Vernon. She had a cheerful, good sense, that always made her an agreeable companion, and was an excellent manager. She had been remarked for an inveterate habit of knitting. It had been acquired, or at least fostered, in the wintry encampments of the Revolution, where she used to set an example to her lady visitors by diligently applying her needles, knitting stockings for the destitute soldiery. While Washington was waited upon by scholars, inventors, suggestors, and people with projects of material, moral, and intellectual improvements,—and the two hundred folio volumes of his writings and correspondence attest how engaged he was for the five years between the peace and the Presidency,—his wife was busied with the care of her orphan grandchildren.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL TO HIS MOTHER.

There was another female dear to the newly-elected President, and he kept her in filial remembrance at the very moment of his greatest promotion. It was growing late in the evening of the day on which our chapter opens, when Washington mounted his horse, and, followed by his man Billy, rode off into the woods of Virginia with speed. His destination was Fredericksburg, nearly forty miles away, with two ferries between,—one at the Occoquan, the other at the Rappahannock. His purpose was to see his old mother, now about 80 years of age and drawing near the grave. It had been long since he had visited her, but he could not feel equal to the responsibilities of his great office until he should receive her blessing. Few candidates for the Presidency in our day would leave a warm mansion, filled with congratulating friends, to ride all night through the chilly April mists, to say adieu to a very old woman. But thus piously the Administration of Washington began. He passed old Pohick Church, of which he was a Vestryman,—soon to tumble to ruins,—crossed the roaring Occoquan, and by its deep and picturesque gorge, where passed the waters of the future bloody Bull Run, and, by night, he saw the old churches of Acquia and Potomac rise against the sky; he saw the decaying seaport of Dumfries. In the morning, he was at Fredericksburg, and his mother was in his arms. Marches, perils, victories, honors, power, surrendered to that piteous look of helpless love, too deep for pride to show through its tears, and the President of the new State was to her a new-born babe again,—no dearer, no greater. He was just in time, for she had but the short season of summer to live, and, like many dying mothers, life seemed upheld, at four-score and five, by waiting love till he should come. History is ceremonious as to what passed between them, but the parting was solemn and touching, like the event.

"You will see me no more," she said; "my great age and disease warn me that I shall not be long in this world. But go, George, to fulfil the destiny which Heaven appears to assign you. Go, my son, and may Heaven's and your mother's blessing be with you always."

Passing from that dear, pathetic presence, the President elect perhaps did not hear the plaudits of the people in the streets of Fredericksburg. He rode all day by the road he had come, and reached Mount Vernon before evening, having exhibited his power of endurance at the age of 57, by riding eighty miles in twenty-four hours.

OFF TO BE INAUGURATED.

His good wife had made all ready; the equipage and baggage were at the door next morning; and, leaving Mrs. Washington and most of the household behind, he set out for New York at 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 16th of April, accompanied by Thompson and Humphreys. The new State was waiting anxiously for its Magistrate.

FINIS.

At this point, I was hailed by a man who demanded one dollar for coming on the estate of Mount Vernon. He was a negro, and he said:

"Dat is de sum we charge to land heah. It is de age of money-making. De dead President's trustees is worthy of his hire; but de visitors is few and far between now, and I guess I'll go to Long Branch and wait on de Court dis summer." GATH.

NEW STANZAS BY JULIA WARD HOWE

Too stately is the form of truth
For walls of earth to hold.—
Howe'er the master plan and smooth,
Howe'er the mason mold.

No temple of high-honored creeds
Confines that boon most high
Which issues, matching human needs,
From God's free treasury.

But friends conjoined in Jesus' name,
By high example led,
The worship of the heart may claim
For their illustrious head,

And, should they in a prison meet,
Their place shall noble be;
And, if a palace is their seat,
They meet in modesty.

Blest be the faith that thus transcends
Our common measure small,
That grandeur to the meanest lends,
Humility to all.

This highest glory may our hearts
And these fair walls enshrine;
The crown of doctrines and of arts:
Man's human—God's divine.

Perils of the Drug Store.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

A correspondent makes some pertinent remarks on the unlawful licensing of uneducated druggists. As an illustration of the vital importance of a thorough knowledge of medical chemistry to qualify a person for compounding prescriptions, it may be mentioned that not long since a physician tried an experiment to satisfy himself as to the extent of the danger incurred on account of ignorance in this regard. Calling at a certain drug store, he presented the following prescription: "Hydrag. clor. mitis, grs. x.; soda bycarb., grs. x.; ammonia murias, grs. x." Saying that he would call for the mixture in a few minutes, he turned as if to go, when the druggist, in an excited tone, called him back. "Doctor," said the latter, "I can't make up these ingredients for anybody to take; you must have made a mistake." "How so?" said the doctor. "Why don't you see that there are here all the equivalents to constitute corrosive sublimate?" "Of course I do," was the answer; "but I have submitted the same prescription at a dozen different places, and you are the first one who has objected to putting it up, or indicated any suspicion of its deadly nature."

THE FROZEN HEART;

OR, JURIES AND INJURIES.

A Tale of the Times.

CHAPTER I.—UNREQUITED LOVE.

'Twas leap-year. Olivia D'Erringer sat on an elegant *fauteuil* adorned with the family *chevaux-de-frise*, a poniard, *or*, on a field *gules*, with the chaste motto, "*Pensez a moi.*" Our heroine was sad. Her life was blighted by a union to one who could not understand and sympathize with her finer nature. She sighed for an affinity.

The door-bell rang. She looked up listlessly at the entrance of a manly form. It was that of her family physician, Doctor Pillsbury. A strange and magnetic chord in her susceptible heart thrilled at his approach. Here was a being whom she could love.

Or hate!

"Madame, I called to inquire after my patient, my friend, D'Erringer."

Olivia drew herself up to her full height, and flashed an elegant glance.

"Sir, canst minister to a mind diseased?"

"I beg your pardon, but——"

She interrupted him with a meaning gesture; then, melting in all womanly tenderness, she fell upon his neck, and said:

"Doctor Pillsbury, *dear* Doctor Pillsbury, I know what you would say. 'Tis enough. You love me. I am thine."

"But, madame, I assure you—think for a moment—my friend, D'Erringer——"

Olivia touched a bell. An obsequious servant appeared. Olivia opened her *secretaire*, took out a phial, and handed it to the servant, with a significant gesture in the direction of the invalid's chamber.

CHAPTER II—SCORNED.

Olivia waited in silence the menial return. He came in and said, with a bow:

"Madame, 'tis done."

"Enough. Inform the undertaker."

Turning to her guest, with a winning smile, she said:

"Dear Doctor Pillsbury, the upas-tree of our happiness is fallen! Be mine."

Doctor Pillsbury was confounded for a moment; then replied:

"There is my wife."

Olivia frowned darkly.

"Man, are there not divorce courts?" she hissed, rather than spoke.

"But my children!" he feebly remonstrated.

Olivia smiled scornfully.

"And you call yourself a doctor," she said, contemptuously.

"But," urged the unfeeling wretch, "here is some misconception. I do not ——"

"Say not that you love another!" she exclaimed, in tragic accents.

"Well, really, if I must conf——"

"Enough!" she shrieked. "Vile dissembler, you would crush a loving bosom! You would trifle with a gentle heart!" She drew a condensed navy of elegant workmanship. "I go to an early grave, but not unavenged! Die, villain!"

He died.

CHAPTER III.—VILLAINY BAFFLED.

A Coroner's jury sat on the two sets of remains. They brought in a verdict of murder against Olivia.

She smiled calmly, and with quiet womanly tact invited the jury to lunch.

She waited on them with outward composure, but with an aching heart. The obsequious servant waited on them also.

Then the martyr went to her dungeon.

The jury died that day simultaneously of a peculiar disease. Unfeeling calumny pointed the finger of suspicion on our heroine.

She smiled calmly.

CHAPTER IV.—INNOCENCE TRIUMPHS.

A miscreant, who had read the newspapers, was expelled from the jury-box. A doubly-dyed wretch, who could tell black from white, was also put out. Three dark and bloody desperadoes, who pleaded guilty of common sense, were also excluded.

Twelve sympathetic idiots, only proven to know nothing of the case, and to be incapable of forming an opinion about anything, were selected.

A bully for the defense.

A "chivalrous gentleman" for the prosecution.

A martyr in the dock.

An owl on the bench.

The rival doctors, testifying as to cause of demise.

A lunacy commissioner, to prove that crime was insanity, as he always treated insanity as a crime.

An audience to correspond.

Some money.

Result—a verdict of justified eccentricity.

The crowd cheered.

Olivia fainted.

She had fourteen offers of marriage, and sixty engagements to lecture, before leaving the dock.

Her counsel called next day with his bill.

The bar passed resolutions of respect to his memory.

CHAPTER V.—THE FROZEN HEART.

But Olivia is unhappy. She feels a void in her life—an unfulfilled mission. The widow of the false Doctor Pillsbury is gone; she fled with her offspring to a distant land.

Olivia would fain avenge her wrongs, but cannot. Her heart is frozen.

MORAL.

Never put off a murder.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

UMBRELLAS.

The greatest revolution of the eighteenth century took place on the day when Jonas Hanway walked down Fleet street with an umbrella. The dress, the social tone, the very architecture of the West were modified in a moment. There was no longer any necessity for the heavy porticoes which sheltered a visitor from the rain. Men flung off the cumbrous coats and watchmen's capes, which had been their only protection against a shower. Even the shaggy beaver gradually disappeared, and the silk hat weathered storms which at an earlier age in the world's history would have reduced it to shapeless wreck in twenty minutes. The mere sense that rain was at last beaten, that it was no longer necessary to watch the clouds and tap the barometer before starting for a walk across the fields, gave a new sense of freedom and exhilaration to mankind. Child as it is of the East, the umbrella only found its true realization when it ventured in Jonas Hanway's fist into Fleet street. The "Lord of a Hundred Umbrellas" is really only the master of as many parasols. The umbrella of the Assyrian King or of the Byzantine Cæsar was a mere appendage of royal pomp. The Papal umbrella of the present day is the last relic of a time when state had absorbed what was meant for mankind. So long, in fact, as the umbrella lived only in lands of the sun, it missed its vocation; and even now, when the peasant of the Riviera appears with an umbrella, it is with something utterly undeserving of the name. Rain is a phenomenon, and he constructs a phenomenon to shelter him against it, red, vast, and formless. It is hard to believe that the gigantic erection has any kindred with the exquisite little implement which dangles from every lounger's finger in Pall Mall. In the civilized umbrella, however, the practical plays only a subordinate part. It is far more than a mere protection against a passing shower; it is the symbol of a life, the companion of leisure hours, the index to character. It is impossible to dissociate her umbrella from Mrs. Gamp. There is something in the very business of its vast circuit which marks the monthly nurse. A recent Archbishop of Canterbury used to be famous for walking across Westminster Bridge to the opening of Parliament with a cotton umbrella, and we at once recognize the temper and theology of the man. It is from a sense of this that an ingenious tradesman has just patented a "Clerical Umbrella," whose stout ebony handle and serviceable alpaca marks at a glance the decorous, hard-working parson. But a mere glance at an umbrella-stand is enough to show the wonderful diversities of character which can be expressed in this way. We see the dapper little darling with its curious monogram on the top, and know we shall hear all the scandal of town as soon as we enter the drawing-room. The rough horn of another tells us that our solicitor is fussing for us in the study. Its neighbor, unkempt but lovely in its negligence, is the sign of an artist friend whose pictures find no favor with the Academy. The square, short umbrella leaning against the wall means "a little bill." When Mr. Sampson Brass is recalling the memories of the departed Quilp he does not miss the one great symbol of his character—"His wit and humor, his pathos, and his umbrella, all come before me like visions of my youth." But if it is this to the world without, it is more than this to its owner. There are few things so companionable as an umbrella. A stick is a shade too light. A dog is a shade too troublesome. A friend walks either too fast or too slow. But an umbrella is just heavy enough to give one the feeling of having something with one, it never bothers, and it always goes one's own pace. It is a prop in the moment of languor when one is forced to make talk in front of a Lady Dawdle's garden-chair. It is a toy with which one plays as one flirts with her daughter. It has its peculiarities, its history, its stories of flights and returns, its memories of pleasant little *tete-a-tetes* with charming beings who found shelter in it from showers. There is something human about it which endears it to us. We talk of it to our friends, we discuss its stick and its color, we make a grievance of it, and write to the *Times* about the harpies who rob us of it at the Academy. There are few hours of loneliness and desertion when a man cannot console himself with his umbrella.

It is owing, perhaps, to their late introduction into Europe that men have as yet hardly recognized any distinct of separate property in umbrellas. Like game, they belong to the class of *feræ naturæ*. A faint trace of Communism lingers over the stand in the hall. Nobody feels very guilty at taking a "stray" umbrella, if it happens to be raining, as he leaves his club, or at finding himself walking home with a new umbrella when he was conscious of having left it with an old one. It is amusing to notice the unconcerned curiosity with which the new owner, as he puts his spoil by with his hat and coat, guesses who on earth such a pretty little thing could have belonged to. There is not the least sense of guilt in the question. In common thought the umbrella is gifted with a certain vague personality which is supposed to explain its constant tendency to get astray. A kind of gipsy-like and vagrant nature is assumed to belong to it. It is credited with a volition of its own, and supposed to be in some way itself responsible for its presence in any man's hand but the man who bought it. Its own will brought it to us, and if it happens to be a new one, we generally leave it to its own will to take it back again. There are, we believe, persons eccentric enough to return umbrellas, but the instances are rare. And in the same way there are eccentric people who make a fuss about getting back their umbrellas. Dr. Buckland, for instance, after the loss of a good many, boldly carved on the handle of a new one "Stolen from Dr. Buckland," and found that his friends were only too eager to return it to him whenever it took its walks abroad. But the common sense of mankind has always frowned down invidious attempts of this kind to contradict a large and almost universal human instinct. If we recognize our watch in a friend's watch-pocket, it needs a very warm friendship indeed to reclaim it without a serious explanation. But if we fix an eye of welcome recognition on a long-lost umbrella, which happens to be dangling between a friend's thumb and forefinger, neither party feels the least embarrassment. The owner cries, with a start of pleasant surprise, "By Jove! isn't that my umbrella?" and the felon surrenders it with a discreet "Is it really?" but without an attempt to cover or explain his felony. Our feeling on the subject reflects itself in common language. An umbrella is never supposed to have been "stolen," but always to have been lost, and to lose an umbrella is simply to be a man. The accurate person who "never lost anything in his life" is careful to except his umbrella. There are limits to the credulity even of the most credulous, and he knows that if he had omitted the saving clause nobody would have believed him. But it is just this vagrant tendency which renders it so dear to us. We feel as the mother feels toward the darling who is sure to go wrong. It is so seldom that we can count on a month's uninterrupted converse with our own umbrella that we cherish the intercourse of every day. Life, too, is never weary of providing pitfalls for our umbrellas. They are constantly being reft from us at doors and corridors. There is a general theory among official people that we use them to demolish vases and to poke out the eyes of pretty pictures. Innocent and playful as the umbrella appears to us, it is to the official person a "dangerous weapon," which has to be seized and ticketed and detained in queer pigeon-holes. We sigh and part to meet no more. We leave the Gallery by a different door. We are chatting with an absorbing coquette as we hurry by the prison-house. It is sunny weather, and we simply forget it, or we remember the wanderer, but have lost the ticket. Or, worst of all, we find ourselves amongst a mob of howling maniacs dancing before the fatal desk and shouting "Umbrella!" in vain. Let us do justice to Mr. Cole as he has done justice to umbrellas. We have had our little tiffs with South Kensington, but South Kensington has freed itself from the superstition that it is necessary to consign the harmless partner of our joys and sorrows to an official black-hole. "Many men," mourns a helpless artist in the *Times* of last week, "who have an hour to spare, and would gladly look into the Academy late in the afternoon, are prevented doing so by the trouble and annoyance of surrendering and reclaiming the umbrella, the use of which our genial climate renders imperative." It is at any rate a consolation to these blighted beings that they can reconcile their love of art and their love of umbrella in the galleries of the International Exhibition. If ever we are tempted by gratitude to place the bust of Cole, C. B. in our hall, its place shall be exactly over the umbrella-stand. A more terrible pitfall lies in the tendency of mankind to regard umbrellas as a sort of circulating medium. It is odd that, while it requires at least a year's acquaintance to borrow half-a-crown, a casual chat of five minutes is supposed to warrant one in borrowing an umbrella. The most terrible result of this is that there are a race of people who never have umbrellas, and steadily borrow their way through every shower. There is something agonizing in the sight of one of these predatory persons watching calmly the pattering of the rain out of one's window, while one is conscious that that little gem in the hall is destined to be carried off in a few minutes. But there is no redress. An adroit use of "Christmas bills," or the plea of an already over-drawn account, may evade the demand for a pecuniary loan; but there is no conceivable pretext on which one can escape the loan of an umbrella.

But these communistic aspects are not the only social aspects of umbrellas. It is curious to note the part they play in acquaintanceship or in love. It is very difficult to remain an absolute stranger to the man who has walked a few miles with one under the same umbrella,—a confidential relation seems to spring up with singular rapidity under the kindly circle of its roof. A good many very pleasant friendships have been born in this way under a kindly shower. But prettier things have sprung out of showers than pleasant friendships. In the earlier stages of affection the umbrella is simply a vent for feelings which it is difficult to express in any other way. On the eve of a declaration, for instance, it is an immense relief to be able to fix one's eyes steadily on the ground, and to poke viciously at the gravel with one's umbrella. The awkwardness, the hesitation, the want of the right word is exquisitely annoying, and it is comforting to vent one's annoyance in a good poke, while the fair expectant is drawing curious and elaborately mathematical diagrams with the point of her parasol. But it is in hours of hesitation that the umbrella finds its noblest sphere of employment. Sunshine is by no means the best atmosphere for making lovers happy. The two companions loiter and dawdle; the gentleman hovers lightly over the new tenor at the opera, the lady picks a flower or two, and murmurs monosyllables in reply. The subject they are both longing to touch seems to recede into a further distance as the end of their stroll draws near. After all, Strephon thinks, with a little thrill of vexation, there will be other strolls and other sunny afternoons. But the whole difficulty vanishes with a drop of rain. Strephon opens his umbrella, and Belinda is soon hanging to his arm, and pressing closely to his side. It is easier to utter the "three little words" when they can be whispered under an umbrella than when they have to be shouted across a gravel path. The Educational umbrella carries us into a widely different region of emotion and thought. The ingenious contriver of this new invention has evidently been struck with the enormous field which a walk in the rain offers to self-improvement. In one of his umbrellas he offers us an opportunity of studying astronomy. The concave of silk is turned into the concave of the sky, where a host of planets and constellations gleam down upon us from between the bars of whalebone. In another we are wooed to the study of geography, and our eyes may wander through Baffin's Straits to where the umbrella stick represents the Pole. The idea is ingenious enough, and in the case of poets or persons addicted to walking with their eyes directed heavenwards, might no doubt be turned to very pretty purpose. Imagine the consolation to Mr. Tupper of walking beneath an expanded copy of the *Proverbial Philosophy* and of being able at any moment to turn to one of its golden sentences on the roof above him. In the present dearth of polite conversation, we can fancy very adroit use being made of models of talk, such as Swift drew up for the fine people of his time, and which could in this way be hung peacefully overhead. Each rib of the umbrella might contain a dialogue adapted to different people, and a dexterous twist, as Lord Heavyside left us, would provide us with a sprightly and vivacious repartee for Lady Flighty. The uses of the umbrella, in fact, can hardly be said to have been as yet explored. But, after all, its great charm will always lie in its inutility. To the Emperor Nicholas war was a nuisance, because it spoiled his admirable soldiers; and rain is, for the same reason, a nuisance to the amateur of umbrellas. A rose "just washed in a shower," as Cowper says of it, may be a pretty thing in its way, but the lightness and grace of an umbrella vanish with a wetting. It never folds again. Its slim proportions gather a shade of portliness. In side lights we see in it something of the trace of Mrs. Gamp. It is in vain that we watch its decadence with a curious regret, and veil the sadness of its last moment by a shilling cover from Redmayne's. Its hour has come, but there is a romance even in its last moments. It simply vanishes. Old sticks linger about the house, but an old umbrella is as invisible as a dead donkey. Jew voices rise from the area in the early dawn, and suggest to us, as we turn dreamily on our pillow, theories about its end. But we know nothing. The umbrella vanishes into the Infinite, and we make no impious attempt to lift the curtain of the dark.—*Saturday Review.*

—They were having a very solemn and pleasant funeral in Scituate a few years ago, when the sole daughter of the house and heart suddenly discovered that her particular enemy in school was sitting in her favorite chair. She bore it as long as she could, but her feelings gave way just as the minister arrived at a pathetic point in his prayer, and the people heard this affecting prophecy as the joint production of the minister and child: "And the Lord, as soon as our friend enters Heaven, will say unto her"—"Get out of my chair, Ella Briggs!"

—George: "There, Aunt Mary! what do you think of that? I drew the horse and Ethel drew the jockey!" Aunt Mary: "Hu! But what would mamma say to your drawing jockeys on a Sunday?" George: "Ah, but look here! We've drawn him riding to Church, you know!"

—An august Senator, who is getting a little bald, was the other day asked by his heir, "Papa, are you still growing?" "No, dear; what makes you think so?" "Because the top of your head is coming through your hair."

—Mrs. Muffin (after a thirty miles' ride by express)—"Muffin, there's something wrong, the passengers are getting out on the wrong side." Muffin—"Why, don't you see you are riding with your back to the engine; it's all right." Mrs. Muffin—"Back to the engine! If I'd known it, what a headache I should have had!"

LONDON.

The Dinner of the Royal Literary Fund.

British Authors Flunkeyizing—Unbounded Adulation of Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 11.

While Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, and Bible Societies are revelling in their May delights, the two organizations in connection with literature have held also their Annual Congratulatory festivals. The dinner of the

ROYAL LITERARY FUND

was a trial so far as the natural appetite is concerned, but the newspapers give out that it was a wonderful success in an intellectual sense. Being unable to join in their chorus, I seek to relieve my disappointment in the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Literary Fund is confessedly a union between certain authors and any rich people whatsoever who will give money in aid of writers who are poor. It does not pretend to be a Literary Society, so far as its management is concerned, but only as to the objects of its bounty. Of this I have always approved. Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Forster endeavored to divorce the Fund from unliterary people; but, had they succeeded, they would simply have cut off three-fourths of the money. It is a different thing, however, to be called upon to clap your hands in admiration at the patronage of English literature by the fashionable and the titled personages who come to the annual dinner to stare at authors, or to keep up a fair reputation in their little world for literary tastes. I protest that the language of some of our newspapers about the dinner of Wednesday, to me,

IS POSITIVELY SICKENING.

Let the reader gaze in spirit on the scene: The first person sought for is the President of the evening; on this occasion, a live King—the King, it is true, of a very small country; but still, one who possesses a Crown, and whom we can address as "Sire." The privilege is of untold value in many English eyes. It might be an honor to receive a bow from a philosopher like Thomas Carlyle, but a look from the

KING OF THE BELGIANS

is a great deal more precious. Such, I believe, was the sentiment, though unexpressed, of several literary folks at the dinner of which I treat. There are men, too, of the profession, pleasant writers enough, who cannot be trusted in the company of royalty. The head swims, the blood is in a glow. If a pen comes in their way while the impression is on, you will get an

UNBROKEN STRAIN OF ADULATION.

A few of this order were at the Literary banquet, and we are suffering from the fact at the present hour.

The King of the Belgians is a tall, well made man, with a pleasant manner, and a surprisingly ready knowledge of English. His accent is interesting, as the accents of many foreigners in pronouncing our language often are, and the careful utterance of every syllable in a word had a disagreeable effect. He had mastered a few speeches, and he spoke them well. But my gorge rises when I read in a Radical paper a dose of flattery like this: "His is the subtle sense, the fine tact, the play of expression, the command of fitting language, the instinctive gauge of the temper of a mixed audience, which go to make the successful President of a social meeting." The writer

IS FAIRLY PROSTRATE;

he kisses the Royal feet with his words. But "His Majesty the King" was in the minds of all the speakers.

This, you will observe, was a Literary festival. It was the one occasion in the year on which the best English authors are supposed to meet. One of the papers says further: "The general company included so many names associated with the culture and thought of England that enumeration would be invidious. If the eye wandered round the tables, it was arrested by the faces of men who are renowned in one or other of the walks which command respect wherever literature is honored." I do not agree with the description; my own conclusion, on looking around, was just the contrary; but take the paragraph for a moment to be anywhere near the truth, and how

HUMILIATING THE RESULT.

The King in a clear voice spoke of scarcely anything else than of the Queen and the Prince of Wales; and all of the speakers spoke of scarcely anything else than of the King of the Belgians. There was the symposium of Snobbism. Lord Houghton alone reminded one that there were such topics of though as philosophy, as poetry, as history. Take away his speech and the rest of the addresses might have been delivered at the annual dinner of the Prince street plush-breeches' makers.

If a King dines with you, you must do your best to catch a Prince to meet him. The mind shudders at the thought of his sitting with only commoners to talk to. Accordingly, we have the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Sailor-Prince is good-looking, and might have as many adventures as the potentates in the Arabian Nights, if he liked; but he does not speak with any degree of ease. His speeches—which are doubtless revised by an adviser—read fairly enough; but he hesitates, and even pauses, between his words. Prince Arthur and the Prince of Wales are far more fortunate in their delivery.

Well, then, we had the

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,

bluff and loud. He could talk of nothing but the "honor" which was paid to them all by the presence of the King. Even

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN

was under the spell, and though he can write a good rattling book, and though he has had a life of adventures, could think of nothing at the Literary Fund Dinner but the superior qualities of the Duke of Edinburgh.

LORD BURY,

who is impudence and conceit personified, followed suit; and the eminent Jared Sparks, were he living, would feel himself avenged by the toadyism to which his old antagonist, Earl Stanhope, continued himself.

But for the elaborate dish of flattery, for the *chef d'œuvre* of the toady's kitchen,—we must look to the effusion of

MR. DISRAELI.

I read to-day with amazement a huge compliment to him for the "historic pomp and dignity of his exordium," the "exquisite fitness and felicity of his illustrations," and so on; and, as a production of a courtier, it was certainly complete, but is it not positively painful to find a writer like Mr. Disraeli ignoring every literary consideration, and employing the opportunity in the one way of saying something which shall gratify the King of an insignificant little country? Mr. Disraeli, for the rest, spoke with ease and power,—better than he usually speaks in the House of Commons. But he was impassive enough in feature. When the King was speaking, a little later on, he alluded to Mr. Disraeli, and looked at him through the single eye-glass which he wore, to catch his glance and exchange a smile; but Mr. Disraeli moved not a muscle. The Archbishop of York, who sat next to him, jogged his elbow; but Mr. Disraeli did not suffer the slightest consciousness to betray itself in his face.

Earl Stanhope is heavy as a speaker; but he was, at all events, a fitting man. The selection of

ARCHBISHOP MANNING

to propose "The Literature of a United Kingdom" reduces the proceedings to absurdity. It was part and parcel of the flunkeyism of the night. I can understand the delicacy (though I may think it overstrained) which led the managers of the dinner to ask the Roman Catholic prelate, out of compliment to the Roman Catholic President, to say grace before dinner, and the Archbishop of York after, but to identify the ascetic Ultramontane with a literature, nine-tenths of which he would gladly throttle, is a mockery and nothing better. I regret to say that even this withered-looking monk could not sit down without bringing in a King,—though he went back as far as Alfred for the purpose.

As I glanced round the tables, I felt that this must really be

AN AGE OF LITTLE MEN.

Scott, Byron, Southey, Wordsworth, Coleridge,—who sit in their places? Are Mr. S. C. Hall, Mr. H. Freswell, Mr. Beresford Hope, and their *fac-similes* an exchange? Musical band-players, created knights, clergymen, who print wordy discourses; secretaries of foreign legations; the inevitable Nawab, whose only notion of literature is to pay a writer heavily to assert preposterous claims against the British Government, and a circle of publishers from Paternoster Row—such, after two or three scores of third-rate politicians of both Houses, were the

LIGHTS OF THE FIRMAMENT,

seen from the banqueting-room of the Library Fund. How great would Thackeray have been on the gushing about the Belgian Sovereign! How mercilessly Douglas Jerrold and Charles Dickens would have laughed. A poor author, really alive to the dignity of letters, but harassed by work which he is unable to meet, must feel, after this exhibition, an additional pang, in that he is receiving assistance from so foreign and unsympathetic a source.

A BAD EXAMPLE

had been set a few nights before at the Royal Academy banquet. On that occasion Sir Francis Grant congratulated "the amiable and beloved Princess of Wales that her husband—to use her own touching expression." What is there particularly touching in a Princess using the word husband? Mr. Goschen referred to the Duke of Edinburgh as "the Sailor-Prince who has gone round the world handling his frigate with dash and ability." Sir Francis puffed Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone, overwhelmed by the honor, told his entertainer "It is not the language of flattery, or the spirit of flattery, which teaches me to say that around this board you gather, from year to year, the very flower of the land."

To-night the

NEWSPAPER MEN,

par excellence, hold their anniversary. The Chairman is the Duke of Argyll, a nobleman who has, at all events, some other claim to attention than that which is afforded by his title.

STRAY THOUGHTS FROM VICTOR HUGO.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The laugh comes of quite as good a family as knowledge.

—One may believe in God in two ways,—either as thirst believes in the orange, or as the ass believes in the whip.

—The dog carries his smile in his tail.

—In ecclesiastical affairs, imagination means heresy.

—Comrade of all the world, and companion of nobody.

—There is one rule for great men: Do nothing; another for little ones: Say nothing.

—The people adopt instinctively what the Index menaces.

—I am convinced that God orders the lost to be quite, otherwise it would be God who would suffer from hearing an eternal wail. The bliss of Olympus is only purchased at the cost of the silence of Cocytus.

—To have a sapling in one's spine—what a source of fortune!

—The sleeping serpent crouched in a coil signifies, at once, infinity and nothingness.

—Did you ever remark in certain pieces of machinery how small the moving wheel was?

—A restoration is a smile, but a smack of the gallows does not illy become it.

—If Chaos is the architect, the structure will be Babel.

—Do not extirpate the vices, if you would have charming women.

—A crime against a child is an offence against God.

—An old man is a thinking ruin.

—They went to see Gwynplaine as they went to gin; they went to buy a penny's worth of forgetfulness.

—God, the author of many most excellent poems, is the first *litterateur*.

—The Commons have the right of consenting; to say Yes is their privilege.

—Man respires, aspires, and expires.

—The devil has been calumniated. He did not seduce Eve; she tempted him. Woman commenced it. Lucifer was passing peaceably by Paradise. He saw Eve and became Satan.

—Pride is the heel in which all heroes are vulnerable.

—She (Josiane) cared little for her reputation, but much for her fame. If she had stabbed herself, it would have only been like Lucrece—afterwards.

—Despair has strong hands.

—Ghosts should inhabit ruins. Tottered institutions should be housed in crumbling palaces.

—You think yourself a god; be sick tomorrow and see your divinity shivering with fever.

—If you would preserve any old thing, human or divine, code or dogma, order or priesthood, renovate nothing of it, not even its envelope. At most, tack on a piece. Thus Jesuitism is a piece added to Catholicism.

—An aristocracy limited in numbers is the most intense of aristocracies. The more members there are in an assembly, the fewer are its heads.

—To accomplish a toil of Sisyphus for an ant's result.

—Say evil, but do none. Or, if you must do it, do it wholesale. Stab, but do not scratch, unless the pin is poisoned. This is an extenuating circumstance.

—Is laughter a synonym of joy?

—All existence resembles a letter, which is modified by the postscript.

—How many men have thought they were praying to Jupiter, and were praying to Jehovah! How many believers in amulets have been listened to by the Eternal! How many Atheists do not perceive that, by the sole fact that they are good and sad, they pray to God! Good actions have wings and go where they should go. Your prayer knows more than you.

—To be For is only a force on condition that, at the same time, one is Against.

ALLID.

CORTEZ.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The Indians came to Cortez,
And wonderful tales they told,
Of cities whose walls were silver,
And palaces paved with gold;
And the Spaniard burned his ships,
At anchor on the strand,
And he and the sun, together,
Marched into the unknown land.
On, into the golden inland,
All looking back be spurned;
Despair and Hope point onward,
And the keels of return are burned.

I have staked my life on my loving;
At the kiss of your eloquent lips,
I give up friends and fortune,
And burn my stateliest ships.
Thus onward and hopefully march I
Into the unknown land,
Onward, to lose or to win you;
This you and I understood.
Never again may my steps come
To the burned ships on the strand.

ALLID.

ENGLISH LIFE IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

Those who are uninformed upon the subject of English social life during the reigns of Anne and the first three Georges would be astonished to learn what an utterly dissolute, reckless, and drunken life it was. Take for example the literary men, and, without descending to the "Grub street choir," we will find the great majority much given to what we would call debauchery. Pope, whose sickly constitution would not permit excesses of this kind, describes himself in the early part of his career as sitting with the Addison coterie until 2 o'clock in the morning drinking punch and Burgundy amid the fumes of tobacco. Even the model Addison was accustomed to tarry too long at his cups, and fuddle his brains with generous wine. In a letter to Lord Bathhurst he says: "I have lately had the honor to meet my Lord Effingham at Amsterdam, where we have drank Mr. Wood's health a hundred times in excellent champagne." In this instance, as in too many others, I fear, he overstepped the rule which he prescribed in No. 195 of the *Spectator*. "Were I to prescribe a rule for drinking," says he, "it should be formed upon a saying quoted by Sir William Temple. The first glass for myself, the second for my friends, the third for good humor, and the fourth for mine enemies."

Poor Dick Steele passed his life in alternate fits of dissipation and repentance. There is a letter written by him to Mistress Scarlock, afterward his second wife, and preserved along with hundreds of others, which forcibly suggests the difference in manner between his day and our own. It is dated Saturday night, Aug. 7, 1707, and reads as follows: "Dear, lovely Mrs. Scarlock, I have been in very good company, where your health, under the character of the woman I loved best, has been often drunk, so I may say that I am dead drunk for your sake, which is more than I die for you."

The fine ladies of that day not only smiled approvingly upon tippling beaux, but occasionally tippled a very little themselves, which they could do without losing caste. In a letter from Prior to Bollingbroke, dated May 12, 1714, he says in the postscript, "Lady Jersey has just gone from here. We drank your health together in *usquebaugh* after our tea." Gay, the author of the "Beggar's Opera," in a letter written at Tunbridge Wells, gives us a curious item of watering-place gossip. "We have a young lady here," he writes, "that is very particular in her desires. I have known some young ladies who, if ever they prayed, would ask for some equipage or title, husband or matadores; but this lady, who is but 17, and has £30,000 to her fortune, places all her desires on a good pot of ale. When her friends, for the sake of her shape and complexion, would dissuade her from it, she answers, with the truest sincerity, that by the loss of shape and complexion she could only lose a husband, whereas ale is her passion." This I believe is the only instance on record of a young lady who would barter her shape, complexion, and chances for a husband for all the other pleasures this world can give.

There is an anecdote related, in which a certain Bishop figures, which fairly illustrates the tremendous drinking capacity of some of those eighteenth century wine topers. It is said that when the Bishop was moving from the deanery of St. Paul's, he asked a learned friend of his, by the name of Will Hay, how he should move some especially fine claret, about which he was anxious. "Pray, my Lord Bishop," says Hay, "how much of the wine have you?" "Six dozen," says the Bishop. "If that is all," replied Hay, "you have but to ask me six times to dinner, and I will carry it all away myself." We are told that the younger Pitt coming to the House of Commons, after drinking one bottle of Port wine at his house, would go into Bellamy's with Dundas, and help finish a couple more. The Duke of York, second son of George III., was such a powerful drinker, that six bottles after dinner scarcely made a perceptible change in his countenance.

In our own great metropolis the lives of its citizens are not always secure from the attacks of drunken ruffians; and the details of the car-hook tragedy are still fresh in the minds of all. Unless Dr. Johnson greatly exaggerates, however, the New York of our day is a model in this regard compared with the London of his. In his imitation of the 3d Satire of Juvenal, written in 1738, occur these lines:

Prepare for death if here at night you roam,
And sign your will before you sup from home.
Some fiery fop, with new commission vain,
Who sleeps on brambles till he kills his man;
Some frolic drunkard reeling from a feast,
Provokes a broil and stabs you for a jest.

An old chronicler writing in 1590 gives us a picture of debauchery in England in his time, in which we remark the same tendency to magnify the past and depreciate the present that is exhibited by so many around us. It is come to pass that now-a-days there "are very few feastes where our men of war are present, but they do invite and procure all the companie of what calling soever they be, to carowsing and quaffing, and because they will not be denied their challenges, they with many new conges, ceremonies, and reverences, drink to the healthe and prosperitie of princes, to the healthe of counsellors, and unto the healthe of their greatest friends both at home and abroad, in which exercise they never cease till they be deade drunke."

ZAIDEE.

The Romance of a Circassian Girl Destined for the Harem.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

BY OSCAR LENNOX MISCH.

I.

"Picture to yourself, one of Eve's brightest daughters in Eve's own loving land, couched gracefully on a rich Persian carpet, strewn with soft, pillowy cushions; her eyes perfect in their kind,—languid, yet full, brim full, of life,—dark, yet very lustrous, —liquid, yet clear as stars; her long, black, silken tresses hanging wavily on each side of her face, and falling behind in a glossy cataract, that sparkled with such golden drops as might have glittered upon Danæ after the Olympian showers;—and then say whether you can blame me for having outbid my highest competitor in the purchase of this houri."

Such were the words spoken in an earnest manner by a young Frenchman to an older, evidently-acclimatized man, on the marble steps of the Palace de Khedive, at Cairo, in Egypt.

The person addressed smiled audibly at the earnestness displayed by his young companion, who he imagined had, in a moment of generosity, bought a beautiful Circassian girl that, among others of her sex, had been publicly sold at the slave-market, into which the young man, Victor Marmont, gentleman of leisure, had strayed without purpose or forethought.

"Well, Victor, you will pardon my smiling at your gravity and eloquence; but, to think of you, the staid, moral Sieur d' Oise, buying a wild prairie-flower for thirteen thousand francs, seems to me so ridiculous, that I am forced to give vent to my feelings without first consulting yours. But what do you intend to do with her? Here, in Cairo, where to be immoral is considered fashionable; where, in extenuation of our adventures, we use the phrase, 'The climate is our excuse;' and where society laughs and shrugs its shoulders at what, in your own home, would cause deep scandal and earnest horror,—it is all very well; no one will gainsay your actions. But, if I remember well, you told me, this morning, that you had engaged passage in the next steamer that leaves Alexandria, and surely you do not intend leaving with me your dear purchase, as a memento of your friendship, a souvenir of your regards, which would continuously remind me of you, through the strong appeals to my pockets that your token would necessitate."

"Truce to your sarcasm and jesting, Monsieur Pennon," the young man rejoined, in a serious tone. "I can well conceive that a man of your thoughts, whom two years of life in this climate have made a renegade from the rules and principles of social respectability as practised in more civilized lands, imagines that I intend to excuse a wrong action by a stereotyped phrase, and thus place myself on a level with those who make virtue a word of jest; but I assure you that, for once, you are mistaken, as I firmly intend educating Zaidee, and she may yet some day offer you the hospitality of an ancient home."

Monsieur Pennon stared at Victor Marmont, as the latter gave expression to the sentiments of his heart, and, though not naturally vicious, or even bad-hearted, he laughed outright at what he called the quixotic ideas of his young companion. He was even about commencing a discourse on the foolishness of such sentiments, when Victor Marmont excused himself, telling him that his new purchase might momentarily arrive at his hotel, and he wished to receive and receipt for her.

Victor Marmont was the scion of a wealthy French family, whose possessions extended for miles along the banks of the Oise, the family having therefrom taken the title Sieur d'Oise. Naturally of a restless and high-spirited temperament, Victor, at the age of 24 (his father having died when he was quite a boy) determined upon travelling, and seeing for himself what others had described in glowing colors,—the wonders and beauties of foreign climes. From France he had passed to Spain, where the noble monuments to Arabian chivalry and art had attracted and detained him many months; and thence, through Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, where Arabian life had been unfolded to his gaze in the unique dress of adventures in the midst of the nomad tribes.

He had crossed the boundary into Egypt only a short time previous to his purchasing Zaidee; but either the climate, or the immoral shadow that the looseness of life in Cairo shed over everything that, in his mind, was associated with purity and virtue, caused him to prepare for his departure earlier than he had anticipated.

He had seen Zaidee for the first time some days previous to her sale, and had, at that time, already determined upon what appeared to his distant relative, Monsieur Pennon, a very foolish action, namely: the purchase and education of this beautiful Circassian maid.

II.

Victor Marmont was sitting in his room at the Hotel l'Occident, anxiously debating in his own mind the feasibility of the plan he had formed for the civilizing of his protege, when the arrival of the latter was announced to him by one of the waiters of the hotel. Close upon the latter's heels followed the slave-dealer, a mild-looking Nubian, with a large white turban wreathed over his swarthy brow, and a burnoose of white and brown striped hair-cloth strapped round his loins. He laid down his pipe as he entered Victor's room, and commenced in silence to unpack his stock, which, having been accomplished, he formally delivered it over to the young Frenchman, taking a receipt therefor in due form.

Victor permitted him to depart as soon as his mission was performed, and now set about making himself comprehensible to his human purchase.

He certainly had not portrayed her in too eloquent a color to his companion, for Zaidee, in her bright tunic of pale-blue crape, covered with a silken robe, open at the bosom, and buttoned thence downward to the delicately slippered little feet, that peeped daintily from beneath the full silken trousers, was really as lovely a picture as admiration ever gazed upon. Her face, delicately oval, was set off by the fringed turban,—the most becoming head-dress in the world. The only drawback to her otherwise perfect beauty, that might have struck Victor as he silently gazed upon her, was the want of intellect within her eyes.

As she entered, Zaidee had made a profound salaam, so deep that the tips of her fingers had almost touched the carpeted floor, and, now that the ceremony was over, stood gazing at her new master with all the awe and veneration due to his exalted position as compared with hers. She evidently felt pleased at the inspection which she hurriedly made of her lord, for her lustrous eyes evinced it in an undoubting manner.

It was a real pity that Victor could not make himself comprehensible to her, and was, therefore, forced to employ an interpreter to explain to his fair slave the motives that actuated him in her purchase.

Zaidee was not particularly charmed at being informed of the designs of her young master; her crude mind could not yet appreciate the advantages of an education; what wonder, then, that, at first, she seemed inclined to rebel at the dictates which compelled her to live far away from the scenes which had been familiar to her from childhood.

Long and earnest persuasion was required on the part of both Victor and his interpreter to convince her of the uses and consequences of enlightenment; but her intellect, as with many Circassian girls, rapidly absorbed the subject, when the crust of fantastic darkness that surrounded her thoughts had been removed.

Willingly, perhaps more willingly than many of her Caucasian sisters, she finally allowed Victor Marmont to carry her away from Egypt's shores,—from the fields where her voice had often mingled with those of the birds in lauding the beauties of Iris, and the noble devotion of her Mameluke brothers.

III.

Victor Marmont was a strange young man; strange, at least, in the estimation of men of his own class, who had inherited from their forefathers not alone their titles, fortunes, and positions, but also their vices. For a young man of four-and-twenty, Victor seemed *blase* to those of his acquaintances who commenced life at nineteen; and kept it up for a decade by the use of such stimulants as adventure and profligacy.

On board of the vessel that carried him and Zaidee from the shores of Egypt to those of France, many of his acquaintances derided him for the care and attention he continually paid to the veiled lady, whose history was as unknown to them as the honorable motives that actuated them. In the few days that intervened between his purchase of Zaidee and his departure from Alexandria, Victor had managed to gather enough knowledge of her own native tongue to be able to address her, if not in elaborate, at least in truthful phrases; and Zaidee, finding that he spoke her own loved language, added to his knowledge thereof by continually prattling to him of her native shores.

Zaidee's real home was among the mountains that have fostered for so many years bitter enemies to the Russian Government. Her father and brothers, like those of many of her youthful companions, had fallen like heroes beneath the all-destroying swords of their Russian masters. With others of her sex, Zaidee had been bought for the slave-market, and her ambition had never exceeded that of being mistress of some harem. As to the meaning of love or freedom, her thoughts were blank. Educated for exportation, her wish never exceeded the fetching of a high price.

Victor always treated his slave with the devotion of a brother, bestowing on her almost all his time, and caring for her wants with the same alacrity that he would have displayed in attending upon the noblest lady of his own fair land.

He almost regretted that he had formed the plan of sending her to school; but the nobleness of his soul did not permit him to change the current of his mind,—knowing, as he did, that it would be to Zaidee's advantage to appear with a cultured intellect, to add charms to her beauty, when she would be called to play her part on the stage of social life.

Zaidee had, meanwhile, not omitted to observe the kindness of her young and handsome master, and, though her uncultured intellect did not permit her to gaze through the veil of devotion that his actions implied, still her womanly instincts could not help being attracted to Victor in a manner quite unusual to women of her land. Her gaze followed his form whenever he quitted her side; and assurance of servile devotion to his interest was evident from her lustrous eyes.

It was well for the execution of Victor's plan that Marseilles is only four days' distance from Alexandria; for, in these four days, he had come to be very much accustomed to her society, which a voyage of longer duration might have made fatal for the peace of his mind.

At Marseilles, Zaidee was changed, in costume at least, from a Circassian maid to a French lady; and when, a few days later, she stepped out of the carriage that had conveyed her, in company with Victor, to the *pensionat* which was to convert her untutored manners into presentable ones before society, she appeared, in form and beauty at least, to as great advantage as in her semi-barbaric dress.

Victor had not told her that she was to pass two years at Madame Renny's *pension*, for he feared that a wild desire to get back to her native shores might take possession of her mind, did she discover the length of time she was to be immured within the walls of the *pensionat*.

As he bade her good-bye, after placing her in charge of Madame, he acted as if the separation would be but short, and Zaidee, now anxious to act as she had seen others of her sex comport themselves at Marseilles, went as a willing scholar among the paraphernalia of study that almost filled up Madame's rooms.

IV.

Eighteen months had elapsed since Zaidee, known as Mademoiselle Marmont, had been placed in the fashionable *pensionat* of Madame Renny, at Avignon, and, during all this time, but few words had been heard from Victor. In gaining admission for his fair slave to the sanctuary of learning as practised in high-toned boarding schools, Victor was forced to inform Madame that Zaidee was a relative of his, born and bred in Egypt, from which he had brought her to be educated in his own land. He informed Madame Renny, at the same time, that Zaidee's mother was a Circassian, and, though her daughter had inherited the barbaric notions of her mother's native land, it would require but little instruction to transform her into a French lady.

Victor was right in the estimation he thus put upon Zaidee's intellect; for now, after eighteen months' sojourn at the *pensionat*, but little difference, except in looks, could be noticed between herself and her companions, who comprised the daughters of some of France's best families.

At first Zaidee found it difficult to compose her mind to study, or even to follow her teachers through the course of accomplishments that a young lady of the present generation must be versed in to appear with advantage before modern society; but the force of habit and custom soon overcame all her wild desires; and, hardly four weeks after her entrance into the school, she was one of the most studious pupils. Madame was herself a Russian lady, and, under her own personal supervision, Zaidee had come to be, as we meet her now, a young lady in manners not unlike other beauties of her time. Her eyes, however, were very dangerous for the male sex, several of whom had already fallen victims to their extraordinary beauty.

Not one, however, of all the members of the ruder sex that visited Madame's *pension* to see their sisters or those of their friends, had ever been able to awaken as much as a smile in those lustrous orbs, much as the gallant and handsome French gentlemen might have exerted themselves to win a recognition. It seemed as if Zaidee had gathered up the treasures of her heart and soul, to be delivered up some day to the one man to whom she owed everything that made her superior to the remainder of her countrywomen.

This one man, however, Victor Marmont, though faithfully watched for from day to day, did not make his appearance, causing his fair purchase untold agony as to his whereabouts and life. Not one word had she heard from him since he left her.

V.

Victor Marmont, on delivering Zaidee to Madame Renny, had vowed to himself not to disturb his *protege's* mind for two full years,—this being the length of time he believed necessary to make her presentable to his friends. He, personally, had gone to his home on the Oise, and, with the exception of receiving letters from Madame Renny reporting to him the progress of Zaidee, he heard little or nothing about her.

Often, very often, he felt tempted to go to Avignon and visit her; but always, when on the eve of departure, his mind changed, fearing, as he did, that it might detract from the attention she was giving to her studies.

Eighteen lonely months had thus passed for Victor Marmont, which were only diversified by occasional visits to the metropolis of his land, Paris, where a large number of his relatives had for centuries been resident. Here—in enjoyment of the hospitality that his lady-friends so well knew how to dispense to a young man whose talents, wealth, and noble appearance made him a desirable companion—he had met Mademoiselle Delphine Cleron, who, like many Parisian demoiselles, united great vivacity with beauty of figure and face. Delphine, as far as Victor, not naturally inquisitive, had taken the pains to inquire, was still attending boarding school somewhere,—the name of the school, or the place of its location, it had never entered his mind to inquire.

Delphine had taken a great fancy to the quiet but gentlemanly Sieur d'Oise,—not on account of his wealth, for she herself was heiress to considerable fortune—but because she felt that, in his society, she was enjoying that of a man of heart and breeding. Victor, too, to vary the monotony of his life, had, I am afraid to say, rather encouraged the fair Parisienne in imagining him very fond of her society, and left in her mind the impression that her company was to him a balm for many wounded feelings, that the heartlessness and *incouciance* of the world continually proved.

During one of Victor's periodical journeys to and from the Oise, Delphine had gone back to school to receive, as *Madame la Mere* told him, the last coat of polish to her education, which, as Fate would have it, was at Madame Renny's school.

VI.

During all the eighteen months, Zaidee had not been outside the castellated walls of Avignon, notwithstanding many of her friends had often invited her to accompany them to their homes during the allotted vacation that was permitted the pupils in Madame Renny's establishment; but none of these kindly-given invitations did she feel at liberty to accept, not knowing whether it would be in accordance with the wishes of Victor Marmont.

Among the most intimate of her friends was Delphine Cleron, who, on returning from her last trip home, was loud in her praises of a gentleman, the description of whose person made a decided impression on Zaidee's mind. True, she did not know where Victor was, and, if she had, it would have availed her very little, for, in her mind, though now a French lady, she was still his slave, and would not have attempted to see or write to him without his expressing the desire. About her own future she was continually in the dark. She had as yet no conception what was to become of her, though Madame Renny, who had come to love her very much, had told her one day in confidence that a check for 1,000 francs was sent quarterly to Madame's establishment for the use of Zaidee herself. Madame even went so far as to advise her to accept the invitation of Mademoiselle Cleron to accompany the latter to her home on the occasion of the next vacation, and Zaidee, continually pressed to accede to her friend's request, at last reluctantly complied therewith, and, as the family carriage of M. Cleron drove up to his elegant mansion in the Champs Elysees, three months after Delphine's last visit to her home, two young ladies—in one of whom it is really difficult to recognize Zaidee, the art of the French woman's needle, and the suppleness of the French *coiffeur's* fingers, having transformed the Circassian wild rose into a stately flower of cultured land—descended therefrom.

Zaidee now had an opportunity to display to advantage the graces of her person and the culture of her mind, which, through its natural simplicity, as well as tact, attracted the members of the male sex to her side almost as much as did the really extraordinary beauty of her face and form. She naturally could not be expected to have become learned in twenty-one months' sojourn at a fashionable school, but she knew full well that, in point of manners, and in the chit-chat of conversation, such as she was taught at Madame's school, she was the equal of any of her companions.

Neither Delphine nor the rest of her schoolmates knew her real history, for Zaidee did not believe it incumbent upon her to give free vent to her thoughts and recollections, that, within one year and a half, had undergone such a change. Her school friends all believed Zaidee Marmont to be the daughter of some wealthy Frenchman in Egypt, who had married a native of the land in which he had made his home, and had determined to give his daughter the advantages of education in France.

None of her friends ever dreamed that she was bought as a slave; and, of the existence of such a person as Victor Marmont, no one except Delphine, besides Zaidee, had the remotest idea.

This existence of Victor Marmont was, for these two young ladies, however, a source of the liveliest pleasure; and, though Zaidee knew Delphine's love for Victor, Delphine would not for a moment have believed that Zaidee had ever seen or spoken to him. At the latter's request, Delphine had introduced her to the family friends as Mademoiselle de Chevreuse, to oblige a whim on Zaidee's part, who explained to her friend that she thought her friends might dislike it had they known that she had left the school without their consent.

Almost two weeks of waiting was allotted to Delphine before the idol whom she had, in youthful fancy, placed in her thoughts and heart, arrived in Paris from his lovely country home; and then, for the first time, this ideal of Delphine's fancy, Victor Marmont, met Mademoiselle De Chevreuse, in whom he did not recognize Zaidee, on account of the change in the expression of her eyes, which now, though still swimming in lustre, had a look of intelligence that was lacking in those of the Zaidee that he knew.

Zaidee, in first perceiving her lord and master, though feeling a throbbing sensation at her heart, displayed not a shadow of recognition, for she feared his displeasure, should it become known to him that she had, without his consent, left the home he had provided for her.

Notwithstanding Victor's being unable to recognize his fair Circassian purchase in the beautiful lady before him, he was still constantly seeking her company, and, whenever time and etiquette permitted it, he was at her side, talking to her in strains that seemed melody to her ears, while it frightened her as to the consequences.

Delphine had noticed the attention Victor was showing her guest, and, had she been of a jealous disposition, the friendship between the schoolmates would soon have terminated; but, fortunately for the continuance of those pleasant relations, Delphine was as fickle as she was vivacious, and, though she considered Victor Marmont her ideal, she did not enthrone him all alone on the pedestal of her heart. For every shade of manly beauty her heart had a different throne, and if, at the will of the sovereign of this empire, one or the other of the temporary occupants was forced to vacate, no harm came thereof, as the fall they thereby experienced was not such a one as to hurt their feelings. Experience in being enthroned and dethroned in turns had made the Parisian gallants accustomed to the consequences of ruling in women's hearts. They therefore accepted the homages of Mademoiselle Cleron whenever she felt like bestowing them, and, with as good a grace,—the consequence of habit,—yielded their sceptres to their lucky, or rather unlucky, successors.

Delphine consequently did not feel angry towards her beautiful companion whenever she noticed that Victor was at her side, though, since Mademoiselle de Chevreuse had arrived at Paris, Victor Marmont showed little more attention than politeness required to his former fond entertainer. He had eyes for Mademoiselle de Chevreuse only, and his calls, which were for him the most longed-for hours of the day, were so arranged that he oftener met her alone than in company of her friend.

To Zaidee these visits were a boon for which she would have bartered her life; for, though she still feared his anger, yet, woman-like, she first wished to win his entire devotion, and then she would disclose herself to him. To win Victor's devotion could not have been very difficult for her, as the evidence of his love was apparent in every glance of his eyes as they gazed enraptured upon her.

Something seemed to trouble the young man, however, and often, when his eyes were directed toward Mademoiselle de Chevreuse, a sudden recollection would cross the path of his thoughts, and make him ill at ease and restless. It was the memory of Zaidee, whom he believed quietly pursuing her studies at Avignon, that continually haunted him, as he talked with the beautiful Mademoiselle; and the latter, though noticing his restlessness seemed unable to account for it.

She had now enjoyed his society for fully three weeks; the days of her vacation had come to a close; and, unbeknown to Victor Marmont, she left Paris to hasten back to Avignon, to the rooms that for her now possessed little interest.

Victor, for three days subsequent to her departure, had not made his appearance at the mansion in the Champs Elysees, and she was thus forced to quit Paris without bidding him good-bye. During the many calls he made upon her, he had not once spoken of his *protege* at Avignon.

VII.

"Madame," permit me to see Zaidee," Victor Marmont requested of Madame Renny, a few days after. Mademoiselle de Chevreuse, now again Zaidee, had returned to the school.

Victor had left Paris suddenly, without bidding Mademoiselle good by; but he felt that, as he intended to ask her hand in marriage, he ought first to make provision for his fair purchase, who, as he thought, was safely ensconced behind the walls of the *pensionat*. For the purpose of seeing her, after nearly two years' separation, and speaking with her about her future, he had come to Avignon, but not without some misgivings and doubts as to the justice of his action in having brought her to France's shores. He was determined, however, to do whatever was right in arranging matters for her welfare.

He felt ill at ease, moved about restlessly in his chair, and seemed particularly fond of occasionally twirling his hat in his hand, during the few moments that intervened between Madame's going to fetch Zaidee and the latter's appearance.

As she stepped over the threshold, giving Victor the opportunity of seeing her face, the twirlings of the hat suddenly ceased, and his restlessness suddenly changed into rigor, for in Zaidee he recognized Mademoiselle de Chevreuse.

Within a few feet of Victor, Zaidee, as at her first introduction at Cairo, made, much to the horror of Madame Renny, a profound salaam, but, this time, she had not quite achieved her usual erectness before Victor's muscular arms encircled her, and he whispered into her ear:

"It is my turn now to bow before Mademoiselle de Chevreuse, and soon, I hope, before Madame Marmont."

Madame Renny felt shocked at Victor's display of feeling; but this did not prevent her from being present at the wedding, which, as Victor Marmont said, was the result of Zaidee's purchase and of Mademoiselle de Chevreuse's love.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTERS.

The greatest men that history records have not been without their little weaknesses, somewhat flattering to humanity, because proving them to be simply men and not demi gods. Thus Sir Walter Raleigh in his best days was a consummate dandy, and it is said appeared at court with six thousand dollars worth of diamonds in his shoes, while his sword hilt and baldric were studded with precious stones of great value. Bruyere, whose written lines were all aglow with poetry and wit, was coarse, heavy, and vulgarly stupid in society, and, as a contemporary declares, was in consequence the subject of many a practical joke. Next there occurs to us the great philosopher Descartes, who had a perfect passion for wigs, not unlike Sir Richard Steele, who would sometimes spend forty guineas on a black peruke. Corneille, the French Shakspeare, spoke in language so ungrammatical as to mortify his friends constantly, while his conversation was the acme of stupidity. What was said of Descartes might apply also to him, viz.: that he had received his intellectual wealth from nature in solid bars, not in current coin. Who ever thinks of Goldsmith without calling up that irrepressible peach-colored coat? It is as immortal as its master, and one never forgets the German flute that fed and lodged the itinerant in his wanderings over half of Europe. Yet the man who wrote "The Deserted Village," "Citizen of the World," &c., "couldn't talk," it was said, "any more than a parrot."

According to Johnson, Pope had such a high opinion of himself as to think he was one of the pivots of the system of the world; the little, deformed satirist was pride personified. Vanity builds its nest and hatches its brood in high places. Napoleon prided himself on the smallness of his hands and feet. Sir Walter Scott was prouder of being Sheriff of Selkirkshire than of his reputation as the author of Waverley. Byron was vain to excess; vain of his genius, his rank, and vain even of his vices. What contrasts present themselves, as the panorama of the mind unrolls the imprint of memory! Dryden, the illustrious poet, was yet all that he described himself to be: "Slow in conversation, dull in humor, saturnine, and reserved." The trite saying, that no man is a hero to his own valet, has abundant illustration. The Count de Grammont once surprised Cardinal Richelieu jumping with his servant to see which could leap the highest, and by joining in the ridiculous sport, and permitting the Cardinal to beat him by a few inches, he gained his fixed friendship and great political preferment! Salvator Rosa was full of fun and frolic, often playing in impromptu comedies, and was more than once detected by his friends in the streets of Rome dressed as a mountebank. Mediocrity is ever voluble, and genius oftenest reticent. Addison's conversational deficiencies are well known, nor was the great master of English literature himself ignorant of the fact, as he used to declare that he had a good bank at home, but didn't carry small change with him.

The favorite recreation of Petavius, the learned Jesuit, was, after application to study and writing for hours, to twirl his chair steadily for five or ten minutes. That profound divine, Samuel Clark, after becoming weary over his books, would often place the chairs and tables in a row, and be discovered jumping over them consecutively back and forth. Cujas, the famous lawyer, studied lying on the floor with his books about him. Odd enough most certainly are the fancies of genius. Spinoza took a strange and absorbing delight in seeing spiders fight, returning to this strange amusement frequently during the day, while a singular contrast and yet partial resemblance was seen in Magliabecchi, the famous librarian of the Duke of Tuscany. He was passionately fond of spiders, fed and protected them, had his rooms filled with them, and would not permit them to be disturbed. He was a profound student, yet hourly returned to his strange pets, as a relaxation and amusement. Moses Mendelssohn, called the Jewish Socrates, passed hours together counting the tiles on a neighboring roof, "an occupation which he found very composing and quieting, mentally and physically." Cowper, while a prey to the deepest melancholy, a sort of monomania, indeed, wrote that famous burlesque, John Gilpin, and passed his leisure hours in making bird-cages and breeding rabbits.

Mina, the justly famous Swiss painter, always had a room full of cats, and one upon his shoulder while drawing. Even Dr. Johnson, the blunt old philosopher, petted his cat constantly, and kept it with him at night, when "he made it quite comfortable at the foot of the bed." On the contrary, it will be remembered that Henry III. of France could not remain in the room with a cat. Sometimes the idiosyncrasies of great men are repulsive; for instance, Goethe, the noblest German of them all, had a fondness for snakes, and petted a tame adder, while at the same time he had a most unaccountable aversion to dogs, which was exhibited whenever he saw one. Erasmus, the profound scholar and philosopher, was terrified and would almost faint at the sight of fish. Thomson's greatest delight was to saunter into his garden and eat ripe peaches off the trellises, with his hands in his pockets, an invariable practice in the fruit season; and Gray said he should like to pass his life on a sofa reading French novels. The cynical but profound Rochefoucauld sought inspiration in raw onions, and our own Choate, like Dr. Shaw, the naturalist, would drink ten cups of strong tea at a sitting. Thackeray felt so sensitive at the diminutive character of his nose that he never forgot to present a full face to you when talking, and on all occasions to prevent exposing his profile. Lamb stuttered so as to nearly tumble over his half-uttered sentences, yet the pen of Elia glided like a fairy wand as it recorded the lines now so tenderly cherished.

Cromwell, who was said to "live upon stilts," sometimes came down, laid aside his Puritanic gravity, and played at blind man's buff with his attendants, showing all the eagerness of earnest and frolicsome boyhood. Charles II. of England romped in St. James' Park, surrounded by a troop of those diminutive spaniels which bear his name, also passing hours in feeding the ducks. Beethoven had a passion for paddling in cold water, and carried his fancy to such an extent that the floor of his room was flooded, and the water would filter through to the lower stories. Sometimes he would at morning run barefooted through the dewey grass. Shelley was passionately fond of sailing paper boats in the park, and on one occasion, finding himself there without paper, save a fifty pound note, he unhesitatingly gave it the proper shape, and launched it on the water, running round the pond to receive his venture as it came to shore at the opposite bank. Some one has said there is no genius in which there is not an element of madness.—*Boston Globe.*

TAPESTRY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

BY M. M. STACY.

Idly o'er my work I loiter,
In this dreamy, moonlight eve,
While a tissue, soft and splendid,
Busy thoughts doth weave.

Sunny breaths of pleasant fancies,
In the magic woof are wrought,—
Purple threads of old romances,
Shifting shades of thought.

Water-colors, deftly blended,
From a river loved of old,
That, along its shining pebbles,
Ever singing rolled.

And a hillside where the Summer,
From her sleepy eyelids fair,
With a languid motion, sweepeth,
Silky drifts of hair.

But that Eden, self created,
How it glows along the woof!
With its fountains, and its gardens,
And its palace-roof.

There the distant eyes, that haunt us,
Smile and lighten on our own;
There we call the shadows round us;
There we raise our throne.

There each voice we love is speaking
Words the spirit thirsts to hear,
And their music through the silence
Fills the charmed ear.

Let us dream! Across the moonlight
Soon shall glide some absent care,
With its keen and wasted visage
Peering at us there.

Soon shall Duty, dark-browed master,
Shake us roughly from our sleep;
Let us rest here, where the moonbeams
O'er the casement creep.

Many a dusty league to travel
Lies before us, brown and bare;
Not perchance a leaf above them,
Not a streamlet there.

Let us dream then, lifting upward
To the Lamb's white throne above,
Dream and thought, and soul-aspiring,
Yearnings after human love.

ENGLEWOOD, June, 1872.

"CHIFFONNIERS."

Who has not seen, in Paris, towards 6 in the evening, in winter, rather later in the spring and summer seasons, the prowling figure of a muddy man who stops to consider the heaps of refuse emptied by the side of the pavement, fumbles amid them with a crook, and transfers as much of their contents as he thinks worth the while into a deep-mouthed basket on his back? He is the chiffonnier, or certificated ragman,—a person whose existence is involved in just enough of nocturnal mystery to make him an object of wondering interest to the grown-up world, and of hideous terror to misbehaved small people. His clothes are an amalgamation of blouse, patches, rents, and string, such as Callot or Gavarni might have sketched for him; his caps belong to the fashions of no recorded time or people; he has some such sobriquet as Bijou or Bibi, which fits him oddly, like his cap; and his countenance is as often as not illustrated with a red nose and a black eye. Follow him, however, and you will not see him deviate from that rectilineal course which is the outward sign of sobriety. He slinks by, straight, silent, and stealthy as a shadow. If darkness has set in, the lantern which dangles by a rope from his left hand glimmers in the distance like a will-o'-the-wisp; and if you ask any question of the man, he will answer you civilly but curtly, and pass on. Foreigners, policemen new to their work, or people against whom he has accidentally run at a street corner, have occasionally treated Bijou or Bibi as a vagabond; but this is a mistake. He is no vagabond. He carries in his pocket, and carefully embedded in a tin box, which is the only clean thing about him, the license which is at once the charter of his independence, the cause of his eventide civility and soberness, and the patent which raises him during the hours when he plies his crook vocations to the level of a municipal functionary.

Go to the Prefecture de Police some morning, and fee one of those obliging detectives who hang about its neighborhood to show you the waiting-room of the "Chercheurs de Livrets." You may go in without the detective, if you like; but a guide will help you to distinguish categories in the mysterious gathering of postulants there, and to make the visit more instructive. The room is a common one, with white-washed walls, hard forms, a black stove, and a copy of police regulations hanging on the wall, within a flat wide cage, as if it were feared somebody would steal it. It is not a large room, and the license-seekers do not remain there long before being admitted to an inner chamber, where clerks cross-question them, examine their certificates of character and identity, levy a payment, and order them to call another day. But, short as is the time, there is enough of it to fraction the company into groups as distinct, reciprocally disdainful, and studiedly unconscious of one another as any in a watering-place Assembly Room; and what makes all this the more perfect is that the groups seem to dispise one another on exactly the same obscure but absolute principles as their betters in the upper walks of society. Thus, here is a young man with bow legs who has come to take out a cabman's license. He has passed the examination, which consists in driving a broken-down vehicle through a labyrinth of stakes on the grounds of the Cie. Generale des Petites Voitures. He is about to enter into a prosperous course of overcharging the public, shouting at it when he gets his right and now and then breaking its bones; yet he looks down with a contempt which nothing can equal on a lean mountebank who will overcharge nobody, and never break any bones but his own. He is generally a Gascon, this mountebank, and his lank arms, shrunk chest, and flatey legs excite the hilarity of a pair of giant Auvergnats, who will by-and-by get licenses as water-carriers. Why, with one of their brawny arms they could hold two of his size up in mid-air—at least so they say, until the Gascon, divining that he is being made the object of jests, looks at them pointedly with his shifty eyes, and offers to prove his strength by throwing them both out of the window, an offer which is cautiously declined. There is not much talk in an Auvergnat, and such little as there may be is not always intelligible to the outside world; nevertheless, the pair in question cannot help asking the Gascon what hopes he has of getting his tumbler's license. The Gascon has very little hope, he says, lapsing suddenly mournful.

From minute to minute a sharp-voiced detective comes to the door and cries out a name, and the company leaks out by drops of one man at a time through a door which was once white and is no longer so. There are postulants of twenty sorts besides those already mentioned—domestic servants, perambulating "coco" vendors (those men with velvet covered receptacles of liquorice tea strapped to their backs, and a semicircle of silver goblets jutting from a contrivance on their breasts), public fortune-tellers and public scribes, market salesmen, and sufferers in every variety, from the man with no legs who wants leave to propel himself through the streets on a truck to the public horror and inconvenience, down to the blind man with his dog, who wishes to stand near a church or on a bridge, with an appealing manuscript on his chest. All these people require licenses; all of them must be inscribed on the prefectoral books, with name, age, residence, and antecedents in full; and all of them have come supplied with a very sheaf of certificates to attest that they are honest folk. You might drop your handkerchief or your watch without fear among them; even the aspirant chiffonnier, who sits apart from the rest, and patiently waits his turn to the last, with a sullen consciousness of his social inferiority, would restore your property to you, asking no reward unless you chose to give it to him. "Now, then," shouts the detective, when Bijou is left alone, the very last of all; and Bijou gets up, fumbles underneath his blouse for his "papers," and shambles into the august presence of the clerk who interrogates him. And it is no child's play, this inquisition. At a glance the clerk has detected the records of three sentences of imprisonment on Bijou's papers. "Yes," pleads Bijou, humbly; "but they are all for assaults when drunk, not for theft." "And it is because of your drinking habits that you are reduced to becoming a ragman," suggests the clerk, and to this Bijou responds doggedly, "that one must live somehow." If the clerk were facetious, he might answer like Talleyrand, that he saw no necessity for it; but he confines himself to a searching inquiry as to what Bijou did during all the time that the Commune lasted; for it is evident that if any men, having served under the Commune, were allowed to earn his bread honestly as a ragman, the salutary principles of order would be undermined. Bijou, however, succeeds in proving that he held no terms with the Commune. He was a mechanic once, drink ruined him; if he is not authorized to become a ragman now, he must smash somebody in order to be sent to prison again. The clerk, partly unbending, dismissed him with the assurance that the matter will be inquired into, which means that, after Bijou's antecedents have been closely verified, and after he has spent four or five more mornings cooling his heels in the waiting-room of the Prefecture, he will be inscribed on the list of those who are waiting for ragmanship vacancies. This means against that before Bijou receives his patent of appointment some three months or more must elapse, for the chiffonniers are a close corporation, numbering in all, men and women, no more than 450 souls. These, then, are the preliminaries through which Bijou has had to wade before before being licensed to fish for valuables in dust-heaps. At first the chiffonniers were a disconnected body plying each man his vocation for his own sole behoof; but in time this system was found to be unproductive, and so the chiffonniers organized themselves into a community like those of the mendicant monks in former days, or the Greek brigands in ours. In every quarter of Paris—and there are eighty quarters—exists a depot whither the chiffonniers carry, after sorting them, all the good things they have been able to find in the evening—bits of old iron, brass, rags, cloth cuttings, old pomatum pots, gloves, battered hats, shoes, bones, &c.; and the district depots in their turn forward all these treasures to a central depot, where their value is appraised and the sum divided equally among the members of the brotherhood. Of course there are things which the ragman is allowed to keep for his own private use; of such are cabbage stumps, carrot shavings, and other vegetable refuse, of which one is sorry to say he makes soup; but, taking account of these deductions, the average earnings of a chiffonnier still range from 2 f. to 50 c, to 3 f. a day. This seems a large sum for casual gleanings off waifs; but Parisians living in flats, and being always at a loss for room, throw out into the streets a multitude of things, which, if space were less confined, might be stored up for years as lumber. This is especially the case in the middle-class quarters. In the wealthy districts the servants take charge of all rejected odds and ends, and sell them for their own profit; besides there is a dust bin in rich houses, and the emptying of this dust-bin lies out of the province of the chiffonnier, being the dust contractor's business. Again, in the very poor streets the tenants throw nothing out but ashes, and even these are sifted so fine that not a cinder can be got out of them; it is a god-send when, probing with his crook to the lowest depths of a pauper's heap, the ragman manages to extract from it something salable that has been thrown away by mistake. In the middle class houses, however, there is no dust-bin, and the occupants are often ignorant of the value of waifs, or, knowing it, cannot be troubled, or think it *infra dig.* to turn their knowledge to account; and it is in front of these houses that the chiffonnier finds the whole pound-weight of lead or tin at a time, brass castors, rabbit-skins, the plucking of a whole goose, broken umbrellas, dead parrots with all their feathers, and articles of clothing with months, nay years, of possible wear still left in them. The chiffonnier has three streets in Paris, which he prefers to all others for his residence—the Rues Mouffetard, Filles Dieu, and Sainte Marguerite—three hideous streets which might pass for relics of the mediæval Cour des Miracles, of cut-purse memory. But the ragman feels at home here; he is with other ragmen; has his special cafes and eating-houses, knows his neighbors and is known of them, and can be tipsy or sober, as he pleases, without fear of scandalizing the quarter. It is not often that the ragmen come to arguments or blows among themselves, but sometimes the chiffonnieres do, and then the battles are apt to be exciting. A chiffonniere generally plies her crook by hereditary tenure. Her father was a ragman; she was brought up among the rag-folk, and she becomes a rag-girl, a rag-woman, and finally—if heaven spare her—a rag-hag by the natural sequence of events. This accounts for the young, and sometimes pretty, chiffonnieres one may meet in the streets; also for the battles above mentioned, which have generally some too seductive chiffonnier for their cause. But let it be said to the honor of the chiffonnieres that their morals are habitually good. They contrast favorably and proverbially in this respect with some of their "betters" in Parisian womandom.

Now and then a chiffonnier will disappear from his beat. Whither? If you follow up the man—not by his name, which most often the Prefecture alone knows—but, by his sobriquet of Bijou, Bibi, or whatever it may be, you will generally learn one of two things—either Bijou vanished "mysteriously and has not been heard of since," which being translated means that Bijou, while out on his rounds, must have found a trinket or a pocket-book which proved too much for his honesty, or Bijou is dead. The former of these contingencies is not of frequent occurrence; but there is more than one instance of it on record, and what becomes of the chiffonnier who has found a fortune is a question that must remain as puzzling to solve as that other query—What becomes of the things which Bijou picks up, puts in his basket, and sells? Usually, however, the disappearance of Bijou is the indication of his death. The profession is not one that induces longevity. Out at night in all weathers, perpetually stooping, inhaling noxious vapors as a matter of habit and necessity, the chiffonier's average span of rag-picking does not exceed five years. After that he declines into asthma. On an afternoon one may occasionally see the commonest and basest of hearses threading its way up the long Rue de la Roquette to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, followed by a shaggy crew of tattered mourners. This is Bijou or Bibi being escorted to his last bed by his fellow-ragmen. French ragmen do not fail in these pious observances, and, perhaps, as you stand and watch the curious procession filing by, the official at the cemetery gates will whisper to you: "Monsieur would be surprised if I were to tell him the real name and history of the man being buried there. They will put nothing more than an initial on his tomb; but if the man had been told, when young, that this is how he would go to his grave, he would have laughed outright. Life has singular ups and downs."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE MEANNESSES OF RESPECTABILITY.

Everybody, it has been remarked, has a pet virtue or a pet vice, and it may almost more truly be said that everybody has a pet meanness. The meannesses of respectability are of all kinds and degrees. They vary, of course, with different people. Some can never settle with a cabman without a desperate struggle over the odd sixpence, and a rankling sense of injury and ruin if the obdurate Jehu happens to get the better of them; others are dismayed if they are unexpectedly caught at church when the offertory bags are sent round. With others, again, the weak point is perhaps stationery, or some other cheap article for household use; they can never bring themselves to make a bold investment of a few shillings' worth at a time, but go on from hand to mouth with petty purchases which may have an economical appearance in detail, although they are pretty sure to prove more extravagant in the long run than a larger order. There are even rumors that a raid upon club paper is not absolutely unknown. We wonder how many people ever think of buying a few new pens. There seems to be a superstitious notion among a large class that pens never wear out; they must be handed down in families almost as if they were articles of great cost and rarity. Blotting-paper, too, is apt to be cherished as an object of extravagant luxury, over which persons of moderate means are bound to be very careful. People who think nothing of going to considerable expense for a dinner or a trip to the country, will go on for months painfully economizing with a few wretched blackened leaves rather than spend sixpence on a fresh supply. The old system of franking letters produced a characteristic development of meanness. The shifts and contrivances to which people used to resort to procure a frank; the labor, and sometimes even, as it would appear, the expense, to which they put themselves to get at some one who had it in his power to confer the coveted favor; the intrigues, entreaties, supplications to which they stooped, are almost incredible. It is only fair, of course, to remember that the rates of postage were enormously high as compared with the rates of the present day, and also that eighteen-pence or a couple of shillings was then a relatively larger sum than now. Yet, after making every allowance on this account, it is amazing that persons who were not in pinched circumstances should have thought it worth while to hunt after a frank, valued perhaps at two shillings or thereabouts, with such keenness and unblushing mendicancy. It was a fashionable meanness, and everybody practiced it. It is amusing to note in the letters and diaries of the last generation how the getting of a frank, or the fruitless pursuit of one, was deemed quite important enough to be recorded, and how frequently the incident turns up. The parallel to this morbid passion in our own day is perhaps the mania for orders for the play. M. Taine has remarked, with some astonishment, in his recent letters, that amusements of this kind form a small item in the expenses of an English middle-class family, and that it is thought a necessary economy to go to the theatre only when free passes can be procured. Managers, actors, dramatic newspaper editors, whose pockets are supposed to be stuffed with orders, are dunned recklessly and shamelessly, so that well-to-do people may be admitted gratuitously with what they could themselves purchase for a few shillings whenever they chose. During a discussion on the subject a year or two since, it was stated that managers and actors frequently receive letters from persons who are entire strangers to them, expressing a desire to witness their performances, and begging for orders. Perhaps the lowest depth of meanness to which respectability descends, is in seeking medical attendance at the hospitals, and abusing the charity of these institutions and defrauding the poor, whose places they occupy. At a recent Poor Law Conference it was asserted that cases were known in which respectable householders had disguised themselves as servants, in order to procure gratuitous advice and medicine, and, even without disguise, people in comfortable circumstances not unfrequently availed themselves of the hospitals rather than call in a doctor to attend them. This, however, is not merely a meanness, but an act of dishonesty, and it is a pity there is no means of punishing it as it deserves. Reasonable economy is always praiseworthy in small things as in great, but the meannesses of which we have been speaking are at the best but bastard economies, and are not unfrequently used as an excuse for extravagance in other ways. Wasteful people often have fits of petty parsimony, and will squander a pound with great equanimity on the strength of the supposed virtue of self-denial which has been exercised in some shabby trick for saving sixpence.—*Saturday Review.*

I WONDER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

BY GARNET.

I wonder—I often do,—
In an aimless sort of a way,
Whether to-morrow will be the same
As has been to me to-day;
If there never will come a change;
If there never will be an hour
When I shall have time to turn aside
To gather a wayside flower.

I wonder—I often do,—
Will my life be forever the same,
Its mornings dark and its evenings drear,
Its noontides dull and tame.
Oh! the sluggish, creeping hours,
When I long to have them fly,—
Hating the weariness of life,—
'Til I almost long to die.

Till I *almost*! Nay, I think I do,
If I ever pray at all;
I think I should like to be laid away
Under the grasses tall;
I think I should like to sleep
Through the countless round of years,
Never to waken *again* to think,
Or to waken again to tears.

For what has the future to give,
And what has the grave to dread,
When there's not in the world a heart
With sorrow if I were dead?
Oh! the sluggish, creeping hours!
Oh! the days with freights of pain!
When I only pray that no morrow's sun
Would break for me ever again!

THE GERMAN.

Rise and Fall of the Great Social Dance—Its Present Status.

From the New York Mail.

The epochs of gay society are marked by its discoveries in the Terpsichorean art. Its new dances mark its ever-joyful eras. The minuet and contra-dance were representative characteristics of our stately forefathers, when the "Republican Court" was something more than a name. After a long struggle the Waltz fought its way into the drawing-rooms of reputable people, entering doubtless with the flushed cheeks and rumpled plumage of a modern belle fresh from the lobby-battle of Philharmonic and Opera. Following her gliding footsteps came a long train of sister dances. Tripped in the light she was for seasons queen of the dance, but in the course of years has faded and become irretrievably *passee*. Mlle. Galop, "La Cotte," boisterous and irrepressible, replaced her; but she was soon surpassed in waltz music, and from this union arose the "Valse a Deux-Temps"—a more beautiful than her beautiful mother.

Then the dancing master introduced their *protegee*, the Redowa, a silly, sickly, affected creature, who soon became known in the parlance of the smoking-room as the "grasshopper shuffle." Her day is past, but still she "lingers useless on the stage," a wall-flower neglected and forgotten, with a reflected glory shines from her. It was not introduced to us contemporaneously with the pride and flower of all the dances, the German? We think it was in the winter of 1860 that this wonderful dance made its first appearance in cis-Atlantic ballrooms.

The "golden-haired queen of the dance" came to us from Vienna, *via* the French Paris. At first we gave her that glorious title by which the poetry of Germany calls her, speaking of—

"That million
Of marvellous mazes, the 'German Cotillion,'"

but as familiarity bred affection we dropped the latter part of her high appellation, and gave her that simpler name by which this generation knows her.

In its beginning the dance was simple, even modest, but few different figures were used, and these had all come to us from Europe. But the second Winter of its career American originality asserted itself, and men vied with each other in producing new and more beautiful combinations. The sets they were called upon to lead were the days when society men burned the midnight oil, and the gray matter of their brains, with pencil and paper, studying contrivances of boards pierced with movable pins of various colors, by the aid of resolving seemingly inextricable complications of imaginary dancers and cavaliers, by a series of novel and intricate changes, into their component elements of separate couples, waltzing or galloping. Some men developed a peculiar genius for this sort of thing, and they became known as the recognized leaders of good society. Three or four finally "led" for all New York, were invited everywhere to lead, and did nothing but lead Germans, from the beginning of the season to the end of it. Society became man-crazy, and everything else was neglected for this fairy-like dance, whose combinations were as various and as indescribable as the changes of that optical toy, the kaleidoscope.

But suddenly, in the very zenith of its glory, the German went out of fashion. Everyone wondered, but the causes of its sudden fall are obvious. It had been, to use a colloquialism, "run into the ground." German, and nothing but the German, from Christmas till Ash Wednesday, was an infliction for even the most enthusiastic of dancers. The "leaders" had in one way or another dropped out of society, married, and not a few died of consumption, as was naturally to be expected. Fine cloths are excellent in their place, but in a finely divided state are not to be inhaled with impunity by the lungs. These "leaders" had been wearing floor-cloths instead of air, night after night, and the results of this were not satisfactory. The idea of the German had been elaborated into absurdity. The original material had been cut, carved, and graven, till there was nothing left of it. The elegant simplicity of the dance had disappeared in the meretricious adornment which had been so judiciously lavished upon it. The German had become too much of an art to be an amusement. Its figures were too complex simply to be enjoyed. They became works of art, and demanded an æsthetic appreciation only to be accorded by those who had made the subject a life study. The dance began to assume something of the status of a game of chess. It required a strenuous exercise of the intellect. It became a conventional ballet without any spectators. So its devotees gradually became few and scattered; it lost its prestige with the mass of society, and so suddenly died. For a whole year the German was not danced. But society could not exist without it. It was a dance completely *sui generis*; that nothing could take its place. It differs from all other dances as a compound differs from the components. It includes them all, harmonizing waltz, polka, Boston, quadrille, and contra-dance into one glorious poem of motion. So, after its ostracism, society cast its shells into the voting urn once more, and the German was recalled; she returned in an altered guise. What had been ceremonious became simple, what had been complicated was simplified; what had been artistic became picturesque; rules and precedents were discarded; each hostess gave her German as she thought fit; each leader led as seemed good in his own eyes, and elaborate figures were discarded as antiquated bores. In short, the German passed through the severely simple classic period and the ornate renaissance into the free and irregular romantic.

Thus was begun the "German" of to-day. Old dancers, like old play-goers, talk of the palmy days of such leaders as Brady, James, and Robinson, and, with many oscillating heads, assure us that we shall look upon their like again; but the new school answers with more truth than politeness, "no, and we don't wish to."

We have seen some glorious Germans in New York. "We have heard the chimes at midnight." We remember one in which the "favor figure" was opened by a grand procession of beautiful children, dressed like mid-summer fairies, who drew a triumphal chariot whence their Queen dispensed the presents for the dance. They, by the bye, consisted entirely of jewelry. Ask not what that German cost the hostess.

We have in our mind another house where a young society man led a German for couples through one of the most elaborate Germans we ever saw, without an impatient word, or gesture. Is it strange, that after the terrible seven days' retreat from Richmond, our Generals spoke of him as an officer who never once lost his temper? He had served an apprenticeship in a good training school.

The "scrub" Germans, danced in the evenings, are among the pleasantest experiences of Saratoga and Sharon. There is a charming novelty in dancing with a young lady in walking dress and a round hat. It is well worth seeing is the "Cadet German" at West Point. For accuracy of figures and beauty of appointment, we have never seen it surpassed.

REAL ESTATE.

Difficulty About Abstracts Does Not Stop Sales.

... About Central and Humboldt Parks.

... About Real Estate in Chicago and Elsewhere.

Transfers to the Amount of $1,406,951 in One Week.

Apprehensions of trouble about abstracts of title have not diminished the volume of real estate sales near so much as was generally anticipated. In fact it has stimulated them in one way. Many persons have been the more ready to buy because they knew that the delay on the part of the sellers in procuring abstracts would cover the time when the whole of the cash could be demanded. The effect has been to "tie up" a good deal of property for which the contracts to sell having been given, the transfers cannot be consummated so soon as the cash payment can be demanded. In this state of the case, a good many parties who are offering property for sale enter into contracts to sell without the offer of a larger sum than usual by the purchaser of the contract.

We have reason to believe that the abstract question is in a fair way for being satisfactorily settled within a week or two. The Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts have had one or two meetings with the owners of the abstract books, and while no definite action has been taken, or any sum agreed upon as a fair compensation to be paid in the purchase of the abstract books, it seems to be pretty well understood that the views of the Judges and those of the owners of the abstract books will not be so different but that they can be harmonized. It is therefore probable that the business of making abstracts will be resumed within a few weeks.

Many of the real estate brokers say they have never had so active a business as during the past ten days. But for the reason cited above, a great proportion of the sales can not be consummated, and the actual transfer of the property, so that the volume of recorded transfers does not represent the business that has been done. A large proportion of cases the sellers of property are unable to furnish abstracts as soon as it can be done, and it is, therefore, probable that in the next month the volume of transfers, as shown by the records, will be unusually large. The present activity of real estate transactions is, however, best estimated by the fact that even under the present circumstances, the aggregate of transfers for the past week was $1,406,951.

CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY.

Sales of lots in the vicinity of Central Park have been very active during the last two or three weeks, and the difficulty about abstracts does not seem to check it. We know of one agent who has sold lots to over a dozen purchasers, at from $50 to $60 per foot, in Peck's subdivision, west of the park, the aggregate of sales alone, in that quarter amounting to $15,000 during the week, a fact from which the general activity in that vicinity may be estimated. If the facilities for access to the park were increased by the extension of the horse railroad, the demand for lots in that quarter would be greatly increased, and population would rapidly extend. Real estate is cheap there, and thousands of people could buy cheap and build homes there if they had means of access. There is a tendency in population to push out in that direction, because land is cheaper there than in almost any direction the same distance from the business centre; all it wants to make it available for residence is means of access. In this connection, also, we may refer to the proposed

HORSE RAILROAD THROUGH CICERO.

The owners of land in that township expect that it will be improved and made beautiful and that they will be obliged to adopt it ... [illegible] ... The time was when a good omnibus line or turnpike would have been considered better than any means of access, but for the present it is too slow for any distance over two or three miles. There are nearly ten square miles of land in the Town of Cicero, of which six or seven square miles are within a distance of seven miles from the Court House, and nine-tenths of the people of the city. ... half of the Township of Cicero is ... perfect *terra incognita*, and will be, until that wilderness is opened up by a railroad which shall transfer passengers from some central depot like that of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne or the Rock Island, to the center of Cicero in thirty minutes, and with frequent intervals during the day. ... of means of quick transit—trains as in Paris and London have steam railways from the centre of the city, and running toward the suburbs, made the entire ... from the ... coming back to the point of ... from the direction opposite to that in which it started. If some modification of this plan were adopted by our horse railway companies, and steam dummies used on their lines, ... it would not only open up a valuable vast extent of suburban property, that are now inaccessible, valuable ones, but would increase the earnings of the roads in greater proportion than the cost of the extension, as it would have a tendency to bring the residence quarter toward the suburbs, whereas every resident would desire the railway lines for access to business.

ABOUT HUMBOLDT PARK.

The demand for property in the vicinity is active. Several sales of large tracts by the acre are made during the week at prices ranging from $100 to $3,000 per acre.

HUMBOLDT PARK RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION

... a homestead association ... on the cooperative plan. The owners ... of 40 acres of land just east of and adjoining Humboldt Park, have subdivided it into 1,000 lots. These lots represent shares of stock, and the purchaser of one of these lots acquires an interest in all the lots, which will be sold at auction and the amount they bring over and above the total of $180,000 is to be applied partly to pay a premium of from $100 to $ ... on each of the six first residences built on the lots, and the remainder, if any, will be paid in a dividend among the lot owners. Messrs. Henry Greenebaum, Franz Arnold and Charles ... are among the promoters, as will be seen by their advertisement in another part of the paper.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Pelzer, who has been for many years in the map department of the Board of Works, is compiling an elaborate and extensive atlas, comprising all the subdivisions of the city. The scale will be 100 feet to the inch, ... page of the atlas will represent 80 acres. ... limited number will be printed, as they are expensive, and will be sold by subscription.

C. W. & E. Partridge will move back to ... north of Madison and open a large stock of dry goods as soon as their new store is completed.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s new store, corner ... and Franklin, is progressing rapidly.

Field, Leiter & Co. deny that they have closed their contract with the Singer Machine Company for the rent of their store.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. will probably go ... that neighborhood, as it is in fact the central one in the city, but they are probably waiting for inducements to be offered by ... to get up competition between proprietors.

An indication of the prices reached for residence lots in the suburbs of New York City, we take the following from the New York *Evening Post* in relation to some recent sales of ground nine or ten miles from the business centre: Four lots, each 25.6 by 100 feet on the south side of Ninety-second street, sixty-two feet east of Fourth avenue, and one lot in the rear 25.6 by 100 on the north side of Ninety-first street, two feet east of Madison avenue, for $40,000 ... lot 25 by 100 feet, on the north side of ... and Tenth street, three hundred and fifty-five feet west of the Seventh avenue ... and one lot in the rear, 25 by 100 feet, ... Hundred and Eleventh street, for $18,000 ... lots on the south side of Nineteenth street, 25 by 100 feet each, one hundred and ... feet east of Madison avenue, for $6,000 ... lot, 25 by 100 feet, on the south side of ... street, one hundred feet east of Madison avenue, for $8,250.

CAPITALISTS FROM ABROAD.

The Washington *Patriot* says:

Col. John W. Forney has disposed of his property in East Washington, with its improvements, being Square 875, bounded by ... Carolina avenue, and D and Sixth and Seventh streets east, to Mrs. J. R. Briggs, ... for Chicago property and cash, ... $40,000.

There is as yet no evidence here that the extensive transfers referred to have been made, but the ... would probably not mention the transaction in detail if there were not foundation for it. It is probable that Colonel Forney has ... other capitalists from abroad ... taking stock largely in Chicago. A few days ago an Eastern capitalist who was in Chicago for many years, said in conversation with one of our bankers:

"I have always had the impression that Chicago was a sort of 'mushroom city,' that some ... would happen that would cause ... reaction from the inflation,' but when I ... the wonderful recuperative energy that is ... forth in rebuilding the city, I must confess I have changed my opinion about Chicago, and I now believe it will be one of the greatest cities of the world."

The great October fire has in fact been the means of demonstrating to the world that the future growth of Chicago was not the result of inflation. ... for a great city ... the metropolis of the West ... must grow in proportion to the growth of the States lying west of it, into which I am ... from all the countries of Europe and even ... of Asia is now pouring.

THE NATIONAL VANITY FAIR.

... to Washington, however, it may be ... in this connection that real estate in ... has also increased largely in value, having doubled in price during the last four years. The population of that city has been increased by the influx of a class of society, composed of ... before the war, but which has ... since its close, viz., "the ... Thousands of men who went ... during four years of war, lost ... their regular pursuits, and thousands ... acquired sudden wealth by Government contracts, or in speculations made possible ... have flocked to the National capital ... by the atmosphere of ... and dissipation in the circles of ... through the machinery of ... Large numbers of this class have ... there, and adopted lobbying and ... as a permanent profession. The increase in every department of the civil service ... and bureaucracy and hangers-on ... who have claims against the Government ... who ... in the regular siege of the public Treasury. ... of all these classes is giving Washington ... in its ... and composition, but unique ... a various medley of every ... every tinge of speech, and every ... under the sun. A great portion ... have ... their ... but the permanent ... has increased so much that land there ... in value largely.

SUMMARY OF SALES FOR THE WEEK.

	Number of transfers.	Aggregate value.
City limits	...	$1,131,317
...	19	44,625
...	4	8,450
... of city limits	40	212,659
Total	267	$1,406,951

TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD SATURDAY.

CITY PROPERTY.

... Blue Island av. and Union sts, s f, 60 ft ... May 22; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 26 to 30 in Block 8 of Blocks 31 and 34, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $6,400.

The premises No 884 West Washington st, dated May 4; consideration, $2,400.

Third st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $1,000.

Sampson st, bet Laflin and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 7; consideration, $1,000.

Blue Island av, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $1,600.

The premises No 888 Wabash av, dated April 29; consideration, $20,000.

Butterfield st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated May 15; consideration, $3,200.

Washington av, 20 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 7; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 30 in Iglehart and Hopkinson's Lots 2 to 38, in Block 45, of s e ¼ Sec 21, 32, 14, dated June 8; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 96 and 97, in Bonney's Block 5, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 98, in same Subdivision, dated May 27; consideration, $900.

Lot 95, in same Subdivision, dated May 27; consideration, $700.

Coolidge st, 144 ft e of Laflin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 5; consideration, $1,000.

Emerald av, 112 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $800.

Lot 16, in Seavern's Block 16, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 27; consideration, $1,380.

North Dearborn st, bet Huron and Erie sts, e f, 20x190 ft, dated June 5; consideration, $4,000.

North Dearborn st, bet Huron and Erie sts, e f, 20x120 feet, dated June 5; consideration, $4,000.

Tyler st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 30; consideration, $2,000.

N ½ s ½ s w of n w ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13 (except boulevard) dated May 14; consideration, $1,500.

Bushnell st, near Budden st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $1,000.

Forrest av, near Thirty-second st, e f, 30 ft to alley, dated April 20; consideration, $2,250.

Wabash av, 80 ft n of Adams st, w f, 40x165 ft, dated April 19; consideration, $48,000.

Lot 35 in Block 4, in Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $350.

Ohio st, w of and near Cass st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 14, 15 and w 15 ft of Lot 13, of Walker & Kreigh's Blocks 16 and 19, of Smith's n e ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $7,875.

Jackson st between Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 72 ft to alley, dated May 30; consideration, $9,875.

Miller st, between Polk and Gurley sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 8; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 4 to 9, of Dunne's Block 3, original Town of Brighton, dated May 21; consideration, $3,000.

Coolidge st, between Loomis and Throop sts, s f, 25x124 ft, dated June 5; consideration, $800.

Lot 4 of Lot 5, in Block 29, w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, with improvements dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

Third street, bet Bickerdike and Armour streets, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $995.

Lot 45, in Block 16, Pierce's addition to Holstein, dated June 6; consideration, $700.

Pine street 27½ ft n of Huron street, w f, 81½ x 144 ft, dated June 8; consideration, $17,500.

Emerald avenue, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 3; consideration, $650.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 7 to 10 in Warner's lots 17 and 18, of Bickerdike and Steel's n w ¼ Sec 28, 40, 14, dated April 15 1871; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 36 and 37, in subdivision Block 2, of Weston et al, s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated May 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 53 to 63 in Pick's s ½ Block 18, Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 30; consideration, $3,800.

Lots 13 and 24, in Block 4 of Baxter's s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated May 3; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8 of Holmes et al Block 2, Pryor & Hopkins' n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $6,000.

Same transfer, dated March 15; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 7, in same, dated March 15; consideration, $12,000.

40 ft w f, on Lake av in Block 3, Cleaverville, dated May 18; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 1, in Clarke & Sharpe's Lots 1 to 4, in Block 5 in Walker & Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated April 18; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 3, 4, 21, and 22, in Block 3, Hyde Park, dated May 14; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 21 to 26 in Block 2, of Hundley's s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated March 25; consideration, $3,985.

THE NEW LAWS.

List of Some of the Principal Acts of the Legislature Which Take Effect on the First Day of July—The Revenue System—Fee Bill—The Gambling and Liquor Laws, Etc., Etc.

On the first day of July next a large bulk of the State legislation of the past year takes effect. Some of the acts that on that day become laws in force, will have quite an important bearing upon the policy of the State, and the conduct of the people, and, therefore, it may not be useless to call public attention to such of these laws as immediately interest the Chicago public.

On the day stated, the revenue system—for the levying and collection of taxes in conformity with the existing Constitution—takes effect, as also does the new practice acts which abolish some forms of action, and aim at more simplicity, as the Revised Statutes of Wills, and for the administration of estates, the attachment law, the new statute regulating conveyancing, proceedings in ejectment, and the creation of corporate bodies.

In this department, the new fee bill begins to operate. The Clerks of our Courts, Coroner, and Sheriff are reduced to a salaried basis of compensation, and not allowed, by any means, a surplus of pay, while litigants, in this county at least, have a minimum of pay certain when going about their law business. From the 1st day of July, each suitor will pay $5 in full for all Clerks' costs on commencing suit, while the defendant, when he enters his appearance, will deposit his $2.50. Thereafter, our juries will be drafted after the fashion that was adopted for the old Recorder's Court, the County Commissioners providing, at stated seasons, the names of the "good and lawful men." The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, on the same day, extends itself to the sum of $200. The County Courts of the State also take on them concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts, when the amount in controversy does not exceed $500, and they take appellate power in causes from Justices of the Peace. Mechanics' liens are extended to contractors and laborers on railroads and against corporations.

On the same day the new Executive Department of the State Government commences its existence. This is the department of agriculture, creating a State Board of Agriculture, at the annual expense of $3,000.

Our animals are from that day to be more kindly cared for. County Boards become authorized to take measures to enforce all laws in regard to the prevention of cruelty to animals, and unless upon a vote in a township, domestic animals are prohibited from running at large, while stallions, jacks, bulls, rams, and boars are to be kept close beyond the peradventure of an election. A new law for the protection of fish in the waters of the State also takes effect.

The act of gaming comes under new penalties. The first offence is thereafter to be dealt with by a fine of $100, the second by a fine of $500 and imprisonment in the County Jail for six months, while the third offence adds to the fine last stated a sentence to the Penitentiary of from two to five years. The imprisonments prescribed are not discretionary with the Court dealing with the offender. The new liquor law, giving remedies against the vendor of liquor to drunken persons, also takes effect, as does also the kindred law which provides for the appointment of guardians for drunkards.

The vending and exhibition of obscene works and books takes on an increased penalty, a fine not less than $25 and not to exceed $500. The bastardy act becomes more stringent, and bribery in all cases becomes a Penitentiary offence. The sales of drugs and medicines to procure criminal abortion will on the same day become a penal offence, the punishment being a fine of $500, with a considerable term in the County Jail.

Foundlings will be legally defined, and, under the law, parents who abandon children after July 1 will lose all claim to their future control, and all right to their custody or the proceeds of their labor. On that day the Governor will assume an additional power in relation to convicts. He will then be authorized, when he deems it proper, to restore to the convict his lost rights of citizenship, and persons not felons in county jails from the same hour will be enabled to procure from outside the walls food and clothing, without the necessity of fees to the jailer or any convict runners he may employ to do the dirty work of the institution, but as convicts they are given over to the control of County Boards, which Boards are authorized to provide workhouses in which to make remunerative the labor of the imprisoned. The common jails, however, are thenceforward prohibited to be used by the authorities of cities and towns for the purposes of a calaboose or lock-up.

The woman's law, providing that a woman has a right to enter upon any occupation, profession, or employment, except the military, but not to enter upon elective offices, takes effect; but the women are exempted themselves from work upon streets or roads, or service on juries.

The Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary becomes a State institution, as the Illinois Charitable, etc., and for poor and needy patients, the sum of $1,000 per year is given. Farmers and fruit-growers are thenceforward empowered to sell in usual places, markets, etc., the produce of their fields, exempt from taxation, of any grade, State or county, and without the necessity of taking out a license. The homestead exemption increases to $1,500.

On that day each Judge in Cook County may appoint a Master in Chancery to hold office for two years, and each of the State may appoint a Master in Chancery for each county of his Judicial District.

The Recorder of Deeds in Cook County becomes actually an elective officer, and provision is made for future elections.

The protection of miners act required to be passed by the Constitution of 1870 also comes into force. It provides for escapement shafts, ventilation, bore holes, signals and hoisting machinery, as well as for an inspectorship over the mines and machinery. A like inspectorship over oil or mineral oils also becomes effective; and for the further protection of the lives and limbs of the general citizen, the new railroad law, which requires the stoppage of trains at junctions and railway crossings takes effect.

In the matter of railroads, on the same day, railroad corporations can unite for the erection of common or union depots.

The new statistical feature also becomes operative. Under this law, the Superintendent of each and all public institutions is required to make annual report of the dependent and criminal classes, and the made and measure of their treatment. This with a view to direct future legislation.

The appointment of referees in common law causes, will be thereafter lawful, following out the policy of the State, which has heretofore favored arbitrations as a means of avoiding the greater expense of jury trials.

The new provision for the treatment of the poor also takes effect. After the 1st the sick pauper will have the means of treatment and the dead one must be decently buried, and the law states whose inefficiency it will be if the law is not effective.

The new apportionment law also dates its force from the same day. This county, at the next election, with Lake and DuPage Counties, will return three members of Congress, and seven State Senators will be the proportion of Cook County's representation in that branch of the General Assembly.

There are other laws, also, that take effect. Acts to empower the copying of original field notes of the United States survey; for the restoration of court records destroyed, and for the copying of old and damaged public records; the revision of the school, road, and bridges laws; the regulation of elections, and the new rules of evidence; the new statute of wills, and the Constitution, under certain conditions, will be allowed the use of our canals.

AMUSEMENT MATTERS.

Frank Mayo to Appear in "Man and Wife" at the Academy.

Adam Forepaugh's Big Show Transferred to the South Side for Three Days.

New Attractions at Nixon's—"Rock Ahead" at the Globe—A Capital Bill by the Minstrels.

The Blanche Tucker Concert to be Repeated—Entertainment in Aid of the Jail Library Fund.

Dramatic and Musical Jottings from All Parts of the Universe.

CHICAGO.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Aimee Company of opera bouffe artists last evening closed a moderately successful season of six nights and two matinees, the presence of strong counter attractions being perceptible in the decreased attendance, though the excellence of the renditions was much greater than on the former visit of the troupe. The party goes from here to St. Louis, and thence to California for a season of six weeks. This week will be a notable one at the Academy of Music, Frank Mayo, the celebrated tragedian, appearing as *Geoffrey Delamayn* in the powerful play of "Man and Wife," dramatized from Wilkie Collins' masterpiece. No one in Chicago, remembering Mr. Mayo's grand impersonations of *Iago, Richard, Hamlet, Othello, Charles De Moor*, etc., on the occasion of his former engagement at McVicker's Theatre, needs to be told that he is one of the finest actors of the age, and eminently worthy to rank with Adams and Booth in tragedy; and still less is it necessary to allude to "Man and Wife" as one of the greatest of modern plays, as it enjoyed a run of extraordinary success when produced about two years ago, in Chicago. The immense strength of the cast by which Mr. Mayo will be supported, cannot be better indicated than by publishing it entire:

Geoffry Delamayn—The "Man."	Frank Mayo
Ann Sylvester—The "Wife,"	Susan Denin
Sir Patrick Lundy	J. G. Padget
Arnold Brinkworth	Frank Evans
Mr Moy	F. G. Maynard
Bishopriggs	W. T. Melville
Captain Nowenden	J. B. Johnson
Perry	Spencer Pritchard
Julius Delamayn	John Webster
Groom	W. M. Dell
Servant	Edward Mackway
Simpson	E. S. Marble
Lady Lundy	Miss Emma Whittle
Miss Blanche Lundy	Annie Campion
Hester Dethoridge	Mrs. Gradshaw
Mrs Inchbare	Ida Carlisle
Mrs Glenarm	Nellie McHenry
Martha	Katie Wilson

GLOBE THEATRE.

"Rock Ahead," a new play, was produced last evening for the first time in Chicago, by the Wyndham Company, at the Globe Theatre, together with the musical farce of the "Debutante." The same bill will be continued during this week. Director Stevens announces his orchestral programme as follows: Overture to "Marco Spada," Muller; "Jubilee Polka," Gilmore; "K. of P. Waltzes," Knight; operatic selections, Donizetti; Schottische, Stevens; finale, grand march.

THE MINSTRELS

announce another excellent programme for this week, embracing, in addition to the choice features of the first part, a new act by Johnson and Powers, the "Two Morning Glories;" comic trio, by Arlington, Cotton, and Price; the "Power of Music, by Chrsley Howard and Powers; a ballad by Surridge; "Obeying Orders," by Kemble, Cotton, and Johnson; selections by the orchestra, and "Partners for Life," by Kemble, Price, Kent, Kayne, Surridge, etc.

TO BE REPEATED.

The admirable concert given in the Union Park Church last Thursday evening, in behalf of Miss Blanche Tucker, is to be repeated next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the music lovers of the South Side, the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church having been secured for the occasion. Excepting that the numbers performed by the Chicago Oratorio Society will be omitted, the programme for Tuesday evening will be precisely the same. Besides the *beneficiare*, who richly merits encouragement in her ardent ambition to pursue the study of music in Europe, Miss Fannie Goodwin, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Schultze, Signor Farini, Louis Falk, and Messrs. Bowen and Hatch will assist. It will be found one of the most pleasing concerts of the season.

THE JAIL LIBRARY.

A literary and musical entertainment, in aid of the restoration of the County Jail Library, will be given on Tuesday evening of this week in the Union Park Congregational Church. Miss Linda Gilbert will deliver a lecture, and Mrs. Lena Hastreiter, Mr. Geary, Mr. Tilden, and Clark Reynolds will assist in the rendition of the following programme:

PART FIRST.

Solo, Piano-forte, "Il Trovatore,"........Gottschalk
Mr. Clarke Reynolds.

Valse (Magnetic)........Arditi
Miss Lena Hastreiter.

Cavatina, "The Lover and the Bird,"........Guiglielmo
Mr. Gustave Geary.

Trio, "This Magic Wove Scarf," (the Mountain Sylph.)........Barnet
Miss Hastreiter, Mr. Geary, and Mr. Tilden.

PART SECOND.

Lecture, "His Last Will and Testament; or Ten Years of Prison Life."
Miss Linda Gilbert.

PART THIRD.

Solo, Piano-forte, "La Traviata,"........Hoffman
Mr. Clarke Reynolds.

Ballad, "My Heart is Thy Home"........Abt
Miss Lena Hastreiter.

Irish Ballad (Humorous), "I'm not myself at all,"........Lover
Mr. Gustavus Geary.

Descriptive Song, "Man the Life Boat,"........H. Russell
Mr. B. F. Tilden.

New Duett, "Fly Love to Me,"........Gustavus Geary
Miss Hastreiter and Mr. Geary.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH CONCERT.

The concert to be given to-morrow evening in Cleaver's Hall, Oakland, in aid of St. Mark's Church, bids fair to be an interesting and agreeable occasion, judging from the programme, which embraces vocal numbers by Mrs. F. G. Hall and Edward Schultze; guitar solo by A. J. Nasvith; violin solo by Herman Allen; piano solo by Mr. Ledochowski, and readings by Mrs. E. F. Smith.

FOREPAUGH'S SHOW.

After a week of almost unexampled success on the West Side, where probably forty thousand people have visited the great pavilions, hundreds being unable to gain admission to the circus tent each evening, Forepaugh's Museum, Menagerie, and Equestrian Aggregation is to show for three days on the South Side, occupying the vacant ground corner of State and Twenty-second streets Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and giving afternoon and evening exhibitions. The death of "Romeo" seemed rather to have heightened than diminished the interest in the menagerie, the tent being densely thronged all day yesterday. The circus part of the show proves to be exceedingly popular, the rope dancing of El Nino Eddie, the acrobatic feats of the Walhalla Brothers, the performance of Monroy's riding dog, and the tasteful and witty eccentricities of Nat. Austin, the prince of clowns, being features of extraordinary excellence.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Besides Mlle Geraldine and Mons. Leopold, the daring trapeze performers, and Commodore Foote and sister, and the usual variety of circus acts, extra attractions for this week are offered at Nixon's in the persons of Ling Look, the "Fire King," who eats live coals and walks on bars of red hot iron, and his brother Yamadiva, the "man serpent," or contortionist. Next week "Cinderella" will be produced.

THE STAGE ELSEWHERE.

MUSICAL.

The "Societa Lirica," in London, has in practice the opera of "Lohengrin."

—Mlle. Schneider is announced to appear in London on the 19th of June.

—M. Pasdeloup's band of the Paris Popular Concerts will come here in June for a long Provincial tour.

—"Nero" will be the title of the new opera Verdi is about to write for La Scala, Milan.

—Clara Louise Kellogg will sing before Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on the 20th of June.

—A society for the publication of musical works by ancient masters has been established at Berlin.

—M. de St. Georges demands, in *Le Figaro*, a tomb for Auber, whose remains have been lying for a year in a provisional grave at Montmartre.

—The supernumeraries and musicians at the San Carlo Theatre, in Naples have refused to continue their services in consequence of a difficulty in getting their salaries.

—Liszt has arrived at Weimar, the seat of his earliest romance in life, and of Wagner's first success, where the latter composed, in 1857, "Lohengrin."

—Herve, the composer, acted and sang, for the first time in England, on the 20th of May, at the Holborn Theatre, London, as *Faust*, in his own Opera Bouffe of "Doctor Faust."

—An opera, entitled "Diana of Solange," in five acts, composed by the Duke Ernest, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, brother to the departed Prince Consort, is now in rehearsal at the Stadt Theatre, Leipzig.

—The grand choral concert, in London, under the direction of Gounod, the composer of "Faust," came off with great success, on the 8th inst. There were some twelve hundred singers in the chorus, and the occasion was honored by the presence of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.

—It is said that a National scheme for musical education on a large scale is about to be made public suggesting endowments, from the different principal towns, for gifted youths to be sent to London. Sir Michael Costa is named as the chief director, and the period of education for each pupil to extend to five years.

—Mr. Ole Bull and wife, and T. B. Turnbull and wife will sail on the 11th of June for Norway, to spend the summer at the residence of the former at Bergen. Mr. Bull will make a professional tour through Europe and Austria before returning to Boston, where, according to the newspapers, he will pass the remainder of his days.

—Two French tenors, formerly of the Grand Opera, MM. Renard and Lafeuillade, have recently died; the former was successful in Halevy's "Juive," Rossini's "William Tell," Signor Verdi's "Vepres Siciliennes," etc.; the latter acquired fame in Spontini's "Fernand Cortez" and "Vestale," and Auber's "Masaniello," but both were virtually extinguished by Nourrit and M. Duprez.

—Hans Von Bulow, who, since Liszt's retirement, has been thought to be the best pianist in Germany, has recently made a tour of that country with great success. Dr. Von Bulow, continuing this journey, goes to Cologne, Dresden, and Hamburg, and finishes at Munich, where he is expected back in August, thence to take leave of Germany for a tour through America.

—The danger of disappointing a public, without taking precautions to modify possible wrath, was lately illustrated at St. Petersburg. Madame Adelina Patti was expected to play in "Don Giovanni," but, without notice, Mdme. Stasco was put forward in "Un Ballo." The audience hooted the latter off the stage, which was all the return she had for willingness to stop a gap.

—An English paper, in an article on the performance of "Fidelio," with Mdlle. Tietjens as Leonora, says: "To say that Mdlle. Tietjens was in magnificent voice is sufficient, for 'la Diva' never sang badly, or even moderately well, and as she invariably rises with the occasion, so does she in this masterpiece of the lyric stage far transcend her efforts in any other work. When we lose Mdlle. Tietjens (an event we hope to be long delayed) where are we to find another Leonora?"

—The corner-stone of the great festival theatre at Bayreuth, designed for the performance of Wagner's grand opera, was laid recently on the composer's birthday. The celebration lasted three days. The music, directed by Wagner himself, was furnished by an orchestra of 100 pieces and a chorus of 250 voices, with a number of eminent artists in the solo parts. Wagner delivered an address at the opera house in the midst of the utmost enthusiasm, which so affected the composer that he turned around and embraced his wife.

—The Syracuse *Courier* print the startling intelligence following: "Mr. Wesley A. Arnold, a member of the Syracuse University, possesses the remarkable power of singing any two parts of a tune at the same time. This gift entitles him to be named a musical prodigy. Mr. Arnold sings base and tenor of any tune simultaneously, a feat which has never been performed by any other person. Those who have heard Mr. Arnold express their wonder and admiration of his singular gift. At the solicitation of his friends, he will give a concert at Wieting Opera House, on June 4."

—The Paris Cour d'Appel has conferred the proprietary right of the heirs of Clementi to his pianoforte work, "Gradus ad Parnassum," on the ground that the author was a French subject when he arrived in 1811, and that the *Droits d'Auteur* remained vested in his heirs up to 1851, twenty years after the death of his widow. The civil tribunal had previously decided that music works did not come under the same category as literary property, a principle set aside by the Superior Court, inasmuch as the *oeuvres la l'esprit* were identical, whether they emanated from musical minds or literary hands.

—A correspondent from St. Petersburg thus speaks of Madame Lucca's last visit there: "The Directors of the Imperial Russian Railways sent a private saloon carriage for Mme. Lucca as far as the frontier. The prima donna proceeded like a Princess to the capital of the ruler of all the Russias, and like a Princess was she received. The most distinguished representatives of intellect, of birth, and of money flocked to the Hotel Demuth to catch a word from the fair artist, and when she appeared! The spacious theatre did not seem filled by natives of the cold North; not a bit of it; the audience greeted the lady from the bottom of their hearts with cheers and applause, as if St. Petersburg was inhabited only by beings of the purest Italian blood. For ten long minutes was the conductor obliged to lay down his stick, in order to give the audience time to manifest their appreciation of their visitor. And what kind of audience were they who thus welcomed her with fanatical applause? It is enough for me to inform you that the dealers in tickets sold their stalls for 100 (say 100) rubles each! Mme. Lucca first appeared as Mozart's *Zerlina*. In this part she surpassed in Berlin, as in London, every rival. The Prussians, like the English, asked for every number *da capo*; but the Russians were more ardent and energetic—they called on this queen of song more than twenty times. Thus has Madame Lucca borne German art from the Spree to the Thames, and from the Thames to the Neva, leading it from triumph to triumph, from victory to victory. It is said that the great little lady thinks of visiting America. If she does, the success achieved in Europe will be increased in an infinite progression, and then Pauline Lucca will be prima donna of both hemispheres."

A PREPARATION FOR HEAVEN.

From the San Francisco Call.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the propagation of Christian virtue is, no doubt, the prevalence of amateur musical talent in our populous localities. Nothing tends in a greater measure to the derangement of pious serenity than the cultivation of this diabolical inspiration. For some weeks past, some individual, governed by a reckless disregard of popular sentiment, has been practicing the trombone, or some equally atrocious invention, in the upper story of a building near the corner of Kearney and Sacramento streets. His particular effort has been directed to the manipulation of "Hail Columbia," until his disastrous inefficiency has invoked a chronic curse to the patriotic anthem in the breast of every listener to his wretched tooting, for several squares about. We were passing in that locality yesterday, having become inured to the nuisance, when our attention was diverted by the curious movements of an old gentleman on the walk, who was evidently in the prosecution of anxious inquiry for some treasure he had lost, or either wished to acquire possession of. We accosted him with natural solicitude, and ventured to question the cause of his agitation. Grasping us nervously by the arm, he inquired with trepidation: "My dear boy, whence proceed those notes of soul-corroding music? For the last seven months my wife, the partner of my joys and sorrows for the past thirty long years, has been lying at the point of death, still struggling with the grim King of Terrors, loth to relinquish her feeble hold on mortality. I believe could she but listen to a few notes of that heart-stirring music, entire resignation would come upon her, and she would gladly depart from this vale of sorrow to the realms of peace." We led him gently to the stairway leading to the third story, and, casting a profusion of blessings upon us, he ascended. We were standing in the doorway of an adjacent restaurant a few moments subsequently, when the old man hustled hurriedly by. He was accompanied by a pale, anxious-looking youth, with a blonde mustache, and carrying a green baize bag under his arm. The funeral notice will probably be handed in to-morrow.

DRAMATIC.

Lawrence Barrett has gone to San Francisco, where he will act.

—Mr. Sothern will commence his engagement at Wallack's Theatre on Sept 30.

—Shakspeare's Birthplace was visited, during the year ending in April, 1872, by about 7,500 persons.

—A Terre Haute lady aged threescore years and ten has attended every circus within reach since she was 5 years old.

—Mr. Horace Wigan is the author of a play called "Rag Fair," produced at the London Victoria Theatre.

—It is said that there is soon to be a Michael Angelo festival in Florence, on a scale equal to the great Dante celebration.

—The Boston *Gazette* kindly alludes to the play of "Black Friday," as "that disreputable piece of fatuous pruriency."

—We hear of a forthcoming play called "Dolly Varden." The name grows more and more familiar—and tiresome.

—Mr. Mortimer Thompson—the well-known "Doesticks"—is writing a series of sketches of local contemporary actors.

—The furniture in one scene of "Article 47," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, the saloon of the *Baronne de Morac*, alone cost nearly $3,000; and the ladies' dresses in the piece cost $7,000.

—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Golden, Western players of good position and accredited talents, have been engaged for the Fifth Avenue Theatre by Mr. Daly, for the new company which that manager is now forming.

—On the 23d of February the Armenian Dramatic Company gave a special representation of a translation of Alfieri's tragedy of "Merope." The leading Armenian actress is now Madame Arousian.

—Miss Lydia Thompson is now in England. She will return and appear at Wallack's on July 22. It is mentioned that Miss Rose Coghlan and Miss Louise Beverley have been added to her burlesque troupe.

—Miss Agnes Ethel sailed for Europe, in the Oceanic, last Saturday. She will return at the end of the summer, and will thereafter appear at the Union Square Theatre, New York, in a new play by M. Victorien Sardou.

—Mr. Sothern goes to London, this summer, expressly to give a benefit performance for the General Theatrical Fund. He will sail on June 19, and will act early in July—making, in that way, his only appearance in England during his absence.

—Mr. Creswick, who has been welcomed back to the London stage with great cordiality, appeared lately at the Surrey Theatre, as *Ethelwold* in "Ambition"—adapted from the French play of "Catherine Howard," by Alexander Dumas.

—The Victoria Theatrical Company, consisting of amateur Parsees of Bombay, are, according to the Bombay *Gazette*, attracting crowded houses to the Victoria Theatre by their performance of the popular Hindoostanee play of "Goolay-Bukavlee." A local farce brings the entertainment to a conclusion.

—Mr. John S. Clarke, at the Strand Theatre, London, is playing *Waddy*, in "To Parents and Guardians." His performance of this part is one of the current novelties of the London stage. Mr. Clarke gave 60 successive performances of *Dr. Ollapod*, to full houses, at the Strand.

—An Eastern paper, referring to "Macbeth," oddly remarks that "it possesses little variety, consists almost entirely of unrelieved gloom," and, "despite the grandeur of the introduction, the mental effort required to follow the course of bloody events is too great to be often endured."

—Mark Smith, the comedian, has sailed for Europe. He has accepted an engagement in the new comedy company, now forming, for next season at the Union Square Theatre, New York. This house will be managed by Mr. D. H. Harkins,—now of the Fifth Avenue Theatre,—and will be opened in September with first class comedy performances.

—Conceit receives a hard hit, and a happy one, in this speech from an old play, called "Shakspeare's Early Days": "He who is great in his own estimation, is like a man standing upon a mountain; all men seem little to him from above, and he, Heaven knows, looks little from below." These words are spoken in the piece, by Shakspeare. Charles Kemble acted the part at Covent Garden, in October, 1829.

—Another Bateman has appeared upon the stage, and one of the same family so well known in this profession. Mr. Richard Bateman, brother of Miss Kate Bateman, lately made his *debut* at the Amphitheatre in Liverpool, in "It's never too late to mend;" and the Liverpool *Journal* says that he is "fresh, young, intelligent, and apt, with powers of which anything may be expected, and resolution and well-directed ambition visible in every glance and gesture."

—Mr. Boucicault's plan of management at Covent Garden, next fall, contemplates giving the London public "a new kind of entertainment, which shall contain all that is pleasant and bright in burlesque, but replacing its idiotic grimace by a graceful and cheerful story; its breakdowns, by a first-rate ballet; its music hall songs, by comic ballads, duets, and choruses; its audiences, by fantastic and splendid costumes that will leave something to the imagination."

—The Washington papers mention that, previous to the close of Miss Kate Santley's very successful engagement in Washington, the lady was presented to Iwakura, the Ambassador from Japan, at that dignitary's pressing request. Through an interpreter, Iwakura expressed his admiration for Miss Santley, and said he "should always remember her as the bright-eyed majesty." He subsequently made her several costly and beautiful presents, including Japanese fans, work and handkerchief boxes, crystals and jewelry.

—A relic of Edmund Kean was produced at the Shakspeare Dinner, on the 23d of April, at the Dramatic College, by Mr. Benjamin Webster, who displayed the printer's copy of a play-bill at the Minster Hall, York, entirely in the handwriting of Edmund Kean, and bearing the date of 1811, three years before the great actor's *debut* at Drury-lane Theatre. In this bill Mr. Kean announces himself to appear as *Aranza* in "The Honeymoon," following the part with his imitations of Kemble, Cooke, Braham, Incledon, and the Young Roscius; after which he will dance "a Hornpipe" in "The Waterman," and sing Stevens' song, the "Storm;" this again he will supplement with scenes from "The Castle Spectre," and conclude with *Sylvester Daggerwood*, singing as a *bonne bouche* George Colman's famous song, "Four and Twenty Puppet Shows." The public got enough for their money on that occasion.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT TO AN AERONAUT.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 1st instant, contains the following account of a fatal accident which befell Professor Fisher, the balloon trapeze performer of Noyes' Circus:

The balloon after being cast loose shot directly upward, and then moved directly towards the Gayoso House. So certain were many of the spectators on the roof that it was coming directly over the house that they ran down stairs. Just before it reached the house, however, it commenced to descend rapidly, and in doing so swerved to the north and left the Gayoso and in a direct line for the ... Block, which it struck ... above the level of the roof. While Professor Fisher and the trapeze struck the wall some eight feet beneath the guttering of the roof. The aeronaut's head struck the brick wall first, but recovering himself he placed his feet against the wall and pushed violently outwards, with a hope doubtless of clearing the roof. All this time the huge inflated canvas was tugging away at the small rope, which alone intervened between Professor Fisher and death. The guttering of the roof was of iron, with a sharp, almost knife-like edge. In a few seconds ... the rope, which, by the combined weight of the Professor and the balloon, were strained to their utmost tension, and the Man of the Air with a loud cry, fell down, down, down, a distance of at least fifty feet and alighting on an iron grating, which he weight cracked as if of glass. In falling the unfortunate man turned several somersaults; but, with the exception of the first short ... cry, not a sound escaped him. A large ... crowd ... under the block, and ... as the ... grating he fell headlong. But for an iron railing upon which he struck with his right arm in going through the grating, which changed his position, he would have alighted on his head, and death would have been instantaneous. The railing, however, broke the force of the fall and crushed the bones of his right shoulder and arm, and in so doing saved him a life temporarily. The grating through which he fell is directly in rear of R. S. Craig & Co.'s ... store, and just as he shot by the window like a ... one of the salesmen who was in the rear of ... saw ... coming out and ascertaining that the white flying object was a man, then crushed, bleeding and seemingly dead, the clerk called for assistance and carefully removed the wounded and almost pulverized man up stairs and into the store. Surgeons and physicians were summoned in a few moments, and everything possible was done to alleviate the intense suffering of the poor man. Dr. Hill, after a careful examination, stated that the right shoulder arm bone was literally pulverised, and that he was also suffering from concussion of the brain. A gash on the right forehead, another on the right cheek and still another under the right chin, were the wounds visible on the face. In the pit of the left arm was a horrid gash fully three inches in length, and extending into the socket. The latter wound was caused by one of the small ropes tearing from under his arm, where he had it fastened for safety, and it is only surprising that the rope did not wrench the arm from the socket. All the wounds mentioned were stitched by the skillful surgeon, while another physician administered first stimulants and then opiates, the latter for allaying the intense suffering of Prof. Fisher, who lay with his white ghastly face upturned, while from his pale, tightly pressed lips, low moans issued, expressive of the great agony he was enduring. He died about 11 o'clock that night.

—At the Theatre Francais, Paris, Mlle. D——, was, in the presence of the author, rehearsing her part in a comedy by Scribe. "My child," said M. Scribe, "permit me to give you a hint. Here is the scene. Suppose that you are in your own room. A young man is at your own feet making a passionate declaration of love to you; your husband suddenly enters. Now, what would you do?" "I would tell him to go away again," replied the artless maiden.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

Local finances are working smoothly. Money is abundant, and the loanable surplus of the banks is large, so that the most of them would be glad to increase their loans. Deposits are unusually large.

In New York the bank statement for to-day is not favorable, as it shows the banks to be much more expanded than a week ago. Money is very easy there yet, but the probability of considerable increase in the demand for currency to move the wool clip soon, favors a tighter money market there before long. Prices of stocks stand up well yet, but the dull season, when all the speculators go off to the watering places is at hand, and railway stocks are likely to be dull and drooping for a month or two.

New York exchange is in abundant supply in this market, owing to heavy shipments of grain and cattle from the surrounding country, but in Cincinnati and St. Louis it keeps firm at about par yet. Sales were made between banks in this city to-day at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks, for the week ending June 8, were:

Date	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$6,031,769.66	$518,437.08
Tuesday	4,099,910.99	408,549.09
Wednesday	4,667,633.62	335,747.04
Thursday	3,599,776.32	369,107.88
Friday	3,227,667.97	307,271.90
Saturday	3,185,762.26	291,994.21
Total	$24,712,710.82	$2,231,107.20
Corresponding week last year	20,840,245.35	1,983,066.45

The Yonkers & New York Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 15 per cent on all adjusted claims. This is second; the first was 40 per cent. Chicago claimants paid at No 1066 Indiana avenue.

The National Bank of Illinois, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column, have gone into permanent quarters.

Messrs Barclay, Voorhees & Co. have moved their banking office into the new Kendall Building, on the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn streets.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National	132	...
Fifth National	133	...
Commercial National	130	140
Corn Exchange National	110	...
National Bank of Illinois	108	...
Cook County National	108	...
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway	187½	182½
West Division Railway	170	...
North Division Railway	95	...
Elgin Watch Co.	102	...
Chamber of Commerce	97	100
Insurance.		
Traders'	105	...
Sales.		
$65,100 Chicago City Railway	180	
$1,000 Traders' Insurance	105	

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received 1872.	Received 1871.	Shipped 1872.	Shipped 1871.
Flour, brls	5,750	4,140	4,230	4,732
Wheat, bu	16,830	64,668	2,663	85,182
Corn, bu	287,460	216,231	165,290	326,270
Oats, bu	138,478	40,684	21,587	11,243
Rye, bu	2,471	1,698	1,380	16,631
Barley, bu	2,250	...	...	...
Grass seed, lbs	631	1,930	...	...
Flax seed, lbs	...	...	...	...
Broom corn, lbs	24,030	...	...	6,900
Cured meats, lbs	68,750	28,295	59,850	333,350
Beef, brls	...	1	...	70
Pork, brls	14	5	84	375
Lard, lbs	17,910	3,302	127,750	29,300
Tallow, lbs	27,490	45,300	...	...
Butter, lbs	31,548	74,680	38,030	10,550
Live hogs, No	9,170	4,762	10,439	6,304
Cattle, No	3,273	943	2,190	555
Sheep, No	537	890	...	...
Hides, lbs	37,830	90,468	79,450	104,930
Highwines, brls	23	44	310	40
Wool, lbs	271,138	285,844	42,288	189,992
Potatoes, bu	4,455	4,168	840	1,113
Lumber, m	2,567	9,470	1,440	2,839
Shingles, m	2,700	7,300	829	2,265
Lath, m	240	720	2,220	288
Salt, brls	...	5,000	734	1,223

Withdrawn on Friday for city consumption: 634 bu wheat; 316 bu corn; 90 bu rye.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	June 8, 1872.	June 1, 1872.	June 10, 1871.
Flour, brls	27,134	33,266	28,387
Wheat, bu	151,458	150,327	615,789
Corn, bu	1,996,750	2,113,406	1,138,383
Oats, bu	924,689	844,908	190,863
Rye, bu	17,597	31,135	11,715
Barley, bu	18,125	19,828	2,770
Live hogs, No	62,485	66,946	35,931
Cattle, No	17,597	16,100	9,037

SHIPMENTS.

	June 8, 1872.	June 1, 1872.	June 10, 1871.
Flour, brls	25,149	24,099	21,492
Wheat, bu	58,028	190,810	445,962
Corn, bu	1,920,381	1,922,013	1,008,822
Oats, bu	348,191	516,641	191,067
Rye, bu	15,858	26,114	17,408
Barley, bu	12,030	27,174	3,615
Live hogs, No	55,749	48,364	33,659
Cattle, No	14,436	14,849	7,730

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 60 cars wheat, 462 cars and 22,800 bu corn, 185 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 1 car barley. Total, (714 cars) 345,000 bu.

The death of Andrew J. Hayward, a member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The action of the meeting on Friday was a topic of rather extensive discussion on 'Change to-day. The friends of the warehouse monopoly, which means those who are long on wheat and oats, generally condemned it as an outrage, while the great majority of operators thought that the case was something like a cutting of the Gordian knot, only that the feat was performed by the men who tied it. The great point at issue was as to whether or not the receipts in the new houses would be accepted by the longs. One of the men running the machine is reported to have said that he would kick the posteriors of any one who should offer him receipts for grain in the Chicago Dock Co.; and it is quite probable that there will be trouble yet. But with this topic the general public have nothing to do. It is merely an issue between the parties who are long on grain, and those who are short on it. The point established is that parties who have grain in the country that they want to send in, can now do so, and sell it for what it will bring. If receipts in the houses not hitherto considered as regular will not be accepted on option they will be good to sell to shippers; and if oats in such houses should sell at ½c below the price in the elevators, the owners would still be the gainers by the transaction, as the price of oats is some 6@7c per bu higher than it would be but for the corner. The step taken yesterday was made in the interests of the grain owners of the West, and they should now act in such a way as to prevent the advantage gained from being wrested away from them.

It is reported that the station agents of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad on Friday night, after the action of the Board of Trade on the storage question was known, received instructions to receive no more grain of any kind for shipment to Chicago till further orders.

The produce markets were again rather quiet to-day, with little change in prices. The receipts are lighter than heretofore, but the shipments have also exhibited a falling off during the past two or three days, while our elevators are said to be filled up so full that they can receive but little more grain of any kind. The finer weather promised better for the crops. The condition of the grocery market was unchanged in any essential particular. There was a liberal inquiry for nearly all articles in the list, and, with the single exception of coffees, which were some what excited and tending higher, prices ruled steady and uniform. There was only a moderate amount of trading in dry goods, the demand being mainly of a light consumptive character, and largely confined to dress goods and light fabrics generally suitable for the summer trade. Prices, however, were generally firm, as textiles are relatively lower than the raw materials. The butter market exhibited a fair degree of activity to-day, and for the better grades the prevalent feeling seemed firm, holders generally anticipating higher prices by and by. The arrivals continue liberal but the outward movement is sufficiently large to prevent any accumulation of stocks. Grain bags are meeting with a fairly active and steadily increasing demand, and prices are firm and advancing. Starks are now held at 45c; Grahamptons at 38c; Lewiston at 37½c, and Royal River at 37c. Burlaps and gunnies remain quiet and may be quoted easy; the former at 21@22c, and the latter at 11@12c for single. The cheese trade was reported reasonably active, but the increasing receipts and the warm weather induce an easier feeling, and the present tendency of prices seems to be downward. No change was noticeable in the coal market. The demand was of the most limited character, and the quoted prices were only indifferently well sustained. There was not much inquiry for canned goods, and for most descriptions, values are simply nominal. Under the head of fruits there was nothing new to note. Oranges and lemons were again in large demand, and the advanced prices recently established were firmly adhered to. Dried fruits were generally reported quiet and firm. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in pressed hay, the Eastern demand having fallen off very materially within the past few days. As a result, a weak feeling pervades the market, and a further decline is imminent. Hides and leather were firm and unchanged. Oils, paints and colors continue active. Prices were without material change. The market for metals and tinners' stock, to-day exhibited a moderate degree of activity for this portion of the week, and, under more encouraging Eastern intelligence, prices were firmer, but nominally unchanged. There was again a good demand for common and medium grades of lumber and the market was steady at the changes noted yesterday. No new features were developed in the iron, nail, naval or wool markets,—the amount of trading being about the same as on the preceding two days. Cooperage was dull, as also potatoes and poultry. Eggs were dull at 11@12c per dozen.

Highwines were moderately active, and steady at the decline noted yesterday, sales being reported of 300 brls at 85c. Buyers only bid 84½c, early, but the market closed firm at 85c.

Lake freights were more active, but lower, at 7½c for corn, 8c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo, by sail and 13c for corn to Oswego. Through rates were easier, but not quoted. A total of 21 charters was reported, which will carry out 517,000 bu corn from Chicago, and 128,000 bu do from Racine.

Provisions were quiet but a shade firmer under lighter receipts of hogs, though no material change was established in quotations. There was a little more disposition to fill in on the part of short operators in mess pork and lard, with but little of either offered. Dry salted meats were inactive, but firmly held, Bacon meats a shade easier. Sweet pickled hams were very firm under a good speculative demand during the entire week. Our market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June $12.20@12.25; do seller July, $12.40; do seller August, at $12.60; do seller December, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.75; do seller July, $8.70@8.77½; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 5½@5¾c for shoulders, and 6½@6¾c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9@10c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5¾@6c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 7¾@7½c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork, at $12.25; 250 brls do at $12.20; 1,000 brls do seller July at $12.37½; 500 tcs do at $12.60; 500 tcs lard at $8.75; 750 tcs do at $7.25 loose; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c.

Flour was in rather better inquiry, but without much doing, there being generally a difference of 25c per brl between the views of buyers and sellers. Holders were generally firm, however, at the following quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50@11.00
Red winter extras	8.00@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	7.00@ 8.50
Low to medium	5.00@ 6.75
Good to fancy Minnesotas	8.00@ 9.25
Spring superfines	4.50@ 5.50
Rye flour	4.40@ 4.62
Bran	14.00@14.25
Middlings	18.00@20.00

Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras at $8.25; 300 brls spring extras, (Minn.) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfine at $5.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.50. Total, 800 brls; also 10 tons bran at $14.25; 10 tons do at $14.00, both on track.

Wheat was rather more active, and more steady, at an average advance of 1½@1¾c, being reported firm in New York, with a fair export demand, to follow the 328,000 bu dropped out from that port during the week ending with last evening. Liverpool was also reported firmer, by private advices. There was not much demand for the present month, and prices were not much higher than yesterday, but the feeling of confidence in the future was shown in the fact that the market for August was discounted much less heavily than heretofore; that option showed an advance of 3@4c per bu, selling at $1.40@1.44½. Seller July opened at $1.49, advanced to $1.50½, and closed at $1.49½. Seller the month sold at $1.50@1.51, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.22½@1.23½. Cash sales were limited to 10,000 bu No 2 spring at $1.51; 16,800 bu do at $1.50½; 800 bu do at $1.50½; 400 bu do at $1.50. Total, 22,000 bu.

Corn was again active, principally in options, but averaged ½c lower, being depressed by two causes: The fact that 812,000 bu have been shipped out from New York within the week, double the average, and that large quantities are now moving on New York, tended to depress the Liverpool market, which was reported dull, though not lower. Then the rather awkward weather made many holders apprehensive that some of the corn in store here will get heated, and they offered it rather freely, while shippers took hold more liberally under a decline of lake freights, and the growing fear that the weather of this year will prove inimical to the crop. The short interest bought for next month more liberally than usual, perhaps incited thereto by the fear that the warehouses will shut down on receiving corn before long. Seller July opened at 46c, advanced to 46½c, and closed firm at 46½c. Seller the month closed at 45c. Seller August sold at 48@48½c. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No 2 at 45½c; 20,000 bu do at 45½c; 55,000 bu do at 45c; 30,000 bu do at 44¾c; 35,000 bu do at 44⅞c; 16,800 bu do at 44c, afloat; 28,000 bu do at 45½c, afloat; 10,000 bu rejected at 43c; 2,400 bu no grade at 39c, on track. Total, 198,000 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but irregular. The party running the corner on oats was paying 41c for seller June all through the session being obliged to do that or throw up the sponge; as the moment the market sinks much below that figure the firm is liable to be inundated with oats from parties who have bought the privilege of delivery at 41c. This enabled holders of car lots to demand 41c per bu for their grain, and some lots of gilt-edged receipts (not more than three days in store) obtained a little more than that figure. But there was one prominent operator, not in the *syndicate*, who was a free seller at 40c for this month, and it was popularly believed that he intends to break down the corner. The matter is, however, far from decided, as it is intimated that some of the railroads are committed to the policy of bringing in no more grain of any kind at present. But it is possible to bring in oats by lake, and it is understood that a leading Milwaukee operator has secured storage room here for about 300,000 bushels of oats, which he intends to ship forthwith. The last named fact did not seem to be generally known, but there was such a wide spread feeling of confidence that the cornerer could not have it all his own way, that there were very few buyers to-day for the month's option, except the party most interested in keeping up the price. Seller July sold at 35@35½c, closing at 35@35½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 41½c; 5,000 bu do at 41c; 69,000 bu at 41c; 3,600 bu rejected at 34.0. Total, 81,800 bu.

Rye was in better demand, and sold 1@2c higher, though buyers were very reluctant to concede the advance, and only did so late in the session. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 74c, 1,600 bu No 2 at 73½c, 5,000 brls at 73c, 400 brls at 73½c. Total, 7,400 bu.

Barley was again neglected, and scarcely quotable. No. 2 is nominal at 53c for regular, and 55@57c for car lots in favorite houses. No 3 quoted at 45@48c. Sales were 400 bu by sample at 69c, and 400 brls at 58c. Total, 800 bu.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending June 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 8.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,496	10,428	513
Tuesday	3,562	9,628	239
Wednesday	4,128	16,118	576
Thursday	3,068	14,758	640
Friday	3,373	8,170	537
Saturday	490	4,400	790
Total	17,489	63,112	3,295
Same time last week	15,808	70,668	4,373
Week before last	17,787	70,338	2,156
Week ending May 18	16,683	43,812	3,418
Total 4 weeks	67,662	247,990	13,271
Since Jan. 1, 1872	287,833	1,303,163	166,949

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,336	6,990	393
Tuesday	2,324	8,401	...
Wednesday	1,860	9,837	188
Thursday	2,665	11,183	...
Friday	3,189	10,439	...
Saturday	...	...	...
Total	12,374	46,849	581
Last week	14,231	48,696	1,022

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	43½	52½
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	18,000
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—Since the date of our last weekly review the cattle trade has been characterized by uninterrupted activity, and for the better grades of stock prices have ruled firm and higher. Notwithstanding the large number on sale (the receipts reached 17,489 head), the supply at no time proved oppressive, and a good feeling has pervaded the market throughout. The quality of the stock marketed, though fully up to the average of former years at this season, was not as good as during the preceding few weeks, the proportion of common to fair grades being noticeably more prominent. Butchers' stuff has been more plenty, and prices have eased off a little in favor of buyers. Stock steers are still scarce, and prices keep up, ruling firm at $4.00@5.25 for common light thin to choice smooth even lots, averaging 1,000 lbs and upward. The first through drove of Texas cattle arrived yesterday. They are in poor condition, and have not yet found a buyer. Veal calves continue in active request, and sell readily at $4.00@6.00,—the outside quotation for choice light.

To day the market was quiet, with prices steady and firm for good to choice grades, but weak and a shade lower for common and medium.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.87½@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.50@6.75
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00@6.37½
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.62½@5.87½
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.75@5.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.25
Interior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.25@4.00

HOGS—The arrivals during the past week have been 63,112, against 70,668 last week, and 70,338 week before last. There are few new features to note in connection with the hog market. The receipts continue large, but the demand is steadily active and prices remain comparatively steady at $3.50@3.65 for inferior mixed to choice smooth even lots. The bulk of the week's business, however, was transacted within the range of $3.70@3.90. New York and Boston buyers have been the principal operators, though considerable purchases were made by buyers from other points.

To-day there was a fair demand, and as the receipts were light, prices were fully sustained, at $3.50@3.75 for inferior to common, at $3.75@3.85 for medium and at $3.90@4.05 for good to choice.

SHEEP—Only 3,295 sheep were received during the past week. This number proved only about sufficient to satisfy local wants, and prices have ruled steady and firm in consequence. Common to choice mutton sh ep, sheared, are salable at $4.00@6.00, while common to choice wooled command $5.00@6.50. Lambs are more plenty and are selling a little lower, $3.00@4.50 per head being the prices current.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer on Monday, June 10, most extensive assortments of Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Elegant Silk Dresses, Walking and Travelling Suits, Cashmere Talmas, Thread and Llama Points, Jackets, &c.

A Full Line of Summer Shawls and special attractions in Linens and Housekeeping Goods, comprising Novelties in Lace Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams, and Marseilles and Cluny Lace Quilts, all marked at extensively low prices.

State & Twentieth, AND **Madison & Market-sts.**

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT **POPULAR PRICES.**

HIGGINS & BRAND,

337 West Madison.

Our Great Special Sale of DRY GOODS will continue until further notice. Next week we offer great bargains in BLACK SILKS, ALPACAS, SHAWLS, LACE POINTS and HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS. Will open on Monday the finest line of SWISS LAWNS and fine WHITE GOODS to be found in this city. We call especial attention to our KID GLOVE and HOSIERY DEPARTMENTS, believing them to be the most complete and full to be found. All DOMESTICS at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES by the piece or yard. Our prices always the cheapest.

INSURANCE.

Putnam Fire Ins. Co., City Fire Ins. Co,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Office, Room 10 Bryan Block, 162 LaSalle-st.

All parties holding unsettled claims against these Companies are notified that full information respecting their actual condition on June 1, can be obtained at this office.

All settlements have been made in good faith, and no preference will be shown any creditor to the detriment of another. Policy-holders who have settled DIRECT WITH THE COMPANIES, may rest assured that were it possible for any further payment to be made, their claims will be entitled to an equal consideration with the present existing creditors. The present margin is so small that no encouragement can be offered any creditor to delay settlement with the hope of obtaining interest on his claim.

JOHN A. FRANCIS.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW

REMINGTON EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. The newest, most perfect, and best family machine.

GLAZIER, HILDER & CO.

143 South Halsted-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR! Large Stock! Low Prices!

WILSON BROS.,

330 Wabash-av, and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House) Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

DESKS.

DESKS.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,

86 to 92 West Randolph-st.

A fine line of Cylinder Desks.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors and Builders.

Proposals for building the new hall of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde will be received until the 22d day of June, 1872 at the temporary hall of the society, 257 North Clark-st. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. BAUER & LOEBNITZ, Architects, and at the hall of the society. Proposals must be addressed: Building Committee, Chicago Turn Gemeinde, No. 257 North Clark-st.

C. MEYER, Secretary.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE........Thursday, June 6, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, June 8, 7 p. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 13, 10 a.m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 15, 12 noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, June 20, 2 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, June 22, 2 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,

86 South Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	June 12	Algeria	June 21
Java	June 19	Parthia	June 22
China	June 26	Batavia	June 29

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st. and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage W. ... 16 West ...

CONSTITUTION WATER.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick-dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Burg, Ratcliffe & Wilson has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts heretofore contracted by said firm to be paid by Ratcliffe & Wilson, and all outstanding bills to be collected by them.

GEO. BURG.
... RATCLIFFE.
CHARLES WILSON.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. ... WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, ... South Desplaines-st.

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS!

A Full and Desirable Stock of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, AND MATTINGS,

Of all Grades and Styles at very Low Prices.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe and Franklin.

FURNITURE.

WEBER Furniture Company

Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

SUMMER RESORT.

White Sulphur Springs.

Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

These celebrated Springs (the great Saratoga of the South), so long and favorably known for their valuable ALTERATIVE WATERS, their charming summer climate, and the large and fashionable crowds that annually resort to them, are now open for the season of 1872. Their capacity for accommodation is from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad is now in excellent running order to the springs. Travellers from every section of the Union can reach them by continuous daily railroad lines.

Charges for the Season: Board, per day, $3; Board, per month, $80. G. L. PEYTON & CO.

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PENS.

The most complete line in the city, comprising the best makers.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,

14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic, Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 19, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $12; halves, $6.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $15; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

[By Telegraph.]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Following numbers drew Capital Prizes, Official Drawing, June 8:

22,180. 2,372. 14,536. 3,606. 7,309.

PRICES OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY:

Wholes	Halves	Quarters	Fifths	Tenths	Twentieths
$28	$14	$7	$5.60	$2.80	$1.40

Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:40 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:40 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. ... Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket offices, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:00 a m	3:40 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:15 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	10:00 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:00 p m
Green Bay Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*6:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of ... and Carroll-sts. ... St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:00 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:00 p m	11:00 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*6:20 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	*6:30 p m
Mail	*5:50 a m	*6:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*9:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*9:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*7:40 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:40 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:40 p m
Freeport Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:55 a m
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 4:15 p m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. F. BROOKS,

The Square Dealing Specialist, of twenty-eight years' experience. Office, 419 S. Clark-st., cor. Polk, Chicago. For the last 18 years practicing in this city, still continues to cure all forms of Infectious and Impure Diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature. Ladies and gentlemen may call or address the Doctor on all confidential matters, and may rely upon being easily and speedily relieved. Patients can be provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc., at his Medical Infirmary, if desired. Office hours, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted.

Dr. Wm. Krusemarck,

307 South Clark-st.

CURES BY A NEW AND INFALLIBLE PROCESS Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Catarrh, Asthma, Piles, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Ringworm, Fever and Ague, Impotency, Ulcers, Rash, Barbetism, etc. Office hours, 10 to 3 and 7 to 10 p. m. Consultation free.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelope. Medicine sent. Rooms separate; run privately the patients. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 88 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

... South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. Kean is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

THE CLARKE HOUSE.

Discovery of Interesting Papers.

Memorial to President Van Buren—A Family Statement.

A Well-Preserved Protest Against Early-Day Wildcats.

A Waif from Olden-Time Mormondom.

Topics of the Period—Newspapers of the Day—Sleeping-Cars in 1838.

When Henry B. Clarke was building the Clarke House, the well-known landmark, now on its way to Forty-seventh street from its site, since 1836, on Michigan avenue, at Eighteenth street, it will be remembered, from our recent sketch, that the crash of 1837 had some influence in the way of postponing the completion of the structure, and it was not until the winter of 1838-9 that Mr. Clarke finished the handsome full portico on his east front. It was not for many years later, until Michigan avenue was opened in the rear of the house, that this portico was exactly repeated on the west, and, as it proved subsequently, principal front.

IMPORTANT PACKET DISCOVERED.

Upon the sustaining core timber of one of the large fluted columns, it has, within a few days past, been discovered that Mr. Clarke spiked solidly, with two tenpenny nails driven straight through the package, a bundle of papers that now, for the first time in over thirty-three years, has seen the light of day. The location was high and dry, and all the papers are as bright and clear as on the day they were wrapped up in this memorial. It may be readily imagined that the Clarke family opened these papers with a vast deal of interest. The packet consists of manuscript, currency, a tax-receipt, family memoranda, a memorial to Martin Van Buren, and a selection of newspapers of the day. Here is

THE MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT VANBUREN.

The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, in the Chicago Land District, Illinois, respectfully recommend Henry B. Clarke for the office of Receiver of Public Monies at the Land Office in Chicago, in the event of a vacancy occurring in that office.

Mr. Clarke has long been a citizen of Chicago, extensively engaged in mercantile business, and possesses, generally, the confidence of the community in which he resides. He has ever been a firm and undeviating Democrat, and his appointment would give great satisfaction to the friends of the Administration in this section.

THE TAX-RECEIPT.

CHICAGO, Cook Co., Ill.

Received of H. B. Clarke $7.50, the amount of his tax for the year of our Lord 1838.

J. B. GAVIN, Sheriff.

Mem.—Jan. 12. I paid my tax on the first of this year. H. B. C.

THE FAMILY MEMORANDA.

My family consists of my wife, Caroline; my son, Henry James, aged 10; my daughter, Mary, aged 6; my youngest son, Robert, 8 months old. My dislike to paper promises to pay, I desire to be known. I inclose one of the *coots*.

HENRY BROWN CLARKE.

THE MORMON WILDCAT OF '39.

What Mr. Clarke thus impaled with his tenpenny nail, thirty-three years ago, with this emphatic declaration of hostility, is a five-dollar issue of the "Kirtland Safety Society Bank," of Kirtland, O. This was Joe Smith's Mormon institution. The Latter-Day Saints, originating in 1830, in Manchester, N. Y., removed in 1833 to Jackson County, Mo.; got into difficulties with their neighbors; moved to Clay County, in the same State; and, in 1835 retraced their steps to Kirtland, Geauga County, O., 20 miles from Cleveland. Here they set about building a temple, and $60,000 was expended, and, imitating the Gentiles of the period, the Mormons instituted a bank issuing promises to pay, which, probably, in this latitude, in Mr. Clarke's day, were worth not as much as this individual bill is worth now,—for it cannot be bought of the Clarke family at its face par value. But the failure of this Kirtland bank drove Joe Smith and his followers out of Ohio. They returned to Missouri; thence were driven into this State; commenced extensive operations at Nauvoo; but, in 1845, left for the Saint's rest on the then great interior wilderness.

This Kirtland currency had only a "confidence" existence in Chicago. Like a dreary flood of other equally responsible Gentile issues, it was bolstered into a limited circulation by a few interested parties, notwithstanding the banks rejected it, and the merchants refused it in exchange for goods. It passed in "trades" from hand to hand, varying with the skill of the party of the first part, and the ignorance or incautiousness of the other party. "Cashier Brown" used to frown heavily on all such merchandise, which was sure to give his State Bank, on the corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, a wide berth.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF 1838.

The following copies of newspapers of the day are found in the Clarke package:

Oneida *Whig*, Utica, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1838.
Albany *Argus*, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1838.
Washington *Globe*, daily, Dec. 10 to 20, 1838.

The most exciting topic of news current in these papers appears in the bulletins from the Canadian border, where the absurd "Patriot War" was creating something strikingly like the Fenian invasion of our own day. The New York *news* gives full returns of the Gubernatorial election of 1838, in which Seward distanced Marcy by 10,000 majority. The United States Bank and Mr. Biddle's operations seem to furnish the leading editorials of these Democratic journals. Here is an item that must have caused some anxiety among people at the East who had friends in this region. It is from the Auburn (N. Y.) *Journal*, of December, 1838:

GREAT MORTALITY OUT WEST.

A gentleman of Montezuma, who has just returned from a trip up the Mississippi River, states that bilious fever has prevailed in the State of Illinois, on the Aux Plaines River, to such an extent that he saw in one graveyard *three hundred and fifty graves* that had not been wet with rain, it not having rained in forty days. Of 1,500 men who commenced on the Illinois & Chicago Canal, this Spring, between 900 and 1,000 had died at the time our informant was there.

Frank Blair's *Globe* of Nov. 23, 1838, announces the triumph of J. T. Stuart, (Federal), in the Third Illinois Congressional District, over S. A. Douglas, Democrat, but claims a foul, or at least a tie. Considerable opprobrium is intended in the free use of the term "Abolition," and, lest posterity should not fully understand what this means, the *Globe* advertising columns are liberally stocked with "Negroes for sale." Our readers, especially our Chicago citizens, who are prone to believe the sleeping-car a very modern institution, will be edified by the advertisement of

THE RAILROAD BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

(Cut: Railway train of the period.)

TWICE A DAY.

The United States Mail train leaves the depot, Pratt street, Baltimore, daily, at half-past 9 o'clock a. m., after the arrival of the cars from Washington City. Passengers dine at Wilmington, and continue on in the same cars, pass over the splendid viaduct (just completed) over the Schuylkill, and arrive in the Market Street Depot, Philadelphia, always in time for the evening cars to New York.

The evening train leaves the Pratt Street Depot every evening, excepting Sundays, at half-past 7 o'clock, or immediately after the arrival of the Washington City, the York, Pa., and Western cars.

Passengers take the cars which are waiting alongside, sup at Havre de Grace, and then take THE NIGHT CARS, WHICH ARE ARRANGED WITH BERTHS, AND OTHER CONVENIENCES FOR THE MOST COMFORTABLE NIGHT'S SLEEP; arrive in Philadelphia, at the depot on Market street *without the least disturbance of their rest*, in full time for the early line to New York.

The regulation adopted by this Company for the care of baggage meets with universal approbation, as it relieves passengers of all trouble in relation to it.

The cars for the accommodation of ladies are provided with COMMODIOUS RETIRING ROOMS, *attended by female servants.*

A. CRAWFORD,
Agent, Baltimore.

Dec. 8 (1838) eo6t

Now, can any modern railway advertisement say more, except to mention the name of "Pullman" in this connection? Certainly, here were sleeping cars, and drawing-room cars "with female servants in attendance," in operation *thirty-four years ago*. Nevertheless, the institution had gained so little popularity that, on our leading Western roads, where, twenty-three years later, the sleeping car suddenly sprung into universal favor, the night cars had been for years furnished only with seats and head-rests, instead of berths. Who was the early Pullman of 1838 on the route between Baltimore and Philadelphia?

And, noticing this early enterprise in the field so often claimed to be entirely modern, it is worth while to add, from another source, another fact pertaining to this very route between New York and the National Capital.

RAILROADING SCHEME SIXTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

Few of this day are aware that, as early as 1809, *sixty-three years ago*, and twenty years before the trial-trip on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, Oliver Evans endeavored to establish a railway between New York and Philadelphia, offering to embark every dollar he was worth in the enterprise. The only reason that America did not lead Great Britain in railroads, as well as the telegraph, was because Oliver had not the means, and his incredulous generation would not supply them.

To show that, even in 1838, there was a rawness in public appreciation of railroad principles, take this paragraph from the advertisement of

THE WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

From Washington for Baltimore, 6 o'clock a. m., 4½ o'clock p. m. From Baltimore for Washington, 9 o'clock a. m., 4 o'clock p. m.

Under no circumstance whatever can the train be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening.

SAM'L STELLENIUS, Agent.

May 14 (1838).

The only other railroad announcements in the *Globe* are of "The Western trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, which reach Frederick in time for the Western stages, or Harper's Ferry in time for trains to Winchester," and "Travelling from Washington to Harrisburg by the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad, through in one day, stages from New York." It may be well to add that, in 1838, there were in the United States, in operation, 1,843 miles of railroad, eight years after the first use of the locomotive in this country. Certainly sleeping cars were not tardy in following the locomotive.

IN CONCLUSION.

We might go on and make further extracts from the newspapers, and the facts in history suggested in this packet, thus singularly preserved and handed down,—of no great antiquity indeed, as the sluggish pulse of other older cities is told; but, in Chicago, since these tenpenny nails were driven, on a prairie, with scarcely 2,000 inhabitants, the children named in the Clarke family memoranda have lived to see a city of 300,000 send its outposts six miles below their once isolated suburban home. Why will not the house-builders of to-day imitate the excellent example of Henry B. Clarke, and seek some means for the preservation of our current memoranda? And, remember, what posterity will appreciate are the present details that look so small and trifling. A dozen fence handbills, a few pages of butchers' accounts, copies of the Chicago *Democrat* and *American*, would have, after all, been of more value to Chicago to-day than these stately utterances of Calhoun, and Clay, and Webster, and the jangle of fierce political epithets that are the unfailing staple of generation after generation of the purely political press. Mr. Clarke's package has taken its place in the family archives as a relic it will not be easy to equal in interest or value.

STUDIES BY THE WAYSIDE.

X.

A Chapter on Fine Clothes.

Ever since Eve was driven out of Paradise, and commenced learning how to sew, her dress has been a fertile topic for the wit and criticism of mankind. Moralists with long faces have preached sermons without end upon the vanity of earthly things, and the particular folly of fine clothes. Philosophers have expatiated upon the superiority of soul, and the transitory nature of dust. Satirists have picked to pieces the mysteries of the toilette, and held them up unsparingly before the world; and the foolish world has had its little laugh, and gone on all the same, wearing fine clothes, if it could get them, and talking very wisely about extravagance and frivolity, if it could not.

Man has had his little fling at woman for spending his money, and bringing untold misfortunes upon his martyred head, but he has still sought to be martyred as persistently as if he found it rather agreeable than otherwise. He has launched his keenest shafts at flying Folly; but Folly has continued to fly in serene unconsciousness, and he has been glad to lay his sorrows at her feet, and humbly ask for more. Passing by charming simplicity in chintz and brown merino, and waiting his profound admiration from a respectful distance, he has still taken to his heart the dainty bit of lace and frivolity that has been the source of all his ills, ever since long before Esther put on her royal apparel to win the King's heart, and the lovely Helen arrayed herself so bewitching that the goddesses grew jealous and half the world went to fighting over her.

Political economists have puzzled their big brains over the problem of woman's extravagance; but gems and laces have gone on gravitating toward beauty and would-be beauty, just as naturally as steel to the magnet, sublimely oblivious of protection or non protection, national debts, or national industry. Lonely bachelors have figured up long columns, in the vain hope that two and two might be stretched and twisted so as to make five, but ended it all with a simple sum in subtraction. Beauty minus a setting is a negative quantity. A picture without a frame might be intrinsically fine, but it would never do to hang in one's room. To be sure, feminine vanity and extravagance are at the root of it all, and doom innocent man to pine in loneliness, and innocent woman to wither like a flower on its stalk; but—a simple little household divinity without vanity, without silk dresses, without that expensive article called style——ah, well! it is a nice thing to talk about; it is a good thing on general principles; but woman is an æsthetic being, that ought to make herself attractive. That is her mission.

Cinderella in the chimney-corner was just as pretty as Cinderella in her ball-room finery, but nobody ever found it out, and she might have sat there all her days "wasting her sweetness on the desert air," but for the good fairy that gave the jewel a fine setting. It is very poor consolation to other Cinderellas who sit in chimney corners to tell them how goodness was rewarded with a Prince, for they know very well that Cinderellas without any ribbons, and ruffles, and flounces, and furbelows, are at an enormous discount, and that fairies are uncommon, especially good ones.

Human nature likes to look well. Feminine nature particularly, likes to look well. Not that a woman has any more vanity than her lordly brothers, but because it makes a great deal more difference with her whether she looks well or not. She is expected to be ornamental. It has been her sphere to be ornamental for ever so many centuries. The fit of a glove, the shade of a dress, the style of a hat, may be the feather in the scale that insures to her the same success that her brother has won by——well, no matter how. It may not be a very lofty aim to try and look pretty for the sake of an establishment; but it is about as lofty as cheating one's neighbor for the sake of an establishment, and a good deal more harmless. The wits may call her a lay-figure for the exhibition of dry goods, if they choose; but, so long as they seek the society of lay-figures, the name makes very little difference. Besides, if you are a lay-figure, the dry goods add just so much to your value, and a value of dollars and cents is certainly better than no value at all.

And so, according to nature, the savage Queen decks herself in the barbaric splendor of her race; the little shop girl steps forth, on a holiday, glittering with color and brightness; the parvenu sweeps by, leaving a blaze of gold and jewels behind her; and the high-bred lady shakes an aroma of poetry from her rich laces and her dainty handkerchief; and it is all done just as naturally and unconsciously as if they were not responsible for most of the follies and ills of humanity; and the world goes on blaming, and ridiculing, and admiring just as it always did, just as it always will do, until it exchanges silk dresses for woven clouds, chignons for aureoles, and the inevitable needle for harps of gold. It seems that even angels have a *penchant* for gold and precious stones, and that celestial saints are likely to be even more extravagant than terrestrial ones.

Since it is a foregone conclusion that the world always will pay a goodly amount of attention to its perishable little bodies, whether the aim is a lofty one or not, it only remains to learn the art by which fine clothes can best fulfil the end for which they were made, instead of rendering beauty hideous, and, by a curious sort of reaction, setting up deformity as a standard. "*Le beau est ce qui plait*," is the accepted philosophy in matters of taste; but why it pleases is a somewhat intricate problem, which each race and age must solve for itself,—if it can be solved at all. The Arab girl, who submits with proud fortitude to the gashed cheeks and temples that are going to render her beautiful to her lover; the tawny African, passing scornfully by her dusky sister who has no awkward and uncomfortable crystal hanging from her disfigured lips; and the South Sea Islander, who glories in the unsightly beauty of his painted and tattooed face,—are living proofs of what humanity will undergo for the sake of looking well in the eyes of its fellow mortals, and of the strange tyranny of fashion. It pleases me; it is beautiful; other people like it,—and that ends the matter. The deluded savage cannot be persuaded out of her fancy. She clings to it just as she does to her beads, and her feathers, and her tinsel; just as her civilized sisters do to whatever represents their grade of taste. And it is not so very far removed, after all. The masses rarely get beyond the material splendors of form and color.

I met a flaunting yellow hat on the street, the other day. There was a woman's head inside, but I do not remember much about it. The face was lost in a blaze of color. Besides the yellow hat walked a piece of chintz covered with flaring bouquets of overgrown dahlias, and poppies, and sunflowers. It was draped over a tiny figure that looked as if it must be tired of carrying such a burden. That face, too, was lost, completely put out and smothered, beneath the caricatured splendors of some tropical forest. I have only a dim vision of a yellow hat and a piece of flowered chintz out walking.

On the whole, I thought them somewhat in advance of the gashed cheeks, jewelled lips, and tattooed faces. They had the advantage of being, at least, comfortable. But they struck me as about on a level with the beads and tinsel. The bold, staring color jarred as painfully as the blast of a trumpet. It had no affinity with anything,—was not relieved by anything,—did not mean anything more than a splash of paint. In short, it was not civilized.

A little further on, I met a nun, in a plain black dress, and a close bonnet, from which looked a white face, with the life all gone out of it. There certainly was no light in it,—no beauty,—no color; but it had a significance. It was the expression of a soul that moved apart from the charms of material existence,—that had fitted itself to bare hard forms,—that had renounced the pleasures of sense if it did not please, it did not jar, because it broke no law of eternal fitness; but it suggested a great, underlying principle in the whole art of dress, and that is unity.

The parvenu buys a hat because it is stylish,—because it strikes her fancy as a hat,—perhaps because it is costly,—before all things, because it is fashionable. The lady whose taste is a gift, like genius, or has been filtered through some generations of culture, buys a hat because it harmonizes with something in herself. Its tone is graduated to the general tone of her dress, and the whole blends artistically with that subtle *je ne sais quoi* which constitutes her own individuality. She never presents the anachronism of a poppy perched upon the slender stalk of the violet, or a sunflower nestled among the delicate leaves of a tea-rose. The parvenu delights in flashing colors, in glitter, in diamonds,—because she looks upon these things as the insignia of something she would like to be, and, above all, like to be considered. The finer taste likes subdued tints and soft harmonies. It seeks the more complex qualities of delicacy and grace, and adds always to its ideal of beauty the softer element of expression.

But, in this era of materialistic effects and sham splendor, it is the parvenu that colors the fashions; and so we have brilliancy at the expense of taste, glitter at the expense of truth, and display at the expense of simplicity. "*Le beau est ce qui plait;*" but it is the senses that are to be pleased. It is a reaction from the stern severity of our Puritan ancestors.

In many respects the reaction is a pleasant one. There is something softening in warmth of color, richness of fabric, and grace of form; and the cold precision of a hundred years ago strikes us with an uneasy sense of hardness and angularity. But dress and character more or less react upon each other, and the easy license and paltry shams of to-day contrast less favorably with the stern integrity and uncompromising honesty that sat at pine tables, and wore homespun dresses without ruffles, exchanging them, on festive occasions, for scanty silk brocades of venerable antecedents.

The finery of our grandmothers had a certain air of dignity and stateliness. It was rich and substantial. Very likely, it was a family heirloom, and the heavy jewels and yellow laces had a flavor of age that gave them a double value. It fostered a purer and more enduring taste. We trace it to-day in the simple and artistic toilettes of a few who are "to the manner born,"—who always convey an impression of quiet elegance, in which the dress is finely toned and subordinate, like the frame to a finished picture.

Modern dress, like modern manners, is apt to be self-asserting. Fashion is always more or less self-asserting, because it takes its tone from people who are compelled to assert themselves. But taste bows to the higher law of harmony. It pervades like light. It seems to give life to a bit of ribbon, and soul to a fall of lace, and meaning to the tiniest gem. It has the eye of an artist, who finds the truest beauty in fitness and expression. It bears about the same relation to fashion that a tea-rose does to a full-blown poppy, or a camellia to a flaunting sunflower.

A. R. GERE.

A CAMPAIGN SONG.

Air—"Betsey Baker."

For The Chicago Tribune.

There is a bummer in the town who edits th' *Inter-Ocean*;
He told great lies, of Greeley, boys; from Grant he'll get promotion;
But we despise a ruffian-slang; we speak our thoughts quite freely;
This is the chorus of our song: We'll vote for Horace Greeley.

Chorus.

Let th' *Inter Ocean's* bummer rant,—
We speak our thoughts quite freely;
We will not vote for Mr. Grant,—
We'll go for Horace Greeley.

The tailor made his old white coat; the God-made man's inside it;
The coxcombs, who have little brains and wretched souls, deride it;
The workingmen throughout the land, who behave themselves genteelly,
Will make a stand and shake the hand of Honest Horace Greeley.

Chorus.

Some bigots think it is a crime to have him bail Jeff Davis,
If Christ had thought as they do think, He'd never died to save us;
But He has saved us from great woe,—to Him be praise and glory!
He's where the wicked cannot go, especially old Tory.

Chorus.

Let Greeley be our President; the workingmen respect him;
In spite of *Punch* or Dan Voorhees, we surely will elect him;
He's hated by the London *Times*, and every British Tory
Would rather see him in Hades than soaring up in glory.

Chorus.

No matter what the Tories care; if Greeley gets elected,
We'll have a Statesman in the Chair; our land must be respected;
We'll have the Alabama Claims,—we'll get them too, by jingo.
Let Useless Grant and Dan Voorhees have the Island of Domingo.

Chorus.

The workingmen are getting wise; they are no longer Grecians,
Who are led in factions to the polls by hungry politicians;
Let office-seekers use their cant, and ply their whisky freely,—
We'll never vote for General Grant, we'll vote for Horace Greeley.

Chorus.

Let th' *Inter-Ocean's* bummer rant,—
We speak our thoughts quite freely;
We will not vote for Mr. Grant;
Hurrah for Horace Greeley!

BARTHOLOMEW RUSSELL,
North Branch Rolling Mill.

AGE OF ANIMALS.

In 1869 there was a chimpanzee in the Jardin des Plants, at Paris, which was twenty-four years old. He probably starved to death, in common with most of the animals, during the siege. I was in London in 1864, when, having landed in Plymouth, Chim stopped for two days at the Zoological Gardens, in Regent's Park, on his way to Paris. He was then nearly ten. There were two female Chims there, and he was allowed to lodge in a separate compartment of their cage for a couple of nights. On his appearance, both of these young ladies uttered cries of recognition. He had scarcely felt the floor under his feet when he began to pay attention to his countrywomen, thus unexpectedly found. Their surprise and apparent fear gradually subsided, and they stood watching him attentively, when he broke out in a characteristic *pas seul*, which he kept up a considerable time, uttering cries scarcely more hideous than the notes of a Chinese singer, and not far out of unison with his loudly beating feet. The Chim maidens gradually relaxed their reserve as the vivacity of the dance increased, until at last, when it was over, each stealthily put a hand through the grillo, and welcomed their friend and brother.

Chim thenceforth, during his stay, made himself as agreeable as possible; and, when the time for his departure came, the maidens exhibited the liveliest regret, even to tears, at losing him. The climate and diet of Paris agreed with him. He had his daily walks, ate the choicest dishes, drank his pint of Bordeaux every day, used a fork and spoon at his meals, enjoyed excellent health, and, though somewhat sobered and slightly gray at his advanced age two years ago, showed no symptoms of decay. It is to be hoped that he escaped the distress of the siege, if for no other reason than to settle the long disputed point of the age to which monkeys may attain.

Before proceeding to my subject, let me tell an anecdote of Chim. The last time I saw he had come out to taste the morning air in the large circular enclosure in front of the Palais des Singes, which was built for "our poor relations" by M. Thiers. Here Chim began his day by a leisurely promenade, casting pleased and thankful glances toward the early summer sun. He had three coatimundis attending him; and while making all manner of eyes at a young person who was supplying him with cakes and pastry, one of the former dealt him from behind a stealthy bite. Chim looked round with astonishment at this audacious outrage on his person, exhibited no anger, but walked deliberately to the other side of the circle, and seized a cane. He returned, with majestic wrath upon his brow, and, taking coati by the tail, applied the cane sharply to the offender's ribs, always in a direction parallel to the spine. When he thought sufficient punishment had been administered, he disposed of him, without moving a muscle of his countenance, by a left-handed jerk, which threw coati high in the air, head over heels. He came down a sadder and better coati, and retired with shame to a distant corner. Chim then betook himself to his own tree. A large baboon followed him, and seated himself upon the next branch below. This was an unpardonable attempt at familiarity. Chim slowly turned his head, measured the distance, raised his hind foot, and composedly kicked the intruder into the arena below. To what perfection of development of thought Chim might have come at last is doubtful; but if he still lives, one will doubtless ask of him, as an African Prince asked of Du Chaillu, after long looking at an orang-outang, "Master, does he speak English yet?"

There are instances of lions having reached the age of 70 years. Pompey, who died in the Tower of London, in 1760, was nearly an octogenarian. He was forest-born. But of the 319 whelps that have been born during the last thirty years, in Regent's Park, full one-half have come into the world with cleft palates, and have died in infancy, because they could not suck. The keepers filled their nostrils with tow, and tried various other devices, but it did no good. They could get no sustenance, and perished in consequence. The average age of the lion is probably about thirty years. There is this, however, to be said about him: in the domesticated state he never has a chance. He paces backward and forward in the nutshell of a cage. In Paris and London the bear has his pole, the deer his paddock, and the otter his pool, where each has liberty enough to preserve his health, but the lion is stalled like an ox, till he grows puffy and lethargic.

Of all the terrestrial mammals, the elephant seems to be the longest liver, sometimes exceeding a century. One historical individual is reported to have attained a much greater age. When Alexander the Great invaded the dominions of Porus, one of the Rajahs of Upper India, he took a great elephant from the conquered Prince, named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription, "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." The animal is said to have been found with the inscription 350 years afterward. It need hardly be remarked, to prevent full credence being given to this relation, that it rests upon the very dubious authority of ancient times. However, the elephant, beyond doubt, often rounds the century; and, if not the king, is entitled to be considered the patriarch of beasts.

The hare, rabbit, and squirrel, if they escape the gun of the sportsman, seldom outlive the seventh year. The average age of the fox is from twelve to fifteen years; of the cat about fifteen, and of the wolf from eighteen to twenty years. The horse, in a domestic state, does not often live longer than twenty-five years, and the ass ranges to about the same period. Old age prostrated "Copenhagen," the famous steed of the Duke of Wellington, at the age of twenty-seven. But the wild horse is supposed to attain a much greater age; and there is a case on record, well authenticated, of a pony, imported into Berkshire, England, from Shetland, in 1786, living till 1848. Swine have been known to live through thirty years, deer eighteen, and camels fifty, though the average ages of all these are much less.

The dog loses his sprightliness in his sixth or seventh year, and has evidently passed the bounds of youth. Gray hairs are here and there upon him at the close of his eighth year, chiefly around his eyes and at the corners of his mouth. Such appearances become more conspicuous to the eleventh or twelfth year, when actual decrepitude usually commences, and increases so rapidly that by the fourteenth year the animal is a burden to himself and a nuisance to others. But dogs have lingered to twenty years. Hexior, a shaggy spaniel of German breed, of unusual life and intelligence, was received at 4 years old by a lady in London, in 1854, and did not die until Christmas day of 1870. It was Hexior's good fortune to live in a mansion full of dogs and empty of children. Her history could be woven into a story. From being the equal of her canine associates, she became the preferred, and from that the associate of her mistress. As her years increased she grew to be queen of the household. She had a language for every need of her life, and it was heard, understood, and obeyed. No one of her associates—they were seven in number—ever entered her luxurious kennel, or touched her dainty repast, or followed her to her intimacies with her mistress, or passed the threshold in her company when she went to take her daily airing. By force of character she held her own to the last, and in her dying hour, on a pillow in a boudoir, her eyes following her mistress while life was panting toward its goal, subdued all frolic among the usually noisy tribe, every member of which was present, and passed away with the dignity of the patriarch Jacob, when "he gathered up his feet in his bed and yielded up the ghost."

The average age of the sheep does not much exceed ten years. To that period they live, breed, and thrive well. There are instances, however, of a much more protracted age. Somerville speaks of a Spanish ram that maintained his virile powers twenty-three years, and survived two years longer; and a ewe, in Devonshire, yeaned a pair of lambs when a shearling produced two pairs annually for seventeen years, and a single lamb for each of three years more. In Scotland the guide-sheep,—old, whethers who are kept on purpose to lead the flocks across the mountains and through the unfrequented wilds,—average full twenty years of life.

Cows and oxen generally reach the age of 17, without diminution of their powers. Rings around their horns tell the number of their days. At four years old a ring is formed at the roots of the horns, and every succeeding year another is added. Thus, by adding three to the number of rings upon the horns, the age of the animal is arrived at.

Among the feathered creation the eagle and raven, the swan and parrot, are each centenarians. An eagle kept in Vienna died after a confinement of one hundred and fourteen years, and on an ancient oak in Selborne, still known as the "raven tree," the same pair of ravens are believed to have fixed their residence for a series of more than ninety years. Swans upon the River Thames, about whose age there can be no mistake, since they are annually nicked by the Vintners' Company, under whose keeping they have been for five centuries, have been known to survive 150 years and more. The melody of the dying swan is entirely mythological. Upon approach of death the bird quits the water, sits down upon the banks, lays its head upon the ground, expands its wings a trifle, and expires, uttering no sound.

The extreme longevity of the parrot is equally authentic. In the Zoological Gardens of London, there is a macaw that was admitted to the Tower in the year 1764. At Versailles, during the reign of Charles X., there was always hanging a cage in the *Œil-de-bœuf*, which contained a parrot purchased by the Regent Orleans for the Duchess de Berri. There is not a collection of birds in the Royal aviaries of Europe that has not its ancient parrot. The writer purchased a gray African parrot in 1856, whose residence in Wales was authenticated for seventy-seven years. The bird, more wonderful for variety of speech than for her age, learning everything and forgetting nothing, accomplished alike in the Welsh tongue and the English, born in Africa, living more than three-quarters of a century in Europe, and dying in America, might have been alive now but for heedlessness. In 1867, she had certainly approached, if she had not reached and passed, her one hundredth year. Upon a severely cold night in December of that year, she was sent from New York to Washington, and perished by the way. She was in perfect health, had never known a day of sickness, showed no decrepitude, enjoyed life to the uttermost, demanded no allowances or concessions on the score of advanced years, and might, but for an exposure to the rigor of an unaccustomed climate, have been alive to-day.

Among fishes, the carp is notorious for the remarkable tenacity with which it clings to life. In the canals of Chantilly carps have been kept for more than a hundred years. They become hoary through old age, and so tame that they come at the call of the keeper to be fed. From remote antiquity the pike has been considered a long liver. Pliny in ancient times, Pennant and Gesner in modern, dwell emphatically upon the longevity of this fish. In 1497 a pike was taken from the waters of Thailburn, in Swabia, with a golden ring attached to it, on which was engraved in Greek characters: "I am the fish that was put into this lake by Frederick II., Oct. 5, 1230." The fish was, therefore, 267 years old.

The great longevity of the tortoise is, perhaps, best established of all. One in the gardens of Lambeth Palace lived 120 years. Another at Petersborough attained the age of 223 years. Bishop Marsh's predecessor in the See had remembered it above sixty years, and he was the seventh prelate who had worn the mitre during its sojourn in the close. When this tortoise died, its body weighed fourteen pounds, and its shell two hundred and fifty-two pounds.—*N. S. Dodge, in Appleton's Journal.*

QUIPS.

Improving time—Mending a clock.

—A thief running away is a scamp, but the policeman's chase after him is a scamper.

—A little girl, wanting a fan, but not being able to remember the word, said she "wanted a thing to brush the warmth off with."

—The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* thinks "sky blue is a pretty color for ceilings, but not so tasty for country milk at eight cents a quart."

—A small boy gave as his reason for envying the prophet Daniel, that Daniel had been in the lion's den and had seen the show for nothing.

—Walter, a five-year old, was surprised at breakfast by the presence of a diminutive egg, served for his special delectation. He thus accounted for the egg's smallness: "Mamma, I think the chicken was learning to lay."

"See there!" exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to a gaping crowd, as he exhibited with some pride a hat with a bullet in it. "Look at that hole, will you! You see if it had been a low-crowned hat I should have been killed outright!"

—A man who was delivering a public address in Massachusetts, the other evening, stepped over the edge of his platform, and, striking on his feet, calmly continued, "To come down to the level of my audience ——."

—A maiden lady being asked why she had never married, replied that she had never seen the man for whom she was willing to get up three meals a day for forty years.

—An Irishman went to Bangor and bought a horse for two dollars and a half. When he had dragged him home, a neighbor said: "Arrah now, Pat! Why didn't ye give another half dollar and git a good one?"

—A lady teacher inquired of the members of a class of juveniles, if any of them could name the four seasons. Instantly the chubby hand of a five year old was raised, and promptly came the answer, "Pepper, salt, vinegar, and mustard."

—A young lady in New Hampshire has just secured a position as school teacher upon the following certificate: "This is to certify that Tamar Noyes stands on a medium with other girls of her age and sex, and, for what I know, is as good as folks in general."

—"Well, my little man, what are you going to do for a living when you grow up?" inquired a gentleman of a little boy at the Four Courts this morning. "O, I am going to be a lawyer," was the reply. "I believe I wouldn't be a lawyer, if I were in your place," said the gentleman. "Yes, my father is a lawyer, and I intend to be one, too," returned the little fellow, adding in a confidential whisper, "If you are a lawyer the policemen can't take you up o'nights."

—The Danbury *News* says: "The following note, picked up on the street Monday afternoon, is a manly exposition of what narrowly escaped being a grievous wrong: 'Dear Jane: I hope you aint mad because I didn't laff at you when you laft at me the last evening at the post-offis. I aint prowd, dear Jane, but I have got a bile under my arm, and I can't laff as I used to as Heaven is my judge. Yours truly, "HENRY."'"

—The following neat reply was made to a school board examiner, who said, "What is the difference, little boy—now you have heard all about missionaries and their good works from your kind preceptor—between a Christian and a cannibal?" A boy of ten, noted for a good appetite and a consequent love of fun which always accompanies it, said, with a grin, "Why, master, I'll tell yer; t'one enjoys hisself, and t'other enjoys t'other people."

—Guest—"Shrikeah me—in theshe Albam n'zosh'ationah tastish 'Gov'ment 'been any taint but juciidiouah!" Host—"Judicious! good! My dear boy, you meant to shay 'dujishous,' I sh'pose!" Letsh join the ladiesh!"—*Punch.*

—A York State clergyman occasionally troubled with lapsus linguæ called modern young ladies, the other Sunday, "daughters of Hem and Shaw."

—The most gallant man ever heard of is one who refrained from kicking a dog that had bitten him because it was a female dog. "If it wasn't for your sex," said he, "I'd kick your head off."

—An irate Western editor lately wrote to a contributor: "If you don't stop sending me such abominable poetry, I'll print a piece of it some day with your name appended in full, and send a copy to your girl."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 19, No. 12 West Madison-st.
100x80 feet on Monroe-st., near LaSalle.
44x92 feet on Fifth-av., near Washington-st.
37x72 feet on Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.
32x110 feet on Fifth-av., near Taylor-st.
50x124 feet on Indiana-av., south of Douglas Place, very cheap.
6 lots on Hubbard-st., near Thirty-first.
200 lots near Car Works.
50x100 feet on North Clark-st., near Grant.
Lot on Ontario-st., near State.
4 lots on Superior-st., east of Dearborn.
16 lots on Huron and Superior-sts., near the bridge.
5 lots on North Wells-st.
18 lots on Sheffield, Bissel, Dayton, and Fremont-sts., near Centre-st.
20 lots on Centre-st., near Halsted.
7 lots on Fullerton-av., near Seminary-av.
A cheap house and lot on South Halsted-st., near Twelfth.
7 lots on Marshfield-st., near Harrison.
4 lots on Paulina-st., near Harrison.
16 lots on Kendall, Cypress, Chestnut, and Birch-sts., east of Northwestern Plank Road.
3 lots on Polk-st., near Loomis.
3 lots on Van Buren-st., near Harrison.
2 lots on Sixteenth-st., near Reuben.
7 lots on Harrison-st., near Hoyne.
44 lots on Twelfth, Coolidge, and Sampson-sts., near Ashland-av.
37 lots on Chicago-av., First, Second, Fourth, Erie, Ashley, and Indiana-sts.
2 houses and lots, cheap, on Maxwell-st.
Lots in all suburban towns.
We have a large list of acre property within and beyond the city limits, suitable for subdividing. Speculators will do well to examine this.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT. NO PAYment down, best residence lots on the North Side, near Lincoln Park. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS, $250; BUSIness lots, $400. First payment $50 to $100, long time, monthly payments if preferred, in Henry Wisner's Subdivision, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st.; title perfect and abstract to each purchaser. We take you free of charge to see these lots. Office open day and evening, 152 West Madison-st. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 535 Mitchell-st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c.; barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—THE BEST river front on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS—One of the finest wholesale buildings in Chicago, on main business avenue, now rented for a term of 5 years to a leading wholesale firm at a return of 12 per cent per annum. This property will, from its favorable location, rapidly advance in value. Satisfactory terms given. Apply to WILLIAM BAKER, Esq., Commercial Agency, 35 and 37 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$550; $100 CASH, FOR A LOT EAST of Western-av., inside of old city limits. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av., who will show you the property.

FOR SALE—$50 DOWN LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE and lot; lot, 50x178½ feet; price, $15,000. No. 995 Indiana-av. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 387 FIRST-ST., lot 24x124, only $2,800. Must be sold. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., LOT 44x92 FEET ON west side of Fifth-av., adjoining new Times building. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE 277 Jackson-st., 50 feet front finished in exchange for property in South or North Division. Title perfect; no encumbrance. W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON SOUTH PARK boulevard and Vincennes-av., within a block of the Park; very desirable. Apply to H. O. STONE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE MARBLE front on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; new and in good order; a bargain; $500 cash, balance half-yearly payments of $700. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-first-st., near Lincoln, $700. Hinman-st., near Lincoln, $700. Allport-st., near Twenty-second, $900. Allport-st., near Evans, $900. Quinn-st., near Thirty-first, $800. Buddan-st., near Twenty-seventh, $900. Garibaldi-st., near Twenty-seventh, $600. Arnold-st., near Thirty-fifth, $800. All for sale on easy terms. AYRES & KOFF, Agents, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LEASE OF 50 FEET OF ground, east front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $20,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER STATE and Nineteenth-sts., 100x151, to a 20 foot alley; term, $5,000 down, balance in nine annual payments. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—121x125 FEET NORTHeast corner of Wharton-av. and Fifty-fourth-st. This is within two blocks of the Park, same distance from the cars, and will be sold for a very small payment down and the balance in seven years. Title perfect. GEORGE A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 73 LOTS JUST west of Milwaukee-av. and north of Armitage-av.; 40 per cent under acre prices if taken at once. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST. AND VINcennes-av.; both 100 feet wide; only $15 per foot, on easy terms; there are only a few left; secure one while you can. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 4 cottages on Robey-st., near Harrison. 9 lots near Southwestern-av., on Robey-st.; 4 lots on Second-st., very cheap. DAY & SANBORN, No. 58 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, and lot 53 feet front, southwest corner of Walnut and Leavitt-sts.; price low; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., LOT 45x183 feet, northeast corner of Jackson and Paulina-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—FRAME HOUSE OF 7 rooms, and lot No. 94 South Hoyne-st., near Monroe-st.; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. NORTHWEST corner Twenty-sixth-st., 100x180, $40,000 or 50 feet at the corner, $25,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW 3 room cottages with water and large lots. Also cheap lots on long time. JOHN F. EBERHART, 101 Park-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warranted deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 572 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; a 2-story brick stable; lot 50 feet front to 18-foot alley, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate amount down. O. F. AVERY, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SIX-ROOM COTtage and lot 25x125. Inquire on premises, on Adams-st., east of California-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire, and fully 25 per cent below their value: Marble front house and lot $5,000; also, several two-story and basement brick houses and lots, $5,000 and $6,000 each; $500 down, balance on long time. Houses are finished in first-class style, have 11 rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, furnace-pipes, speaking tubes, &c.; are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and are offered for a few days only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE AND 50 FEET OF ground, east front, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., $20,000. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, Room 2, Welch's Building, No. 63 and 65 South Canal-st.
24 acres Sec 11, Town 38, Range 13, on Fifty-fifth-st.
20 acres Sec 23, Town 39, Range 13, Hyman-av.
50 acres Sec 2, Town 38, Range 13, Archer-av.
110x152 feet on Canal-st., near Washington-st.
88x100 feet on Desplaines and Monroe-sts.
60x125 feet on Madison-st., near Ashland-av.
150x240 feet on North Branch, near Chicago-av.
Lots on Division, Larrabee, and Hawthorn-sts.
79x120 feet on Fifth-av., bet Madison and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$9,500—TREMENDOUS SLAUGHter. House, 12 rooms, and 50 feet lot, Belden-av., east of Lincoln-av.; will take a $1,000 lot in exchange. Secure it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 255 HALSTED-st., corner Harrison.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 99 feet, full depth.
Michigan-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., 50x162.
Michigan-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st., 100x151.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 25x181.
Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st., 75x165, with house.
Indiana-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 50x165.
Twenty-ninth-st., near Indiana-av., 75x112.
Lake-st., east of Market, 20x180, cheap.
Michigan-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., 50x145.
Lake-st., east of Lincoln, 50x137.
Washington-st., east of Page, 44x125.
Adams-st., east of California, 54x125.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, 25x125.
Tyler-st., near Throop, 75x120.
Kendall-st., corner Polk, fine lots, $800, cash.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.
5 or 10 acres on Blue Island-av. boulevard, corner of Forty-ninth-st., with improvements; $1,000 per acre.
20 lots on Washington and Lake-sts. and California-av.; $20,000.
15 lots on First-st. and Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st., at $650 and $750.
5 lots on Jackson-st., 2½ blocks west of Western-av.; $600.
48x100 corner lot, Lake-st., one block from Western-av., with house; a bargain, $4,000.
2 lots, Harrison-st., near Hoyne; $1,150, if sold at once.
Lots in the new subdivision of block on Adams and Jackson, east of Oakley-st.; cheap and easy payments.
1 lot on Flournoy-st., near Hoyne-st.; $950.
24x125, Robey, near Van Buren; $1,400.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE AN estate—
17½ acres of n ½ s w ¼ n w ¼ Sec 22, T 38, R 14 E.
Lot 3 (24 acres), Block 18, and
Lot 2 (½ acres), Block 19, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of s frac Sec 29, T 39, R 14.
Block 9, Codwise Subdivision of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 18, T 39, R 14.
N E ¼ and s w ¼ of the n e frac ¼ Sec 25, T 41, R 13.
W ½ of s ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 22, T 39, R 13.
J. B. VAUGHAN, Attorney,
44 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 111 South Paulina-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts. A. CURREY, Western Union Telegraph office.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with barn, near Union Park; terms easy. A. L. COOK, Room 4, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COTTAGES AND LOTS, in best part of West Side; $2,800; $400 cash. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—74 FEET FRONT ON A PROMInent corner on West Side. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—25x150, NO. 124 SOUTH JEFFERson-st. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 2-STORY HOUSE AND lot, 995 West Madison-st.; title good. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO HOUSES and ten years' lease, in Cleveland, O., on Woodland-av., five minutes' walk from business center. Price $3,000. Chicago property taken in exchange. Apply to H. KNAPP, at Ottaway, B. and C., 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—MENOMONEE-ST.—ONE MORE of those lots left for $1,800, 25x104, only 2 blocks from Lincoln Park, one-quarter down. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—EUGENIA-ST., EAST OF SEDGwick, for $1,250; a bargain. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER—75½ FEET on Lake-st., near Western-av., less than $60 per foot if taken this week. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE & LOT—MONTHLY PAYments on long time. Call at 44 N. Halsted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 348 West Washington-st.:
Lincoln-av., near Sophia-st., nice cottage and lot 25x125; $3,500.
North Clark-st., near Diversey-av., two-story dwelling of 8 rooms, and lot 27 feet front; $4,000.
North Halsted-st., near Diversey-av.; Lincoln Park and street cars, a fine, large two-story residence, and lot 100x120; $9,600.
Fullerton-av., splendid large new residence, and large lot; $16,000.
Division-st., No. 380, new two-story and basement brick store with cottage in rear; rents for $122 per month; $9,000.
West Polk-st., No. 370, store and dwelling, lot 24x100; $2,700.
Park-av., corner Leavitt-st., two-story and basement brick house of 8 rooms, lot 50x124; $8,000.
North Clark-st., near Belden-av., 2 lots; $3,000 each.
Fullerton-av., near Hurlbut-st., 2 lots; $2,000 each.
Lincoln-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot; $1,600.
Orchard-st., between Belden and Webster-av., 7 lots; $1,300 each.
Orchard-st., near Sophia-st., 2 lots; $1,200 each.
Larrabee-st., east of Willow-st., 1 lot; $1,300.
Halsted-st., near Sophia-st., 10 lots; $1,100 each.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 8 lots; $1,100 each.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood-av., 6 lots; $1,000 each.
Sterling-st., near Sophia-st., 20 lots; $1,000 each.
Ell-av., east of Lincoln-av., 4 lots; $900 each.
Sheffield-av., near Diversey-av., 3 lots; $800 each.

FOR SALE—BY GOLDEN & BRASHER, REAL Estate and House Renting Agents, No. 191 West Madison-st.:
Cheap lots, on monthly payments, located outside fire limits, a few blocks west of Western-av., between Van Buren and Jackson-sts.
3 lots on Rebecca-st., east of Rockwell; $400 each; long time.
44x100 to 40 foot street, on Tyler-st., near Cicero Court; $1,400.
2 lots, 25x150 each, on Sixty-third-st., near Halsted-st.; cheap.
3 lots, 25x100 each, corner Western-av. and Hubbard-st.; $1,050 each.
100x125, on Van Buren-st., between Loomis and Throop.
7 lots adjoining Central Park; cheap.
24x178 feet on corner of Twenty-first-st. and Prairie-av.
No. 31 Sholto-st., two-story frame house; lot 25x125 to alley. Price $1,800. Easy payments.
2 cottages, with lots, 25x125 each, located on Walnut-st., near Wood.
Two story frame residence; lot 22x125, corner Jackson and Green-sts.; a bargain.
New cottage, with lot 47x80, on Harrison, near Robey-st. Price $1,500.
Also, acre property adjoining city limits.

FOR SALE—BY ALFRED JAMES & WILLIS G. JACKSON, southwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts.:
370 feet on Pearson-st., corner Pine-st., $200 per foot.
182x330 feet on South Park Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st., $200 per foot.
84 feet on Park-av., near Page-st., $175 per foot.
80x125 feet on Warren-av., east of Oakley-st., $90 per foot.
48x125 feet on Warren-av., west of Oakley-st., $80 per foot.
27x125 feet on Jackson-st., near Honore-st., $90 per foot.
137x100 feet corner Robey and McGrath-sts., $60 per foot.
60x165 feet on Lincoln-av., near Belden-st., $100 per foot; easy terms.
48x126 feet corner Tylor and Honore-sts., $80 per foot.
Two lots on State-st., near Thirty-second, $125 per foot.
Lots near rolling mills, only $525, quarter cash.
Cottages near Archer-av., $1,350; very easy terms.
Lots at Ravenswood, near church and depot, $25 per foot.
We offer the finest piece of river front property in Chicago, fronting 435 feet on the south branch of the Chicago River, and about the same on railroad in rear, and from 170 to 250 feet deep, suitable for elevator, lumber or coal yard, or manufacturing purposes. For sale cheap and on easy terms.
ALFRED JAMES & WILLIS G. JACKSON,
southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE. REMOVAL from 59 West Madison-st.
960 Monroe-st., first-class house and lot; will trade.
2 two-story basement bricks, on Lincoln near Jackson; will take lots.
2 cottages on corner of Robey and Tyler-sts.
1 house on North May-st.; would take North Side lots.
1 2-story house on Fulton, near Park, with long lease.
1 house and lot on Madison, near Throop-st.; would take good house.
5 houses on Wabansee-av.; would take lots or acre property.
House on Egan-av.; would take good farm.
Large house on Fulton-st., near Jefferson; would take lots.
House and lot on Jefferson-st., near Monroe-st.; cheap.
178x182 on Jackson-st., near Ashland-av.; a bargain.
27x125, on Jackson-st., near Wood.
A large number of lots on the West and South Side, and some on the North Side, some fine bargains; also, lots outside the fire limits, on Lake, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Van Buren, Harrison, Flournoy, Lexington; at Central Park, Maywood, Irving Park, Maplewood, Ravenswood, Norwood, Englewood, Carworks. Also a large number of farms, which can be traded for Chicago property.
169 North Carpenter-st., at a great sacrifice, 9 rooms.
A. P. DOWNS & CO.,
No. 92 South Clinton-st., near Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN M. WAITE, OR S. S. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.
Look at these special bargains.
NORTH SIDE.
SCHILLER-ST., a large lot 33x145, to 20 ft alley; water, gas, sewer, etc., only $65 per ft, worth $100 per ft to-day; owner wants money.
OAKWOOD-ST., a beautiful lot, 42 ft front by full depth to alley; will be very near the Lake Shore Drive. Oakwood-st. is 80 ft wide. Price $120 per ft, all cash; will bring $200 inside of a year.
RAVENSWOOD.
100 ft near the depot very cheap.
SOUTH SIDE.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 48x170; east front, just south of Forty-fourth-st., fine grove lot. Must be sold, owner wants money.
MICHIGAN-AV., 50 ft on corner near boulevard, very cheap.
KENWOOD.
100 or 200 ft, east front, on Adams-st., $50 per ft, only one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Adams-st. is paved. This property will double inside of two years. Positive bargain.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
160 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
140 feet on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., east front, near Forty-first-st.
50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
100 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
400 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
200 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet on Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
140 feet on Indiana-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
150 feet on Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
300 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
350 feet on Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
300 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
100 feet on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
165 feet on Drexel Boulevard, corner Oakwood-av.
50 feet on Drexel boulevard, near Brooks-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS:
40 lots in Central Park Addition, just east of Central Park, to be sold together and at a bargain; want an offer.
Two lots on West Adams-st., west of Western-av.; want an offer.
Five lots on Twelfth-st., between Wood and Lincoln.
Two lots on West Madison-st.
50x168 Langley-st., near Egan-av., at a decided bargain.
BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NORTH OF VAN BUren-st., 25x105 feet to alley.
North Clark-st., southwest corner of Indiana.
North Clark-st., near bridge 60x80 feet. Very desirable business property, which we will sell cheap.
T. S. FITCH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY N. F. MERRILL, 132 WEST Washington-st., on easy terms.
House and lot 593 Washington-av., $3,100.
House and lot 596 West Indiana-st., cottage, $2,500.
House and lot 853 West Indiana-st., two-story, $4,000.
House and lot 91 Ashley-st., two-story, $2,500.
House and lot 20 Rumsey-st., 1 1-2 story, $1,800.
House and lot 7 North Page-st., 1 1-2 story, $1,600.
House and lot 114 North Lincoln-st., two-story, $4,500.
3 lots on Southwestern-av., near Polk-st., each $1,250.
2 lots on Harrison-st., near Sacramento, $400.
5 lots on Jackson-st., near railroad, $1,000.
2 lots on First-st., near Hoyne, $750.
3 lots on Campbell-av., near Taylor, $500.
1 lot on California-st., near Taylor, $550.
10 lots, large, near Lunndale railroad station.
2 lots, large, on Sheldon-st., near West Washington.
2 lots on Warren-av., near Western-av.
1 lot on Banks-st., North Side, near Ogden Place.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, a very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st.; lot 40x170 to alley.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$3,500—COTTAGE AND LOT, 24x110 near Western-av. and Harrison-st. $300 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—297 FEET, NORTHEAST CORNER of State-st. and Egan-av.; will sell in lots of 100 feet, at low prices, and on easy terms. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner of State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—LOTS FROM $140 to $175, within five and eight minutes walk of the depot. This is not half their value, but the owner must sell. E. B. PAYNE, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO LOTS ON Elk Grove-av., near Milwaukee-av.; also one lot on Erie-st., near Wood-st.; $100 less than value. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE, LOT AND BARN, one block from street cars; small payment down. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT new house, desirably located on the South Side, together with magnificent furniture, all made to order and new this season; also, horses, carriages, and complete outfit. Sickness and necessary change of residence compels the disposal of this elegant home, valued at $50,000, which will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for improved or unimproved city property, at cash value. No agents need address. D 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS WEST OF CALIFORNIA-av. $350.
4 lots at Riverside. $200.
Wanted offer for 3 lots on Thirty-ninth-st., near Wallace; also 7 in Irving Park.
V. BROWNELL, Room 4, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY PRESTON & EGGERT, 83 East Madison-st., Room 15. House and lot South Park-av., $10,000.
House and lot Prairie-av., $5,500.
House and lot Washington-av., $5,000.
House and lot Bremer-st., $4,500.
House and lot West Washington-st., $3,500.
House and lot West Washington-st., $2,500.
House and lot Budlan-st., $1,700.
House and lot Fourth-st., $1,500.
Three houses and lots Butterfield-st., $1,500 each.
A few choice pieces of acre property and over 700 desirable building lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TO meet the demand, I am now constructing five more of those beautiful and commodious cottages on First-st., between Lincoln and Robey, West side; for beauty and healthfulness of location, and quality of neighborhood unsurpassed in Chicago. S. T. KING, 7 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BY HOLMES, BAKER & RICH, No. 18 Exchange Building.
IMPROVED.
Michigan-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., 20x165.
Michigan-av., between Hubbard and Peck-courts, 86x175.
Michigan-av., between Twenty fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 47x177.
Cottage Grove-av., near Wabansee-av., 33x165.
Twenty-eighth-st., No. 169, 24x120.
UNIMPROVED.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 35x170.
Michigan-av., Forty-first-st., 350 feet front.
Fourth-av., north of Harrison-st., east front, 40x160.
Fourth-av., north of Harrison-st., west front, 40x110.
Indiana-av., Forty-first-st., 300 feet front.
Wentworth-av., Fifty-first-st., a few lots.
Atlantic-st., Fifty-first-st., few lots left.
We have a few lots only, unsold, near the Rolling Mills.
ACRE PROPERTY.
4 acres on Fifty-first-st., fronting south on the Park.
40 acres in 22, 29, 13.
80 acres in 22, 38, 14.
3 acres in 3, 38, 14.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON CENTRAL PARK Boulevard and Sacramento-square; can be subdivided to pay a very large profit. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—3 BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES EACH, near Lincoln-av., at a bargain.
5 acres, with large front, on Lincoln-av., near Diversey; cheap.
80 acres in T. 38, R. 14, a decided bargain for a few days.
BASH & SHAPLEY,
45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS, on monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situate on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., on and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars, and supplied by water. Price from $600 to $750 per lot in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & COUCH, 286 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY L. W. STONE, 374 WABASH-av.: 300 feet on Indiana-av. and Forty-sixth-st.; 100 feet on Michigan-av. and Forty-fourth-st.; 100 feet on State and Forty-sixth-sts.; 2 acres on Forty-fifth-st., between boulevards, cheap.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 200 FEET DEEP, FRONTING Central Park; this will some day be the choicest residence property in the West Division. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner of State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A 7 ROOM COTtage and lot, 25x100, on West Indiana-st., near Wood-st.; water and barn on premises; one third down, balance in monthly or yearly payments with 7 per cent interest; possession given at time of sale. Inquire of owner, 380 Division-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, AND LEASE FOR THREE years. House 20x18, one-story. Apply at No. 31 Cornelia-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division; late west; monthly payments; three left; call quick. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE MARKET TILL JUNE 15, nine lots fronting Southwestern-av., cheap for cash. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF VERY DESIRABLE property near Central Park. Call on J. O. OSBORNE, 27 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCK ISLAND CAR SHOPS several fine lots, cheap, on easy terms. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE NEAR LINCOLN Park; 11 rooms; small payment down; balance on long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on South Side avenues, and several near Union Park, at great bargains. Houses and lots in nearly all parts of the city, very cheap.
Five residence property on the West Side.
A large number of cottages on monthly payments and easy terms.
Large tracts of land in Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri for exchange. S. L. TRIPPE, 26 Market-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., NO. 79 South Canal-st., some very choice suburban property by the acre and business property in South Division. Money to loan on city property.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYments, only about the price of rent, on Robey-st., near Harrison; first-class vicinity.
Cheap lots in all parts of the city.
Large amount of acre property lots on Egan and Western avs., on monthly payments. HUNTER & CUSHING, 62 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 116 WEST Madison-st.:
Lots for manufactories:
75x150, Corner Clinton and Tyler.
49x160, corner Clinton and Monroe.
46x190 Monroe near Clinton.
74x100, southwest corner Jefferson and Jackson.
166 ft. Carpenter near Halsted; $5,000.
112 ft. corner Carroll and Elizabeth.
112 ft. cor Elizabeth and Fulton.
Large building and 3 acres of ground, Archer road, building and large lot, North Branch, near Green.
125 ft. Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st., $75 per ft.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOT Warren-av., near Union Park, $4,000; will exchange for lot or cottage and lot near Hayes' School. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—YOU MAY LOSE THESE LOTS. Kilbourn, near Lincoln, $1,100; First-st., near Robey, $1,000; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $100—WORKMEN, THIS IS your chance for lots on Chicago-av., 150 feet west of Leavitt-st. Discount for all cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property or building material a valuable farm in Minnesota of 260 acres, or would divide it if desired, close to railroad near Faribault. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.: A first-class residence near the corner Robey and Monroe-sts. 50-foot lot, large barn, &c. $15,000. Possession given.
450 Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park. Brick, all modern improvements. Possession given. $12,000.
Southwest corner Jackson and Robey, 45 feet, 2-story house, furnace, range, &c. $10,500.
Several first-class residences in the vicinity of Jefferson Park.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES AT VARIOUS prices on Washington, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Throop, Robey, Langley, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second-sts. Centre, Park, Warren, Myrick, and Wabash avs., and other streets in all divisions. Business property on West Madison, Canal, Halsted, West Van Buren, Clinton, and Desplaines-sts. Also lots outside the fire-limits, on Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren-st., near Western-av. Lots on Robey, Winchester, and other streets, near Van Buren-st. Lots on Division, Robey, Peterson, and other streets, near Milwaukee-av. Lots on Harvine, Van Horn, Flournoy, Oakley, Diller, Ashley and Fourth-sts. Lots on Shurtleff, Wallace, and Lowe-sts. Lots near Rock Island car shops. Lots near Central, Humboldt, Douglas, Lincoln, and the South Side Parks. D. L. & G. W. PERRY, Bryan Block, 166 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LEASE—25x100 ON MICHigan-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., with one-story building, 70 feet in depth. Lease only $900 per year, and will run for nearly three years. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 378 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENty-ninth-st. 2 story frame house, stone and brick foundations, modern improvements, 10 rooms, lot 25x167 to alley; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, WONDERFUL BARgain, Van Buren-st., 250 feet west of Western-av.; only $1,500 if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER RESIDENCE, Green-st., near Jackson, 12 rooms, modern improvements; lot 25x125; only $9,000; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800—ONLY ONE LEFT, CHOICE lot, 25x140, Fulton-st., near Oakley, $500 down; decide at once if you expect it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,800 IF TAKEN MONDAY, choice business lot on Lake-st., near Seymour. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS, 25X125 feet on Walnut-st., near Lincoln, very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO SELL a furnished house, everything new, south of Douglas place, for $5,000. SHIPMAN & M'KEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER OF Diller and Kinzie-sts., only $20 per foot, outside the fire limits and inside of Western-av. WILLIS M. HITT, 365 Wabash-av.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 12 DEPUYSTER-ST., only ten minutes walk from Sherman House. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 56 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—NEW 11-ROOM HOUSE NEAR LINcoln Park, or will sell for small payment down. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room with bed-room, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; rent $25 per month, at 144 Third-av.

TO RENT—ON ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN DESplaines and Jefferson-sts., house with eight rooms, gas, bath, and water-closet; barn with five stalls; rent $75 per month. Apply at 149 South Desplaines-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MICHigan, Prairie, and Wabash-avs. Rooms to rent. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP, A PLEASANT eight-room house, large garden, surrounded with shade trees. Apply 337 South Western-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BRICK HOUSE AND barn on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., suitable for building, business, or residence. South Desplaines-st., corner Clark and Madison.

TO RENT—STORES—FOUR STORES ON CLYbourne-av.; two $30; two $20. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES ON NORTH Side, six rooms, $25. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, 2 CLOSets, pantry, water in kitchen; five minutes' walk of Blue Island-av. cars. 143 Coolidge-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS AT HYDE Park; first class order; $20 per month. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 50, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HALSTED-ST., 6 ROOM HOUSE; and Curtis-st., 7 room house; each with some furniture for sale. FINLEY, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, to party who will board owner. Address A 62, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—AT A NOMINAL PRICE, A CHOICE residence of 9 rooms, with all modern improvements, pleasantly located, not far south of Twenty-second-st., east of Wabash-av. The furniture (bought since the fire) will be sold very low for cash, as the parties leave the city. Also an elegant new square grand Steinway piano. Address G 37, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MARble front residence 1115 Wabash-av. Open daily for examination. E. H. CUMMINGS, 160 East Randolph-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

TO RENT—A GREAT BARGAIN—THE PRESent occupant about to leave the city, a very desirable nicely located 3-story and basement brick, South Side, 17 rooms. The furniture for sale; long lease; very low rent, obtained before the fire, cheap at $2,000, will sell for $1,800 cash. Don't procrastinate, you won't often meet a chance like this. R 78, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—262 GROVE-ST., LARGE HOUSE OF 12 rooms, with a barn. Apply to E. S. LANE, 101 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 1419 INDIANA-av., furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE of 11 rooms. Hot and cold water, gas, etc. For particulars apply at 823 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., IN first class location, for a club house or private supper rooms. Address B 35 Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—4 NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT dwellings, three stories and basement, corner of Wabash-av. and Thirtieth-st. T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED COTtage, in first-class neighborhood, located on Washington-av. Address N. JOHNSON, 849 Washington-av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A very pleasant house, with nine rooms, completely furnished. This house is nearly new, situated near Hyde Park Hotel and depot. A careful tenant with a small family desired. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 330 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS with modern conveniences; convenient to business. Will rent to responsible tenants. Will not rent for boarding house. Apply at 96 West Madison-st., hat store.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH bed room adjoining, furnished, for 2 or 4 gentlemen, at No. 79 Fourth-st., between Halsted and Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 69 VINCENNES-AV. TWO-story brick, nicely furnished. Rent taken in board.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, NEW HOUSE ON Hinman-av.; 10 rooms; fine location. Apply to GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A NEWLY furnished cottage by the Lake, near street and steam cars; 7 rooms and bath room; $100 per month to a responsible person. B 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES NO. 3 BURTON-PLACE, of 12 rooms or seven rooms on the lower floor.

TO RENT—PLEASANT HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, completely furnished for housekeeping. West Side. Apply to KIMBALL & CO, 169 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PIANO AND FURNITURE FOR sale—$800—2-story, 8-room dwelling on Curtis-st., $8 per month. T. H. BOYD, 137 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED house on West Washington-st., east of Park, all improvements; 3 houses on Honore-st., only $45 per month. Houses rented and rents collected. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agent, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 27 DAVIS-ST. ONE block from Randolph-st. cars. $25 per month. LEVI WING & CO., 339 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH 12 rooms, numerous closets and pantries, between Ste-mon-court and Thirteenth-st. Wabash-av. Possession given at once. Address G 99, Tribune branch office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 621 MICHIgan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Contains 12 rooms, and will be rented to a responsible tenant who keeps boarders.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SECond and third stories; have inside blinds, with water and closets on same floor. Apply at 36 West Randolph-st., Room 8, from 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board. 1060 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with use of gas, furnished or unfurnished, without board, Cottage Grove-av. For particulars address D 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE PARLORS, FURNISHED, with use of stable, at 614 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LARGE AND VERY NICE ROOMS without furniture, at 183 West Lake-st., second floor. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, single or in suite, to responsible parties only, in the new marble block, 544 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS IN private family, without board, at 43 Centre-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR without board, at the Albion House, 203 South Desplaines-st. The largest dining and sitting-rooms on the West Side.

TO RENT—UPON EASY TERMS, SIX LARGE rooms, four closets and a buttery, at 782 Archer-av., corner of Church-st.

TO RENT—GOOD SLEEPING ROOMS AT reasonable rates at 196 West Madison-st. Inquire at Room 2.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR OF 58 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in the cigar store. E. MAYER.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A front room, nicely furnished, for two gentlemen, 911 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, second story, corner Ann and Madison-sts. GOLDEN & BRASHER, Real Estate and House Renting Agents, No. 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO TWO GENtlemen; gas and closet, terms $2.50 per week. Call after Sunday, at 22 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.:
Suite of rooms in the new brick building No. 95 and 97 South Desplaines, with water, gas, balcony, &c.; also store No. 97 South Desplaines-st.
Houses Nos. 48, 483, and 486 Hubbard, corner Reuben-st. $33.
Brick house, Seminary-av., near Fullerton-av. $55.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SIX ROOMS SUITAble for housekeeping, at 113 West Van Buren-st. Apply at 318 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM at 315 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, convenient for housekeeping, at 77 Fourteenth-st., near State. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE front room, with gas, bath-room, &c., without board. Terms moderate. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. For particulars inquire at 559 State-st., up first flight stairs, front rooms. Call to-day.

TO RENT—3 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS SUITable for small family, furnished or unfurnished, large yard. 1154 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND VERY PLEASant room fronting lake, and one small room, suitable for two or three gentlemen, with or without board. Inquire of J. C. YOUNG, third house south of Hyde Park Hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 56 TWENty-first-st., east of Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, ELEGANTLY furnished; marble chamber set; very reasonable. 373 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, by the night, week, or month, at Westminster European Hotel, 371 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, AND new furniture for sale; and 3 furnished, with day board. Apply 1160 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, THE BASEMENT PARTLY furnished, for housekeeping, and the second floor, separately or together. Call Tuesday at 550 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED SLEEPing room, with use of parlor and piano, with or without board, on Twenty-fifth-st., near street cars; suitable for two gents or two ladies. Inquire at 66 East Madison-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 366 MAXwell-st., near Halsted, convenient to stages and street cars.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 298 West Polk-st. Inquire at 26 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT HALL ROOM, with nice closet. Everything new. 343 West Madison-st., corner of May.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM IN A house with very small family. Apply at 37 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR AND bed-room, newly furnished, suitable for three gentlemen, with or without board. Call at 442 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 693 WEST Madison-st., 2 blocks from Union Park. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly to gentlemen only. Call at 161 South Halsted-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, AND cared for, on the corner of Burnside and Twenty-first-st. No. 255 Burnside-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR at 337 West Adams-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR; ALSO, A pleasant furnished sleeping room at 213 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms in the city, at 530 West Washington-st; all modern improvements. None but those desiring first class accommodations need call. References required.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE UNFURNISHED rooms, with accommodation of water, two story, 1374 Cottage Grove-av.; to be seen between 8 and 9 o'clock a. m. A married couple without children. Inquire in the drug store.

TO RENT—AT 962 SOUTH STATE-ST., TWO front rooms, furnished, together or separate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms, to gentlemen only. Near to business and on line of street cars. No. 281 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF A PRETty and convenient lodging room at cheap rent, will do well to call at 346 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANTLY SITUATED nicely furnished rooms—$10 per month each—will be rented separately or en suite, with bath room attached. These are private rooms in a two-story and basement brick house two blocks from Union Park. The free use of a parlor and piano will be granted. Inquire at No. 90 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, NICELY furnished. Furniture for sale; valued at $900. Inquire at 90 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—AT NO. 6 SHELDON-ST., A NEATly-furnished room, hot and cold water, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with or without board.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ROOM, WITH BALcony and bay window and one suite of front rooms, with or without furniture. 133 Curtis-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT NEWLY FURnished front room, pleasantly located on south pleasant home. Price $5 per week. Address B 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room, to a quiet gentleman or lady; small private family. No. 5 Price place, near Halsted-st.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for man and wife. Will be rented separately or together. Inquire at No. 28 Bunker-st.

TO RENT—SOME NICE UNFURNISHED rooms—will answer for a small family—with use of barn, if desired, at 98 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT ROOMS, TOGETHER or separately, furnished or unfurnished, 131 Twenty-ninth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Sheldon-st., water and gas. R. H. BULKLEY, 405 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF 7 ROOMS, pantry, 6 closets; just calcimined, painted, and papered; gas and water; 145 West Twelfth-st. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING—THREE rooms, up stairs, with closet and gas, to a gentleman and wife, at 666 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT 177 SOUTH MAY-ST., NEAR Harrison, a very pleasant front parlor, furnished or unfurnished; house new. Terms very reasonable to a respectable party.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BED-ROOM, pleasantly situated, with or without board. Day and weekly boarders wanted. Southwest corner Paulina and Tyler-sts.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, hot and cold water, closets, etc., in private family on Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st.; stable on premises. Best of references given and required. Address K 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, in a private family, with alcove, gas, and furnace register, for two young gents, without board; a pleasant view of the lake, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts.; good day board can be had within one block. Inquire at 1070 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with or without board, for gentlemen only. 1081 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—LARGE PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, in front, unfurnished. Nice restaurant close by, Madison-st. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH CARE, TO TWO GENtlemen; gas, bath, etc.; location desirable. Address T 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 245 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF COTTAGE, NO. 519 Butterfield-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.; would sell or rent part of furniture.

TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND 1 furnished room, 148 South Halsted-st., rear cottage.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 4 ROOMS, Forty-second-st., near car shops; only $20. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR FOR SLEEPING room, to gentlemen only. Not to be seen on Sunday. At No. 48 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—IF ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN want a nice newly-furnished sleeping room, cheap, they will find it at 274 West Harrison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, at 327 State-st., corner of Harmon-court.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, LIGHT AND AIRY, suitable for offices, sleeping-rooms, or any light business, on West Madison-st., or for housekeeping, gas, water, and water-closets. By WILLIAM M. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—1, 2, 3, OR 4 ROOMS FURNISHED or unfurnished; very low rent, if taken this morning. 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 162 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT room, at $10 per month. Apply at 360 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ON THE 15TH INST., 2 FURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at 271 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for one gentleman, in brick building, 190 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; also unfurnished rooms, and rooms for offices, at 559 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, desirably located; parties suited. Address W 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH or without board, at 57 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF brick dwelling No. 546 Wabash-av. Apply at office of People's Omnibus and Baggage Co., No. 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 235 EAST Randolph-st. Inquire at No. 235 Milwaukee-av. Keys to be found in the basement.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen at 14 Clinton-st., near Adams.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Second Contest Between the Ætnas and Forest Citys—The Clevelanders Leave the Field at the End of the Fourth Inning—Letter from Troy—Jimmy Wood's Hard Luck—Hodes Out of Employment—The College Championship—Betting On the Four-Oared Race.

BASE BALL.

THE ÆTNA-FOREST CITY FIASCO.

The Ætnas and Forest Citys, of Cleveland, played their second game yesterday afternoon on the new Base Ball Park, before a not very large number of gentlemen and ladies, all of them anticipating, in a greater or less measure, a redemption of the laurels of the home club, forfeited on the preceding day. The gathering was not very different in size from that of Friday, but the individual members of it were willing and anxious to give every encouragement to both clubs, and throughout the game applauded with strict impartiality. The preliminaries of the game consisted in choosing "Nick" Bouse for umpire, and sending the visiting nine to the bat. Reid pitched for the Ætnas, and Brannock played at third in a manner fully satisfactory to his friends. On the whole the game, so far as it went, was not brilliant. The agreement was said to have been to the effect that at 4:30 stakes were to be drawn and the visitors to fold their tents and withdraw without further ceremony. Whether this was the case or not, the result was unexpected, unjustifiable, and a very taxing imposition on the gentlemen who purchased tickets to a ball match. The Clevelanders displayed no great desire to achieve a victory, Pabor being about the only man particularly lively at the bat or in the field. The remainder of the nine did some of the most cheerful muffing in the third inning,—more than a college nine could execute in a whole season. By dint of singularly bad play on the part of their opponents, and some very creditable batting on their own behalf, the Ætnas piled up nine runs, which left the score at that point 11 to 2 in their favor. But, having done this much, they allowed their opponents to make three more, and then whitewashed them with singular success, leaving the score at the end of the fourth inning at 11 to 5 in favor of the Ætnas. The Clevelands then added 4 to their total, and there, to the astonishment, indignation, and chagrin of the spectators, the game ended. It was a quarter after 4. In one hour and ten minutes their train would leave the Twenty-second Street Station, within a stone's throw of the ground.

The Ætnas wished to play the game out; the Clevelanders themselves, smarting under a defeat of 11 to 5, as the game would have gone, insisted on playing it out. But from a most unlooked-for source, to-wit, the umpire, a being absurdly supposed by the uninitiated to have no further interest in the game than to decide fearlessly and fairly on points submitted to him, came the final objection. He was sorry, "but the game must stop right here," or a new umpire must be selected. The Cleveland boys must catch their train. It would be an outrage to make them miss their train.

Meantime, the Cleveland boys, satisfied to miss their train if they could win the game, suggested the injury it would do them as a club to suffer so ignominious a defeat, insisted on playing, and went out to their respective places in the field. Duffy proposed to go right along, but Mr. Bouse had emigrated, and the game was at an end.

Then, indeed, the lovers of base ball on the grounds rose and said, "Can this be?" And they gathered round the ball-players and saw this thing was played out, as the game should be; and they taunted the visitors with the thrashing. The visitors said they hadn't been thrashed; four innings was not a game. The whole affair must go at this.

But the lovers of base ball represented on the ground intimated that so tenuous was this line of argument that without extraneous or artificial aid they could see right through it. They were full of logic, and said if this was no game, then they had been victims, and victims they would not remain. They wanted their money back.

The cry of money excited them, and they gathered clamorously around the dressing-room, little witting that the cause of all their woe was then carrying away his immaculate umpirical plug hat. The following is a summary of the game as far as the game went:

THE SCORE.

FOREST CITY.	O.	R.	B.	T.	ÆTNA.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Bastings, c	1	2	1	1	Hallinan, s. s.	2	1	1	2
Sutton, 3 b	1	0	2	2	Duffy, 2 b	1	2	1	1
Simmons, r f	1	0	1	1	Reid, p	1	1	1	1
Carlton, 1 b	3	0	0	0	Quinn, c	1	1	0	0
Wolters, p	3	0	0	0	Lapham, r. f.	3	0	0	0
Holdsworth, s s	0	1	1	1	Foley, l. f.	2	1	2	2
Allison, c f	2	0	0	0	Brannock, 3 b	1	2	1	1
Pabor, l. f	1	1	1	1	Ward, c. f.	1	2	1	1
Sweasy, 2 b	0	1	1	2	Taylor, 1 b	0	1	2	3
Totals	12	5	7	8	Totals	12	11	9	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	
Ætna	0	2	9	0	—11
Forest City	1	0	1	3	—5

Umpire—Nick. Bouse, of Cleveland.

THE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., June 8.—The second game of the series between the Racine College nine and the Evanston University nine, was played here to-day and resulted in a well earned victory for the Racine nine, by the handsome score of 15 to 5.

The Racine nine showed to great advantage, playing well in the field and at the bat. They succeeded in administering six whitewashes to the Evanston boys. The Evanston nine also played very well, not firm enough, however, to carry off the much prized trophy. This is the second, and deciding game in the series, as the Racine won the first game, the score standing 20 to 17. The Racine College nine now hold the silver ball, the emblem of superiority over all other College nines in the Northwest.

THE WORST ON RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The Athletics to-day, defeated the Mutuals of New York by a score of 19 to 0!

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	—19
Mutual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

LITTLE LOCAL FELLOWS.

The Nevadas defeated a nine picked from the Haven School, yesterday. The score was 14 to 11. The N's are open to challenges from all clubs whose members are under 17 years of age. F. Kenney, No 109 Fourteenth street, is the Secretary of the club.

—The Millard & Decker nine defeated the R. R. Donnelly's nine, yesterday, by a score of 48 to 17.

—The Lakesides got away with the Socials by 36 to 25.

THE ATLANTICS.

The amateur Atlantic Club of ball tossers, having reorganized for the season, will put the following strong nine in the field: E. Charleston, catcher; Gillen, pitcher; Lynch, first base; Carbine, second base; Mahony, third base; Kreis, short stop; O'Laughlin, left field; Long, centre field; Mullens, right field; Tenny Dolan and Scanlan, substitutes.

A LETTER FROM TROY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Enclosed I send you an account of our game with the Baltimores, from the Troy *Times*. The Troy Club is no doubt a great disappointment to the Chicago people, but we have labored under many disadvantages. First, Nelson was taken sick with the rheumatism and will not be able to play for two weeks. Then Gedney was taken with the small-pox, while on a Southern tour. To fill up our nine we last week hired Flowers, of last year's Haymaker nine, and everything was agreed upon, and he started for Troy last Saturday. As the Athletics of Philadelphia were to play the Mutuals in New York on that day, he remained over to see the game, and Malone, their catcher, not playing up to the mark, they concluded that they wanted McGeary to catch and Flowers for short stop. After the game they got Flowers, after much persuasion and talking, to go back on his agreement with us. We shall protest his playing. The Athletics are, without doubt, the meanest club that plays ball. We have engaged Mart King in Flowers' place. No man connected with the club feels worse than Jimmy Wood, the able and efficient Captain. It is to him a great disappointment. He has worked hard and played well, and made hosts of friends in this city. The nine for our next game will be: Zettlein, p; Allison, c; McAtee, 1 b.; Wood, 2 b.; Bellan, 3d b.; Force, s. s.; S. King, l. f.; M. King, c. f.; Martin, r. f.; but when Nelson and Gedney get well, the former will play third base, and the latter centre field. We play the Athletics here Monday, the 10th, and start on a tour that night, playing the Mutuals in New York on the 11th, the Olympics, of Philadelphia on the 12th, and, arriving at Chicago on the 14th will play the Ætnas on the 15th, and the Mutual on the 17th. Yours, TROY.

TROY, June 5, 1872.

THE ACCOUNT

of the game enclosed by our correspondent is certainly anything but flattering to the Troy Club, and reads as follows:

The sackcloth of defeat still clings to our pets. The Baltimore muffs defeated them yesterday afternoon, after a game which for wretched fielding challenges comparison with any ever played by professional clubs. The Trojans apparently played without hope, and without daring to hope for victory. They wanted to defeat the Baltimore Club, and would rather receive a beating from any other nine in the country. Ambition urged them to play well; laurels which they need to replace those which were faded beckoned them on; easy opportunities for victory bade them exert themselves, but all to no purpose. The batting order had been changed to bring the best batters together, and everything which could be done was done to tempt victory. The players were told that the club directors had arranged to hold a meeting last evening, to decide by the record made in the game which of the present nine was the Jonah, and him they were to discard. This meeting was arranged before the game was played. If it was held, the directors probably decided that there were nine Jonahs. Our pets all played poorly, and the record of none is exempt from errors. Wood has the best record. He made an error when he sent Bellan after a ball which Zettlein should have taken, but mortal man could work no harder nor play any better than did Wood. Force refuses to say that he made a very bad "throw" to McAtee. Hodes muffed four of the balls in the most graceful manner possible. A man didn't seem to care much whether he held the ball or not when it was incumbent upon him to hold it. Zettlein pitched during the first two innings, and then this tiny flower was transplanted to right field, where he watched the battle from afar and remained supremely indifferent to the flies knocked in his direction. Bellan caught an easy fly with eyes like saucers and then dropped it before the umpire had time to decide the striker out; other misdemeanors are chargeable to this martyr Stephen. Kingston dropped a fly with all the skill of an accomplished muffin. McAtee at first was not remarkably brilliant one way or the other. Martin pitched after the second inning. At first he was easily hit, but when he got down to his work he kept the Baltimores down pretty close, and in six innings thereafter they scored but two earned runs. The Baltimores played almost as badly as our beloved pets, and their batting was of the same kind as their fielding. Fisher and Pike were as brilliantly uneven in their play as they were at any time during their career in Troy. York and Hall made a brilliant record in the field. Mathews' pitching was not as troublesome as it might have been. The others played indifferently.

It is quite evident that Hodes has been selected as the "Jonah," at least the following despatch from him would give a man that impression:

TROY, N. Y., June 7.—*To Frank Keefer, Manager Ætna B. B. Club:* Have left Haymakers. Can you give me a place in Ætnas? Answer. CHARLES HODES.

THE TURF.

MEETING OF GENTLEMEN LAST EVENING.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the turf, was held last evening at No. 414 Wabash avenue, for the purpose of making arrangements for a proper celebration of the Fourth of July. Three thousand dollars were at once subscribed to be given in purses, as follows: $1,000 free to all, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $800 for horses never having beaten 2:40; $800 for 3-minute horses, and $400 for running horses, mile heats, three in five. All entries must be made to John R. Sherman, at the Transit House, before 9 o'clock on the morning of July 3.

THE TRIGGER.

PRAIRIE SHOOTING CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Prairie Shooting Club will be held on Monday evening, in the Builders' and Mechanics' Exchange (Boone Building) corner of Madison and LaSalle streets.

AQUATIC.

BETTING ON THE FOUR-OARED RACE.

LONDON, Eng., June 8.—The betting against the Vialanta crew is three to one.

THIRD WARD AFFAIRS.

Meeting of Citizens Last Evening to Talk Over School Houses, Distilleries, Oil Factories, and Lewd Houses—Resolutions Adopted.

A meeting of residents of the Third Ward was held at No. 458 South Clark street, last evening. Alderman Coey presided. Mr. August Herr said he had called the meeting at the request of several of his German friends. The object was to urge the Council to order the building of a school-house in the ward. All would recollect that, five years ago, ground was bought and the contract let for the erection of a school-house on Third avenue, near Twelfth street, but parties "busted the thing up." There were school-houses out on the prairies, with no one to occupy them, but in the Third Ward there were so many children that they could have only "half a day's schooling." They should demand a school. The buildings now occupied were frame affairs, and were built in 1848. They are located between a distillery and an oil factory, and, no matter which way the wind blows, the children are "either stunk out with whiskey and slops or oil and refuse." The windows have to be kept closed, and the little ones suffer from the want of fresh air. These establishments referred to were nuisances, and should be abated. The oil factory was dangerous, and, some night, would catch fire and destroy the property for blocks around. He exhibited a sample of the oil manufactured there, and characterized it as highly inflammable and dangerous. In conclusion, he asked the Chairman to state what the Council had done to provide a school in the Third Ward.

Mr. Coey said that an ordinance had been passed, authorizing the Board of Public Works to construct a twelve-room building, near Twelfth street and Fourth avenue, but the citizens of the ward had remonstrated against it, and induced the Board of Public Works not to build it.

Mr. Herr said they must have schools, and protection for their lives and property. An investigation into the condition of the ward ought to be made by the Council. If Dearborn street had anything to do with the Twelfth street school, why is it not opened? It had been talked about for seventeen years, but had been extended only two blocks.

Mr. Hildreth called attention to the "bad girls" on Clark street, who insulted the children who attended the Catholic school on the corner of Polk and Clark streets. The "girls," he thought, ought to be "cleaned out."

Mr. Jenkins stated that there were several overflowing cesspools on Sherman street, which were very odorous, and he hoped the Aldermen would have them attended to.

Mr. Powell offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the late fire the northern part of the Third Ward, from Twelfth street to Harrison, has largely increased in population, overcrowding the only school heretofore existing,—the Third Avenue School,—and depriving a good many children of the privilege of even getting a seat; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago bought for school purposes two large lots, one on the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue, and the other between Third and Fourth avenues, near Twelfth street, which are now vacant; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to order suitable school buildings to be erected immediately, so that they may be ready for occupancy at the opening of the school term in the fall.

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Aldermen be respectfully requested to cause the distillery adjoining the present Branch of the Jones School to be removed as said distillery is a nuisance of the worst kind, endangering the lives of the children attending the school, on account of so many slop wagons always crowding around said distillery, and injuring their health, owing to the windows of the school being closed to keep the millions of flies and offensive smell out of the room.

"*Resolved*, That Messrs. Coey and McGinness, our representatives in the Board, be respectfully requested to use their best endeavors to carry out our wishes."

Mr. Herr moved that the Common Council be requested to "investigate" the oil factory on Third avenue.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. Herr, Powell, and Sweinfurth a Committee to present the resolutions to the Council.

Mr. Rodbertus offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners are respectfully requested to at once abate the nuisance existing as regards the lewd houses now being on Clark street, between Polk and Twelfth streets. The inmates of said houses of prostitution exhibiting themselves at all times of the day, calling in young men, and, even on Sunday, calling in men accompanied by their wives, daughters, and children while on their way to church.

"*Resolved*, Further, that the Board of Police be requested to enforce the law, prosecuting the owners of houses who rent their buildings for such purposes."

The meeting then adjourned.

CONVICT LABOR.

Brick-Making at the House of Correction—Showing How Judge Banyon's Pets Enjoy Themselves—A Consolation for Tax-Payers.

Since the advent of the new Superintendent of the House of Correction, and the inauguration of the system of labor, the public have been somewhat anxious to learn of the economical success or failure of the experiment of convict labor as applied to short term convicts. Mr. C. B. Rushmore, it will be remembered, was the successful competitor for the male labor which was, some time ago, disposed of by bid. With the view of looking over the contractor's work, a TRIBUNE reporter visited the House of Correction on yesterday and found the pets of Justices Banyon and Scully engaged in making brick, and thus indirectly contributing to the rebuilding of the city. They were, to a man, opposed to the system of working for hours; but had not contemplated a strike for eight hours. Everyone appeared to be satisfied with Mr. Rushmore, and most of them expressed a preference for work outside over lounging inside, especially since the contractor furnished each laborer with tobacco. It was learned from the contractor that this tobacco allowance was the only reward offered for any work.

Mr. Rushmore stated that he had then 120 men at work; in the forenoon he had worked 90, the average being about 100. These were employed in attending three brick machines, the whole forming one "yard." He seemed satisfied with his contract, and proposed immediately to start another "yard" with four machines. In reply to a question as to the relative value of paid and convict labor, Mr. Rushmore stated that in general the proportion was three convicts to two laborers; that is, the place filled in other yards by two men at $2.00 per day is here filled by three or four convicts at 66 cents. Mr. Rushmore expects to do even better when the fence now constructing around the property is finished. He will then be able to procure the services of long time convicts, who are, of course more valuable as their experience increases. At present he is working only "short-timers."

When asked about the probabilities of a prisoner's escape the answer was, that very few—if any—get away. Many attempt it, but the guards generally capture or drop them. Two attempts were made on yesterday, neither of which was successful.

Mr. Rushmore was in high glee at the recent discovery of a bed of sand in the clay which he was working. Having before had to pay $1.50 per yard for what sand he used, he was pardonably jubilant over this lessening item of expense.

Taken as a whole, the initial experiment in making the House of Correction a paying institution is gratifying. With proper workshops and the co-operation of the county, there seems no doubt that in a short time the Bridewell account can be changed from debit to credit on the Comptroller's books.

THE STOCK INCREASED.

Meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Mechanical and Agricultural Association—The Capital Stock Increased to $50,000.

A meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Mechanical and Agricultural Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of J. D. Easter, on Canal street, H. N. F. Lewis in the chair.

The Secretary, Jonathan Periam, read a letter from the President, stating his inability to attend, on account of sickness, after which the call for the meeting was read; and after discussion, on motion of I. N. W. Sherman, seconded by E. A. Thomas, it was resolved that the capital stock of the Association be increased from $10,000 to $50,000, so that Section 12 of the Constitution shall read:

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association be increased from the sum of $10,000 to $50,000 so that section 12 of said Constitution shall read to wit: The capital stock of this Association shall be $50,000, divided into shares of $5 each certificates of which shall be issued to members who have subscribed and paid for same, in such form and on such terms and conditions as may be established by the Board of Directors, and when the sum due on subscriptions to the stock is fully paid, no further liability or assessment on the holder can be made.

The vote on the resolution was unanimous.

Mr. Ayres moved that the sense of the meeting be, that the Directors take such steps as they may deem necessary to place the stock of the Association, with a view to hold a fair as early in the fall as possible.

On motion of Mr. E. G. Stiles, the Secretary was directed to have the original Constitution of the Association again recorded (the original record being destroyed in the Great Fire), and with it the amendment.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Upon the adjournment of the meeting of the stockholders, the Board of Directors met. It being their semi-annual meeting, and, after accomplishing the work before them, adjourned to meet on Thursday, June 20, at the same time and place.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.

On looking over the re-occupied portion of the South Side, will be found Vergho, Ruhling & Co. importers of toys, open their new store, Nos. 138, 140, and 142 State street (the same premises they were about to remove to at the time of the great fire), and though not quite settled, yet they seem to have a full stock of goods in their line, and the firm say they are quite ready to receive all their old friends, and as many new ones as will favor them with a call. A grand opening will be given at a future day.

The Late Robbery on Madison Street

at Morse's Jewelry Store, would have been averted by the adoption of the Empire Combination Parlor Bedstead, occupied by a faithful clerk. Four styles of this elegant furniture, adapted to parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, office, and store. Have you seen them? Sold on installments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., No. 88 West Madison street, and No. 973 Wabash avenue.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts

For culinary use, are the best.

THAT WEST SIDE GARDEN.

Another Meeting of Property-Holding Objectors to the West Side Pleasure Garden and Theatre—The Proprietors Explain Their Plan of Operations—The Grounds to be Magnificently fitted up, and a First-Class Theatre Built, all at an Expense of $30,000!

A meeting of the Committee of property-holders who object to using the square between Elizabeth, Ada, Washington and Madison streets as a pleasure garden, beer garden or music hall, was held yesterday evening at the corner of Madison and Loomis streets.

Dr. John Davies, the Chairman, said this meeting was one of the most decisive they could have, since it was to decide whether they were to have a public garden on Mr. Wright's square. It struck him that they would like to know how much capital was to be put into the thing. That would decide what it was. If they wanted to have a first-class theatre they must have a first-class building, which was costly. Moreover, any theatre brought around it bad buildings, and a bad set of men. The theatre, too, must pander to evil passions to succeed. Frank Aiken had told him he tried for the best, but had to come down to the sensation. They lived in Washington street, and to have a theatre near them, with all its influences, no matter how first-class, was worse than to have one of those glue factories against which the Board of Health protested. He was sure the gentlemen interested in the theatre, who had acted so honorably as yet, would withdraw and not do anything to depreciate the property of his hearers greatly and ruin the neighborhood by introducing such bad elements.

Mr. Humphreyville said his clients had nothing to say, if the Committee shared Mr. Davies' views. He saw no necessity for showing any plans.

Mr. Thos. Dent thought he should like to see the plans of the proposed building, and they were accordingly exhibited. They represent a very fine building, fronting on Elizabeth street, and 150 feet from Madison. The remainder of the square is given up to flower gardens, lakes, Rocky Mountain, Swiss and French views, fountains, cascades, and a great imitation of Mount Vesuvius, the cascade showing very prettily from the outside. There is also to be a place for open air music. The grand entrance is at the corner of Elizabeth and Madison streets.

The entertainments are to be only in the afternoon and evening. The stage of the theatre will be thirty feet high. The building will be two hundred feet, by one hundred, and seat three thousand people. The estimated cost of all the improvements is $30,000. The building will be temporarily covered with canvas. Part of the materials have been prepared. The square is looked upon as one of the best in the city for the purpose. There was no other ground on the West Side that was available.

Mr. John Miller said he would have no objection to anything of this kind on Madison street, which was a business street, but he did not want one on Washington street, which was given up to private residences. He had built an expensive house on Washington street, and wanted to live there in quiet, without the annoyance and injury which would result from locating a theatre opposite him. He had no doubt their entertainments were to be good, but he trusted they would so far change their views as to let Washington street alone. If they refused to do that, the Committee would be driven to the law.

Mr. Humphreyville said he presumed Mr. Miller's remarks were made in kindness, but nothing had been done to show that his clients had disregarded the views of property-owners, or defied them. They had sought them, pointed out the plans, and explained what was to be done. The proprietors felt disposed to consult the feelings of the neighbors. They had thought they were going to do something pleasurable to the people of the West Side, and had invested money in the matter. Perhaps their programme might be altered, and yet the Committee could hardly ask them to lease all the block and use a half of it. Mr. Green, the proprietor, had believed he would benefit, rather than hurt, the West Side. He must consult with other parties before deciding as to Mr. Miller's suggestion. As to how much Mr Green had invested, he did not know.

Mr. W. H. Wells thought the proprietors had behaved well, and it should be assumed that they had no idea of damaging anyone. Property on Madison street might be benefited by it. But his own house on Washington street would have to be sold if such a place were started near him.

A clergyman present wanted to know about morality.

A gentleman stated that there had been three applications for buildings to be used as saloons.

Mr. Wells had no doubt the proprietors intended to have a good place, but still he had no question that saloons would be started in the neighborhood. Every theatre must come to pander to the lower tendencies of human nature, or it would not pay.

The clergyman instanced the "Black Crook."

Mr. Wells continued, that, to make the theatre pay, it must run on a low level. Dividing the block would make some difference, but he wanted no such place anywhere near him.

Mr. J. R. Briggs thought it rather unfortunate that so much stress had been laid on Washington street. The neighborhood south of there was opposed to it. When the proprietors conceived the idea, it would have been easy to have asked the neighbors. The thing was inconsistent. The lease was for one year, with no provision for the transfer of buildings, and at the end of the year they were in Mr. Wright's hands.

Mr. Green said there was a verbal understanding.

Mr. Briggs said it looked very much like putting up mere temporary structure, and running it as cheaply as possible. He thought such a place would be an injury to the neighborhood, and could hardly be a financial success. He did not believe the Committee could do anything in the matter, but let each side stand on its rights.

Mr. Green did not believe theatrical men were in the habit of consulting neighbors before they built, when the law allowed all men to build.

Mr. Briggs thought this a different locality from where McVicker was.

The Rev. William Brobston, an Old School Presbyterian clergyman, and who takes an interest in the moral character of the city, but who has nothing to do with the Committee, said he knew about theatres; he had been behind the scenes and knew actors, many of whom feared God, and yearned only to gratify the carnal and wanton lusts of their vile and corrupted hearts. If the people of the sock and buskin would stick to Shakspeare it would do, but the plays of the day were vile beyond description. If the authorities did not abate such a nuisance, the people should do it themselves. The men who went into this business did not do it to support the moral and religious influences, but only to make money.

Mr. Green said the superannuated old minister, as he called himself, had better have been in other business than behind the scenes.

Mr. Brobston said at that time he knew nothing of the power of the Gospel. He was then in the bonds of iniquity, but, by the grace of God, he had been enlightened.

Mr. Miller said the proprietors had undoubtedly legal rights, but they would want the patronage of the neighborhood, and should like to make some arrangement to secure it.

Mr. Green wanted to know why they allowed circuses to come and take money out of town to the amount of $30,000? Why did not they go to the Mayor?

Mr. Wells said this was the last one that was to be there.

Mr. H. Z. Culver thought it might be well for the Committee to concur and see if they could not come to some arrangement. If the proprietors would confine themselves to a first-class theatre where there was no low comedy and no ballet girls, it might possibly be acceptable.

Mr. C. Wright wanted to know if the proprietors would give up the lease if they lost nothing. Then they would control the lot till spring, and by that time Mr. Wright might change his views about the property. He wanted no such place near him.

Mr. Dent fully concurred in what had been said of the kind feelings of the lessees, and would not like to disturb it. He did not see how any compromise could be made that would be entirely satisfactory. Still much might be done to satisfy the community, and that, if the proprietors found their plan met with general dissent they would modify their plans, by selecting another place, or otherwise. The Committee must not retreat, and remain ready to consider any further propositions made to them. The proprietors had their rights, and so long as they kept to them, all the Committee could do was to influence public sentiment. It was for the proprietors to decide whether the thing would pay, and yet he suggested that it would be hardly wise to spend much money where they proposed to.

Mr. Green said he supposed they were convinced he did not intend to run a lager beer garden. They intended to run Jefferson, Mrs. Bowers, etc. What different kind of entertainment did they want him to have?

Dr. Davies said the Committee were opposed to a theatre in any form.

Mr. Green and his counsel withdrew.

Mr. Wells favored the idea of getting hold of the lease.

Mr. Briggs said this building was a very questionable one. He did not think their plans could be executed for $30,000, and did not believe the proprietors were quite certain what they were going to do.

Mr. Wright was in favor of buying the lease, since it gave them nine months in which to argue with Mr. Timothy Wright.

Mr. Miller also thought they must limit them to Madison street, or perhaps buy the lease.

Mr. Dent read from the lease provisions to the effect that Mr. Green should not sub-let without Mr. Wright's consent, and that the grounds should not be used for any illegal purpose, or injure the comfort and reputation of the neighborhood.

After some further discussion, the Committee adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Adventures of Two Boys on a Lake Steamer.

On Monday last, two boys aged about 11 and 13 years, armed with tickets to Oswego, got on board the Northern Transportation Company's steamer "City of New York," which was just about leaving this port. No notice was taken of them by the passengers until after the boat left Milwaukee, in which city it appears, they had purchased an expensive fishing outfit and one gold and two silver watches. The Captain of the steamer, thinking it strange that boys of such tender years should possess a large sum of money to dispose of as they thought proper, questioned them relative to their destination and friends. They told him that they were brothers, named Quinlan; that they had an uncle named Sands residing in Chicago; that he was employed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company as conductor; that they were bound for Oswego, where their parents lived, and that they themselves had lived there before. The Captain talked with them about Oswego, and soon discovered that they knew nothing about the city. He decided not to interfere with them for a day or two, but to watch them closely. Meanwhile the boys took great delight in displaying their wealth to the passengers by producing rolls of bills and counting out notes of the $5 and $10 denominations while the steamer was on Lake Huron. Tuesday last, the lads quarrelled about a division of the money and the articles which they had purchased, the younger of the two threatening to tell where his brother stole the money. This convinced the Captain that the boys had robbed somebody in Chicago, and, at the request of the passengers, he took from them their money, watches, and baggage, with the intention of keeping the property until he could make inquiries at Oswego. On Thursday evening the boat reached Fort Gratiot. The boys went ashore at that point, and could not be found when the hour for departure had arrived. The City of New York will not arrive in this port before a week or ten days, and those who have lost children may be able to communicate with the Captain through the Steamboat Company.

Fire in a Foundry.

The alarm from Box 117, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, was turned in by some person who observed dense volumes of smoke issuing from the basement windows of Palmer & Pinmender's foundry and machine shop, Nos. 47, 49, and 51 South Clinton street. Flames soon broke out, but were quickly extinguished by the firemen, who answered the alarm promptly. The damage to building and machinery will not exceed $300, and is covered by insurance. The fire originated in the engine-room, from an over-heated boiler.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 8.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	53° F	.....	.....	To 1 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	62	29.10	S. W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	82	29.06	S. W. h.	
7:00 p. m.	71	29.09	W. g.	

Everything.

Thomas Firth, of the celebrated Steel House of Firth & Son, Sheffield, Eng., is making his home at the Grand Central for a few days.

—Myron Coloney, Esq., Commercial and Financial editor of the Missouri *Democrat* and formerly of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, is in the city for a few days.

—Mr. James Maguire, the new clown for Nixon's Circus, arrived last evening from New York, and will appear before a Chicago audience for the first time to-morrow evening.

—A buggy, in which were riding a gentleman named Blakely, and his wife, was upset in a collision with an express wagon, near the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, last evening. The occupants escaped without injury.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: George Lehman, 1-story and basement brick, 50x60 feet, Fifth avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets; Jacob Baeer, 3-story and basement brick, 25x70 feet, East Indiana street.

—A gentleman passing along South Canal street, yesterday afternoon, was accosted by a 7-year-old bootblack, with cropped head and a large "chaw" of tobacco in his "off" cheek, and the following colloquy ensued, "Say, mister, yer know Romeo?" "Yes, why?" "'Cause his mother washed for me!"

—Lotta, "the gem of the American stage," passed through the city yesterday on the 5:15 p. m. train of the Michigan Central Railroad, with her mother and brother, *en route* for England, and a Continental tour, after a brief visit at Saratoga.

—The funeral service of Seth Paine, late Superintendent of the Woman's Home, on Jackson street, near Halsted, will take place at that institution this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. All friends of the Home are invited.

—At 6 o'clock, last evening, Mrs. Henry Allen, residing at No. 148 West Van Buren street, was badly burned while attempting to light a fire in a stove with kerosene oil. The physician in attendance upon her considers her recovery doubtful.

—There will be a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of "*Chez Nous Club*" next Tuesday evening, at the residence of Mr Garnett, No. 993 Michigan avenue, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for a picnic party.

—There will be a special meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association in the Library rooms, No. 33 South Desplaines street, at 3 p. m. to-day. A musical and literary entertainment will be given in Wall's Hall, corner of Adams and Halsted streets next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Association.

—In our report of the proceedings of the Liberal Republicans of the West Division, the name of Thomas Scott was given as one of the Committee appointed to call meetings. The gentleman in question was Mr. James A. Scott, a very ardent and enthusiastic Liberal.

—There will be a meeting of the Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons on Monday next, in the parlors of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-second street. Subjects of papers: "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis," (continued) and "Visceral Syphilis." Regular physicians of the city are invited to attend.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court. The proceedings will have special reference to the memory of the late Secretary, Dr. William Stimpson. All are invited to attend.

—The various Roman Catholic Societies of the Holy Family parish will proceed to Twelfth street bridge, at 2 o'clock to-day, to meet the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, and escort him from the South Side to the Jesuit Church, where he will confirm a large number of children. Alderman Bailey will be Grand Marshal.

—The writer of the touching obituary notice of Romeo in yesterday's *Times* has an original way of computing the value per pound of that famous animal. The defunct elephant, he claims, weighed 10,000 pounds, and was worth $40,000. After winding through the maze of a difficult example in long division, he finds that each of the 10,000 pounds was worth $400! He is frank enough, however, to say that he considers the flesh rather expensive.

—The saddest and most repulsive feature of the North Division is what was before the fire, its chief ornament—the trees. Everywhere the charred and blackened trunks of half-burnt trees mutely beg for decent burial. A battlefield with the dead left to decay where they died, would not be much more offensive than the spectacle now presented by that part of our city, which was once so beautiful. We beg the owners of real estate to cut down and clear away these sad memorials. Nature will rapidly heal the ugly wounds of the fire, and clothe the earth with verdure if you will only remove these unsightly trunks.

—The grand reception and banquet to be given by the Knights of Pythias of this city, under the management of the officers of the Grand Lodge of this State, to H. C. Barry, Esq., the newly elected Supreme Chancellor of the world, will take place one week from to-morrow evening. The services will consist of a reception at "Castle Hall" of Crusader Lodge, where an exemplification of the new work in the third degree will be given, which will be followed by a banquet, toasts, speeches, &c., at Orpheus Hall, West Lake street. All brother Knights can procure tickets at $2 each, from the officers of their respective lodges.

THE LAST OF ROMEO.

The last interesting and intelligent performance through which the gallant elephant Romeo was conducted was witnessed last night by a select and appreciative audience. There was an absence of life and energy about his actions which went far to confirm the reports of his untimely demise that have appeared in the papers. There was, besides, an atmosphere which savored of the charnel-house about the performance which kept the most enthusiastic and appreciative of his admirers at a distance. Mr. Forepaugh himself superintended, and Prof. Boyd, Dr. Wethens and two hardened butchers were added to the programme. The performance in the main tent was over, and none but prurient spectators, gentlemen of the press, and surgeons were in attendance.

The performance was the dissection of the venerable foreigner preparatory to his removal to a more passive and less trying sphere, not of action, but of entity. The huge mass of diseased tissue lay on the ground where Romeo died, and the work of dissection commenced with the removal of the skin. This was not a pleasant sight, though it commenced with the baring of the hind legs; the odor keeping many beyond the ropes more effectually than the mandates of the attaches of the circus. It was late before the operation was completed, the details of which must be left to the imagination of the reader, who must prepare himself for a thorough appreciation of them with a strong emetic. The skin will be cured and cover a stuffed representation of the elephant in the Chicago Medical College. The bones will be prepared for a skeleton. Romeo's last act was not a pleasing one, but he was not to blame for it. Exit Romeo.

Their Motto is Onward.

It is four years since the well-known firm of Colby & Wirts commenced business at Nos. 163 and 165 South Clark street, which they occupied two years; then removed to Nos. 42 and 44 Dearborn street, and remained one year and a half, until the great conflagration bowed them before the storm. Immediately after then they erected a building known as Nos. 291 and 293 Michigan avenue 30 feet wide and 200 long, which makes one of the largest furniture houses in the city. They sell at auction every Friday, at 10 o'clock, new and second hand furniture, carpets, crockery, bedding, etc. Messrs. C. & W. retail new furniture through the week at manufacturers' prices, and guarantee goods in style and quality. They are now upholstering furniture to order, at the lowest prices, and they have one of the finest assortments of parlor and chamber furniture of any house in Chicago. Give them a call and take prices, etc., before purchasing.

Where to Spend the Coming Vacations.

Most of the schools have vacations during July and August. Some of the boys that can afford it will travel, or go to the country, but large numbers will remain in the city, and will need something to busy themselves with, otherwise they are in danger of forming bad habits by street associations. We are, therefore, glad to know that the Bryant & Stratton Business College has no vacations, and that the classes continue through the entire summer. Those wishing to make arrangements should call at the College office, northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue. Day sessions from 8½ a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. Evening sessions from 7 to 9 p. m.

Human Hair.

Among the neatest and most completely arranged stores that have been fitted up since the fire in this city, are those lately finished by M. Glassbrook, at No. 203 West Madison and No. 145 Twenty-second street. The windows at each place are "the observed of all observers." A glance therein reveals the newest Parisian styles. All the work is the result of a thorough experience, and the use of none other than the best materials; hence the ladies will not make a mistake in visiting and buying their hair goods at No. 203 West Madison and No. 145 Twenty-second street.

For the Ladies.

We shall open Monday morning a large assortment of linen and white suits of our own manufacture, a full suit for $2.75, and a splendid one with polanaise and cape, for $5, together with a large variety of novelties in styles at our usual low prices. Also offer decided bargains in Llama points and jackets, from $10 up. We have just received another large lot of those wide guipure laces at $1 per yard. We specially invite all to examine these goods before purchasing. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 958 State street, near Twentieth.

Choice Residence at Auction.

The attention of our readers is called to the auction sale of a very choice residence and lot, No. 136 South Morgan street, near Adams, to-morrow afternoon (Monday, June 10), at 3 o'clock, on the premises, by G. O. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers. Being sold on account of the owner's removal from the city, the sale will be positive and without reservation. House hunters would do well to make a note of this.

Hats—Barstow.

Passers on West Madison street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets, have not failed to notice Barstow's new hat store, just opened at No. 84, on that thoroughfare. He has fitted it up attractively, and filled it with everything new and desirable in the line of head-gear. Don't fail to give him a call.

POLITICAL.

Governor Palmer at Princeton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 8.—Governor Palmer arrived here this morning, and was escorted from the depot to the American Hotel by the Princeton Brass Band and a large procession of citizens, composed of both Republicans and Democrats. At an early hour the streets were filled with teams from the country, and long before the hour appointed for the speaking to commence a large crowd had assembled in the Court House Square, where seats and platforms were ready for them, anxiously waiting for the speaker to commence. At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Hon. John Bryant, and W. M. Whipple was chosen Chairman. The latter, in a neat and appropriate speech, introduced Governor Palmer to the audience. For over three hours the Governor arraigned Grant and his Administration in a very able and effective manner. He spoke of his nepotism and gift-taking, his utter disregard of the law and constitution, and his attempt to over-ride the civil law by military rule. He said he would not detract a single honor from General Grant, that he was entitled to. He spoke favorably of him as a soldier, but said as an executive officer he was a failure. He spoke at length of Horace Greeley's record and ability, and said the Government would be safe in his hands. The speaker, from first to last, was listened to with profound attention by the audience, and frequently interrupted with applause. At the close of the speaking, a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for delegates to attend the Liberal State Convention at Springfield. The friends of liberty and reform feel encouraged and satisfied, and believe Greeley will sweep the office-holders from power next November.

The New York Democratic Press on Belmont's Letter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Of Mr. Belmont's correspondence with Mr. Woolley, the *World* says: "We differ squarely with Mr. Belmont on his judgment that a straight out Democratic nomination at Baltimore would result in defeat, and the indorsement of Mr. Greeley result in his election. Until the 9th of July, such frank expressions of judgment for leading Democrats are in order, and afford grounds upon which the Baltimore Convention will make its final decision—a wise decision, we will not permit ourselves to doubt. Such expressions have not been at all too frank or free in the Democratic press, of which speech on public events is expected daily; and still less frank and free have they been on the part of public men who naturally take refuge in silence when the future is cloudy. Mr. Belmont's bold, outspoken letter in favor of Greeley's nomination contrasts notably with the absence and reserve of almost all the leading men in the party, except Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Mr. Baird, of New Jersey. He, at least, has courage of his opinions."

The *Express* says of the same correspondence: "Mr. Belmont not only shows great sagacity in his observations, but, we think, comes to the only sensible conclusion open to a Democrat of so much experience."

Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Democratic Convention nominated a State ticket to-day, including those agreed upon by the Reform and Democratic Conference Committee, except the following: For Governor, John McEnery, of Ouachita, instead of Williamson; A. Borman, of Caddo, for Secretary of State, instead of S. D. McEnery. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, permanent Chairman of the Republican National Convention, will meet the Vice Presidents from the several States and Territories in Washington, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of officially notifying President Grant and Senator Wilson of their nomination.

PEORIA, Ill., June 8.—The *Evening Review*, Liberal, contains a call for a meeting to form a Greeley and Brown club.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Old-line Democrats, dissatisfied with the indorsement of the Cincinnati Platform by the County Convention, threaten to bolt and send delegates to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 8.—Colonel Chas. H. Butterfield, Judge of the Criminal Court, was to-day elected Mayor of this city, by 565 majority over W. S. Ford. It was not a party vote. Judge Butterfield carried every ward but the Sixth.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—A large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held at Masonic Hall to-night. The principal speakers were Hon. Godlove S. Orth, Major J. W. Gordon, General Kimball, and Hon. A. G. Porter.

The question of indorsing Greeley in the Democratic State Convention is being warmly canvassed, and is developing considerable feeling between the two wings of the party.

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 8.—A large and enthusiastic meeting, to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson was held to-night. Bonfires and music were provided.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 8.—A grand Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was held to-night, and was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in Southern Kansas. A large number of speeches were made, which were received with constant applause. A telegram was received from Hon. D. P. Lowe, in Washington, expressing the warmest sympathy with his Republican fellow citizens in Kansas.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The Reform Convention rejected the Democratic nominations, and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 8.—The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day appointed as delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Henry G. Williams, J. A. Englehard, and General A. M. Scales.

ILLINOIS.

The Storm at Peoria—Absconded—Fire.

PEORIA, Ill., June 8.—The storm, as chronicled in last night's despatches, was fully as disastrous as reported, and, in many cases, much more damage was done that could not be ascertained at that time. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, and the Peoria Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will not run trains until Monday or Tuesday. Mails are being carried east to Washington, where connections are made by wagons. The river is now stationary. The damage to the corn crop is almost incalculable.

Colonel McMullan, a well-known citizen of Princeville, has left for parts unknown. No cause for his sudden departure is known.

The High School building here caught fire, this morning, but it was extinguished with slight loss.

The Storm at Quincy.

QUINCY, June 8.—The violent storm of Thursday night created terrible havoc throughout the country. Reports describe it as doing vast damage. Fences, roads, embankments, and bridges were carried away by the floods, in every direction. The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad culverts and embankments were washed away for a considerable distance, and one passenger train was caught in the storm, fell through a culvert, and was mired in the mud and water. Serious damage is also reported on the Quincy, Carthage & Burlington Road. No trains on either road have been able to pass the sections damaged.

RAILROADS.

The Northern Pacific in Dakota—Annual Election of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.—A despatch from Morehead, Minnesota, says the first engine and train crossed the bridge into Dakota Territory at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday. The formal testing of the bridge will take place in a few days.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company was held in this city to-day. Six Directors were elected for three years, in addition to the seven who held over for one and two years, viz: Fred. P. James, Walter J. Gurnee, Jas. Bush, and E. L. Franks, of New York; S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, and T. A. Mueller, of Rotterdam, Holland. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Hon. Alex. Mitchell was unanimously elected President, and Hon. Russell Sage Vice President for the year ensuing.

DUBUQUE, June 8.—The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad was completed to Bellevue, forty miles below here, yesterday. Congratulatory messages were exchanged between J. K. Graves, President of the Road, and W. L. Redmond, Mayor of Bellevue.

Abram French & Co.'s Establishment.

The opening of Abram French & Co.'s Chicago branch, No. 337 Wabash avenue, yesterday, was one of the events of the season, and in every respect a decided success, their elegant store being crowded from 10 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening with delighted visitors, who found great pleasure in examining the rare and beautiful selection of goods on exhibition. Abram French & Co. have fully organized their business in all its departments in this city, and from present indications we bespeak them a very liberal share of the patronage of the citizens of Chicago.

First Jewellers in the Burnt District.

We notice that Messrs. Roseberry & Falch have fitted up an elegant jewelry store in the Otis Block, corner of Madison and State streets. They were the first jewellers to locate permanently in the burnt district, having made their arrangements only sixty days after the great conflagration. Their store is first-class, and their merchandise first quality in every respect, and merits the patronage of all wishing goods in their line.

The Supplemental Treaty

is not satisfactory. Be this as it may, the display of fine boots and shoes at 131 Twenty-second street has been the attraction of the last week. Still greater will the rush be during the next seven days, when it becomes known that J. E. Greene has just received another large shipment of boots and shoes, of the very latest European and Eastern styles and makes. Remember the sign of the big boot.

Musical Notice.

It will undoubtedly be welcome news to lovers of classical music to know that every note written by the great masters can be had in Litolff's cheap edition, unrivalled in correctness and beauty, for sale at the now permanently established and completely stocked American and foreign music depot of John Molter, No. 120 West Madison street.

Bargains in Pianos.

We have a few 7-octave rosewood pianos with overstrung bass French grand action and modern improvements, that must be sold for cash at once. Prices, $225 and $250. Every piano warranted. Call and see them, at Reed's Temple of Music, No. 91 Sixteenth street, near Wabash avenue.

Billiard Opening.

Mr. Osgood will open his billiard parlors, at No. 441 Wabash avenue, on Monday evening. Parker, Coon, Deery, Garnier, and Rhines are expected to be present and exhibit their skill. Every one who attends is promised a good time.

Turners' Festival at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 8.—The three days' festival of the Upper Mississippi District of Turners commenced in this city to-day. A large number of delegates have arrived. A grand concert was given this evening, and arrangements are all made for a fine entertainment on the grounds of the Des Moines Park on Monday next.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POST OFFICE SITE AT ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—William McKee and James Richardson, of St. Louis, who have been here for some time as a self-constituted delegation in behalf of the Post Office in that city, have finally persuaded Secretary Boutwell to condemn the block between Seventh and Eighth streets and Washington and Christy avenues as a site for the Government buildings, in addition to the sites heretofore authorized to be condemned.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A detail of officers of the Engineer Corps is announced for duty on the joint commission to survey the boundary line along the 49th parallel, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 19.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A very large number of visitors called at the Executive Mansion to-day, including many delegates of the Philadelphia Convention, from the Southern States. About forty members of the National Typographical Union, which has been in session at Richmond, also called.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved a large number of bills, among them an act relative to homestead settlers burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The balance in the Treasury of the United States to-day, is: Currency, $5,557,721; coin, $87,129,166, including $28,683,500 in certificates.

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated William H. Chesebrough Assistant Secretary of Legation at London *vice* Max. Woodhull, resigned.

THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Neither the British Legation nor the Department of State has advices from London of a decisive character concerning the additional article to the Treaty of Washington. Minister Schenck again telegraphs, reiterating his opinion that it will be accepted, and in this the official authorities here coincide. Secretary Fish called on the President this morning, and had a brief conversation on the subject.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A Washington special gives the text of Minister Schenck's note to Earl Granville, which concludes as follows: "I am now authorized, in a telegraphic despatch, received to-day, from Mr. Fish, to say that the Government of the United States regards the new rule contained in the proposed article as a consideration for, and to be accepted as a final settlement of, three classes of indirect claims put forth in the case of the United States, to which the Government of Great Britain has objected." The despatch says: "The authority of General Schenck to communicate to Lord Granville the views of his Government as to the meaning of the supplementary article was not intended to cover any written communication to help the Gladstone Ministry in their contest with their opponents in Parliament. The President considers it compromising to the honor of the country to give a written pledge in advance of what the new treaty is to mean. Our Government insists that the article explains itself; and to-day Mr. Fish, who is sick and worried by the anxieties of the situation, telegraphs to General Schenck that the captious criticisms of the British Cabinet on the Senate's article were exhausting the patience of the Government and country, and were involving the chances of a settlement of the question. The new article can be ratified, if submitted before the Senate adjourns on Monday, but any amendments or explanations insisted upon by Great Britain would make its ratification impossible."

NEW YORK, June 8.—The London *Telegraph* of May 28 states that Commissioners Cohen and Young, appointed by the Board of Trade to examine the claims in the American case, consider that the total claims, amounting to $17,800,000, will be amply met by $8,000,000. The report of the Admiralty Commissioners on claims for expenses incurred by the United States Navy in pursuit of Confederate cruisers concludes that the great part of the claims of $7,000,000 is inadmissable, and that if Great Britain be held liable for the four cruisers, the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Shenandoah, the amount could not exceed $1,500,000.

CONFERENCE REPORTS AGREED TO.

Both Houses have agreed to the conference report on the bill paying the awards of the Southern Claims Commissioners, and it now goes to the President.

The conference reports on the River and Harbor and the Fortification Appropriation bills have been agreed to by both Houses. The only appropriation bill now not signed or ready to be signed by the President is the Sundry Civil bill.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The session of Friday night was devoted to debate on the Enforcement bill, which was offered as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. SALISBURY spoke against the amendment.

At 2:30 a. m., a motion to adjourn was made, which, after colloquy, was lost.

Mr. TIPTON, at some length, opposed the enforcement of the amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, protested against such legislation. He, as well as Mr. Tipton, argued that, under the rule excluding new legislation and amendments not germane to the bill before the Senate, this amendment ought not to be received.

Another motion to adjourn was at 3:10 a. m. put and lost, and Mr. Hamilton resumed. He contended that Maryland would indorse the Baltimore nominees, and the forty thousand negro Republican votes of the State would be outvoted by white Democrats.

Messrs. STEVENSON, EDMUNDS, and STOCKTON continued.

At 5:30 Mr. HILL suggested recess, but it was not entertained.

At 6:35 a motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was lost.

Mr. SUMNER sent up his supplementary Civil Rights bill, as an amendment. The Chair ruled it out of order. Mr. Sumner appealed, and his appeal was tabled.

Mr. Kellogg's enforcement amendment was then adopted—yeas, 31; nays, 11. Several amendments were offered, but tabled. The bill then passed—yeas, 32; nays, 10.

A Conference Committee on the bill was then appointed, and at 9 o'clock this morning the Senate adjourned until this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 6 p. m.

Mr. ANTHONY was chosen President *pro tem*.

THANKS TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

Resolutions of thanks to Vice President Colfax, for the courtesy, dignity, ability, and impartiality exhibited by him as presiding officer, were unanimously passed.

REBATE ON DUTIES.

The House bill refunding duties on goods in bond on August 1, 1872, was passed.

PRIVATE MEMORIAL.

The memorial of Anna Ella Carroll, asking compensation for valuable information furnished the War Department during the war, was ordered printed.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873 was passed.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The Conference report on the bill to pay claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was agreed to.

The report of the Committee on the Investigation of Indian Frauds was ordered printed.

The Conference report on the Fortification Appropriation was agreed to.

Filibustering continued until 3:50 p. m., when the Committee of Conference reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Messrs. SPENCER and ALCORN opposed the adoption of the report, both opposing the reduction of the appropriation for Mobile harbor.

Mr. COLE said the Committee evidently devoted its principal attention to the harbors of Michigan.

The report was nonconcurred in.

SENATOR VICKERS.

A resolution to pay Senator Vickers for the year commencing March 4, 1867, was passed.

After some debate on the Anacosta Railroad bill, the Senate, without action, went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned to 9 a. m. on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSIONS.

The conference report on the bill increasing pensions for disabilities was agreed to.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of Jabez L. Curry, of Richmond, Va., was passed, with amendments adding the names of half a dozen other residents of Virginia, and of C. G. Memminger, of Charleston, South Carolina.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way to the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company. Passed.

LANDS RESTORED TO MARKET.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the same Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill restoring to market all lands remaining undisposed of in the reservation of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians in Michigan. Passed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amendments of the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill having been sent to the House, Mr. Garfield moved that they be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

This was opposed by Mr. BROOKS, on the ground that it would be facilitating the passage of a bill with an objectionable amendment known as the Enforcement act.

The SPEAKER, in reply to a question, stated that the bill was now on the Speaker's table, and could not be reached without a two-thirds majority, while it would require only a majority vote to pass it if it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

The bill restoring the right of homestead entry to certain soldiers and sailors who had forfeited that right on technical grounds, was passed.

SUNDRY AND APPROPRIATION.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. GARFIELD moved, at 3:30 p. m., to proceed to business on the Speaker's table—a motion which required only a majority vote, and which would enable the House to reach the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. This motion started a filibustering movement on the part of the Democrats, commencing with a motion by Mr. HOLMAN, that the House take a recess until 7 p. m., and one by Mr. ELDRIDGE that the House adjourn—on each of which motions the yeas and nays were demanded. After wasting another hour in voting yeas and nays, Mr. GARFIELD moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments and refer them to a conference Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL favored the motion.

Mr. BECK stated that the Democrats would vote for everything but the bayonet amendment, and suggested that the Committee on Appropriations take the bill as it now stood, with the exception of that obnoxious amendment, pass it as the original bill, and send it to the Senate.

Mr. GARFIELD said the objection to that was that many other amendments ought not to be agreed to. They increased the appropriation by $1,200,000.

Mr. BECK thought it better to let that amount be wasted than to place bayonets at every polling place in the country.

Mr. FARNSWORTH argued that the minority would have the same chance of defeating this legislation after the report of the Conference Committee as now, and it was not at all certain that the Senate would not recede from the objectionable amendment. After a further colloquy, an attempt to effect an amicable compromise failed, and the weary routine of calling the yeas and nays on dilatory motions was resumed. Finally, a motion to take a recess was agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules. Adopted.

A motion non-concurring in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, refer them to a Conference Committee, and then take a recess until 8 o'clock on Monday morning, was agreed to.

Messrs. Garfield, Palmer, and Niblack were appointed as a Conference Committee.

At 10 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

The Sioux on the War Path.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 8.—A special correspondent of the *Journal*, now at Fort Buford, Dakota, writes under date of June 1, that the Sioux Indians are on the war-path. There is now a camp of 200 lodges rendezvoused within ten miles of Fort Berthold, and the numbers are being daily increased. It is said to be the intention of the party to attack Fort Berthold as soon as they can muster 1,000 warriors. There seems to be a universal spirit of hostility among all the Sioux on the Upper Missouri. The Chief of the band now near Berthold made a speech on the 27th ultimo to his hostile braves, telling them that war has been declared and that every one of the Sioux Chiefs would stand by the decision of the Council that made the declaration. He further said that Fort Berthold would be the scene of the opening of hostilities, and that Fort Buford would next receive attention.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 8.—The session of the National Assembly to-day was mainly devoted to debate on the Army bill. Thiers participated in the discussion, and made the principal speech. He solemnly proclaimed that France desires a long peace with all nations, and opposed the views of General Trochu on the bill. On the conclusion of the debate the amendment of General Trochu, reducing the term of service in the army from five years, as provided by the bill, to three, with a proviso that the term be reduced to two years for meritorious conduct, was rejected, by a vote of 462 to 228.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Telegraph* says it has reason to believe that the negotiations with the United States, relative to a definite settlement of the consequential damages controversy, is progressing satisfactorily.

CANADA.

Alleged Abduction of a Criminal—The Case of the American Schooner Enola C.

LONDON, Ont., June 8.—Considerable excitement was caused here by the alleged abduction of an American named Rufus Bratton, charged with robbing a Post Office near Yorkville, N. C. He was seized at this place by a party under command of a detective officer, taken to Detroit under the influence of chloroform, and from there sent to North Carolina. The facts have been represented to the Dominion Government by a legal firm, and extradition demanded.

BOSTON, June 8.—One of the charterers and crew of the schooner Enola C, seized in Trinity Bay by a Canadian revenue cutter, has arrived at Gloucester, Mass., and made an affidavit of the particulars of the seizure before Collector Babson, which has been forwarded to Washington. The affidavit shows that the Enola C committed no violations of the fishery laws until misled by the officers of the Canadian vessel into the belief that the Washington Treaty had been ratified, and they had a right to fish in shore. After the seizure the Americans learned that they had been purposely misled, both as to the character of the Canadian vessel and the *status* of the Treaty question. The Commander of the revenue cutter, when charged with duplicity, replied that he had no right to give Americans information; they must look out for themselves.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

Mr. Sturgis' Protege.

"Eli Perkins" in the New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Virtue is its own—A Ward."

A day or two since a kindly-looking young man called upon Mr. James S. Sturgis, the well-known tea and coffee importer of New street.

"Do you remember me?" asked the young man, bowing, and holding his hat deferentially in both hands.

"No, I really can't recollect you now, young man," replied Mr. Sturgis, looking inquiringly over his glasses.

"Don't you remember giving $2.50 to a poor boy a few years ago to start in the newspaper business?" continued the good young man.

"No—no! I can't possibly recollect anything about it. Let's see—no—I'm positive that I don't remember you," and Mr. Sturgis went on examining his ledger.

"Well, Mr. Sturgis, I came to tell you that I am that boy, and that your kindness made a man of me. I am now in a flourishing business—the cigar business—and am well enough off to keep my horses, and enjoy a credit among business men. I want you should take the $2.50 back with my deepest obligations," and the young man handed a $10 bill to Mr. Sturgis.

"All right," said Mr. Sturgis, "you can leave the $2.50, if you insist."

"And the interest, too," continued the honest fellow.

"Oh, hang the interest! Good morning—good morning, sir!" and the South street millionaire was soon buried in his books and papers again, while the good young man received $7.50 in exchange for the $10 bill.

* * * * *

Two or three mornings after this occurrence the great importer looked up and saw the same young man, all out of breath, coming into his office.

"I say, Mr. Sturgis! I've just got!—a splendid!—chance!—to make some money! A man!—who has just failed!—round on Beaver street!—will let me have!—2,000 Havana cigars!—for $75!—and I—I came in!—in a great hurry!—to see if you wouldn't lend me the money for half an hour!"

And then the young man ceased for want of breath.

"Why, yes, young man," said Mr. Sturgis, "if it is any accommodation, I don't mind the $75. Here Michael (turning to the porter) you go around to Beaver street with the young man, pay the $75, and bring the 2,000 cigars here to be stored;" and then Mr. S. looked very kindly at his honest young *protege*.

"But, Mr. Sturgis, you needn't send Michael, I'll—"

"No trouble at all, sir," said Mr. Sturgis, "Michael has noth—"

"But, O, sir, I'm afraid you doubt my integrity," interrupted the young man, "you are afraid to trust me. You wound my honor," replied the young man, much affected. "I hope you don't doubt my pure intention, Mr. Sturgis?"

"O, no—not at all; but $75 is a good deal of money in these times. I don't know you very well, and—"

"But my self-respect will not permit me to do this," replied the young man, looking honestly into the millionaire's face. "Really I can't do it. I'd rather lose the trade."

"Well, all right," said Mr. Sturgis. "Good morning, sir;" and the young man left with his pride deeply wounded.

* * * * *

The next day the good young man called again. Mr. Sturgis was out—in the back room.

"Do you remember my leaving a $50 here the other day?" he asked, stepping up to the cashier.

"Yes, very well—very well, sir."

"Well, I was under the impression that I borrowed it of Mr. James S. Sturgis; but it was Mr. Russell Sturgis, and if you'll please hand it back I'll—"

"You'll try and swindle somebody else!" shouted Mr. Sturgis, coming out of the back room. "No, sir, my honest young man; I think I've wasted just about two dollars worth of time on you, and we'll keep this little amount to remember you by."

Mr. Sturgis's new *protege* went away much aggrieved. He looked the picture of injured innocence, which quite melted Mr. Sturgis's heart. In a moment he felt that perhaps the young man might be right after all, and he sent the porter to overtake him with his $2.50.

Mr. Sturgis is now perfectly satisfied as to the intention of the young man. This morning the bank sent back the $10. It was a very ingenious counterfeit. It deceived the bank at first. Mr. Sturgis looked at the bill a long time, then he turned to his cashier and remarked, "evidently there is a mistake somewhere, or else we have been deceived."

Then Mr. Sturgis filled up the following formula: The miserable —— mean —— swindling —— scoundrel——

That was all he said, except to guard his cashier against making any remark about the affair, as he don't like to have his friends get hold of it. Oh, no.

ART.

—Paris has about 2,000 artists.

—Meissonnier lately received $40,000 for a single painting.

—It is not believed that the two pictures which Gustave Dore has exhibited in the Paris *salon* of this year will add especially to his fame. They are called "Alsatia" and the "Massacre of the Innocents," and, although full of vigor, are severely condemned.

—Mr. Derby, of New York, has sold his two great topographical paintings of Jerusalem, by Selous, to Messrs. Elliott, Blakeslee & Noyes, of Boston for $50,000. They are now on exhibition at the new gallery of the Boston firm.

—The death of Mr. Richard Westmacott, R. A., the well known sculptor occurred at Kensington, Eng., on April 19. Mr. Westmacott was born in London in 1799. Among his most esteemed works are reckoned "Venus and Ascanius," "The Player on the Cymbals" and a "Nymph and Faun." He was also the author of a history of sculpture, and of an essay on the coloring of statues.

—Art Critic (who, having "liquored up" considerable, fails to observe that as yet he is only in the lobby of the sale-room and is standing before a mirror, which, purchased at a previous sale, still retains its ticket)—"Ah! portrait 'f gen'leman I s'pose—(hic!—writes)—drawing exsh'or'ble—great want 'taste in the choice of shubjeck!—fit only for a place in 'top room of 'public-'ouse!'"

—The sale of the art collection of Prince Napoleon realized a total sum of £14,997 14s. The bronzes sold especially well, a statue of Bacchus fetching £1,760, a similar Venus £1,616, both being from Duke Litta's palace, Milan, while two colossal figures of Eolus, sixteenth century work, used as a fountain in the Palais Royal, were knocked down for £1,260.

—The Rome (May 19) correspondence of the London *Times* says: "The difficulties of modern costume have been hitherto found insuperable by sculptors, or, at any rate, the cases are very rare in which they have been surmounted. We have statues of Kings and Generals in uniforms and plates, and of American Presidents in the dress-coat which seems considered the proper morning as well as evening dress on the other side of the Atlantic. But, although these statues may have value and interest as portraits of notable persons, from the artistic point of view, they are not only unattractive, but, usually very ugly. I think the public will decide, when the work shall be completed and exhibited, that Miss Hosmer has succeeded in giving grace and elegance to a modern dress in a life-size statue of the beautiful ex-Queen of Naples, now nearly completed in the clay, and which, when finished in the marble—hardly, I should think, though all diligence be used, before the Summer of 1873—will be on view in London. The costume is that commonly worn by the unfortunate Queen during the siege of Gaeta—a riding-habit, nearly concealed by a large cloak, the ample folds of which adapt themselves to the sculptor's purpose nearly or quite as well as any ancient drapery. The pose of the Queen is erect and slightly defiant—defiance less of the foe than the danger and death that surround her. While the right hand rests upon the fold of the cloak where it is thrown across the breast and over the shoulder, the other points downward to a cannon ball that lies close at her foot. The head, surrounded by a splendid coronet of hair, is slightly thrown back. It is well known in Rome that during the Queen's residence here she was a frequent visitor to Miss Hosmer's studio, and sat many times for the statue now in progress, which will thus have the value of perfect resemblance, as well as that of a very noble work of art. It is an extremely handsome head, somewhat disdainful and breathing the utmost firmness and resolution. The Queen's hair is celebrated for its length and thickness and sable beauty; let down, she might dress herself with it like Godiva; massed in a bold broad braid above her polished brow, it forms a natural crown, more beautiful than goldsmith's skill could supply. In the statue it really has much the effect of a diadem, while the rich folds and tassels of the cloak might be taken, without any stretch of imagination, for those of a royal robe. Royal indeed she was in Gaeta, immovable under the deadly shower of Cialdini's shells, more than at any other moment of her short and hapless reign, and the sculptor has had a happy idea in placing for sole inscription on the pedestal, 'Gaeta Maria Regina.' Of the riding habit only the part nearest the throat is seen, and a small portion of the skirt below the folds of the cloak. A slender, nervous foot, broadened by the firmness of its tread, is advanced to the edge of the pedestal, and the braid and lacings of the modern *bottine* are so arranged as to give it almost the appearance of a sandal and harmonize with the remainder of the costume. The work, although unfinished, and seen under the disadvantageous aspect of the dull brown clay, vindicates at a glance the artist's high reputation, and I venture to predict that, when lightened and worked out in the marble, it will be considered her masterpiece. A *replica* of one of her former works, the well-known sleeping Faun, is about to be tinted for the Prince of Wales, who ordered it when last in Rome."

TO AN ABSENT ONE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

When Twilight's calm and roseate blush doth fade,
Around the dusky closing gates of Day;
When, thro' the wildwood's shadow-haunted aisle,
The woodland fairies in the gloaming stray,—
Then, softly, on the rose-tipp'd wing of dreams,
Come thoughts of *thee*, sunn'd by Affection's beams.

When Night o'er Nature spreads her robe of gloom,
And Cynthia, radiant from her ocean-bed,
In witching splendor mounts her starry throne,
And o'er the earth her lambent rays doth shed,—
Then, soft as music on a moonlit sea,
Mem'ry wanders, absent one, to *thee*.

When Midnight's still and solemn hour is come,
And winged spirits, from far realms above,
Thro' flashing space, do earthward wing their way,
And steep our soul's in balmy dreams of love,—
Then, thro' Slumber's dusky realms, I soar,
And tread, with *thee*, fair Fancy's pearl-paved shore.

When Morning's faint and dewy beams are poured
In rosy radiance thro' the gates of light;
When Cynthia sadly seeks her fabled rest,
And gently pales the shadow of the Night,—
Then do my thoughts in contemplation stray
To *thee*, now far in other lands away.

OWEN M. WILSON, Jr.

CHICAGO, May 30.

—General Butler offered in the House, last week, a resolution that, during the recess of Congress, the Committee rooms should not be accessible to any one except the proper officers of the House. The source from which the resolution came naturally made many members suspicious of a trick; but a few words of explanation from different sources satisfied them that it ought to pass, and it was adopted. It was explained, afterwards, that, last summer, employes of the Capitol, and even favored clerks in the Departments, were permitted to use the Committee rooms as lodging-places, and thus saved the expense of hiring rooms in the city. Whether any one about the Capitol received rent for the rooms thus occupied, has not transpired; but it is not unlikely that such was the case.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Gold opened at 114, sold down to 113¾, and closed steady at 114⅛@114¼. The carrying rates were 1@4 per cent; the clearings $76,000,000.

Governments were dull and steady, and ⅛ lower.

Money was easy at 4@5 per cent.

State bonds dull.

Stocks opened steady, but have been very dull all day, with a general decline of ¼@½c during the day. Erie fell ⅜. The extreme dulness is owing to the absence of a large number of brokers at the races. The market closed steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments closed:

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	117⅛
Coupons, '62	114⅜	Coupons, '68	117⅛
Coupons, '64	114⅜	U. S. 10-40's	11[illegible]
Coupons, '65	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅝
Coupons, new	117⅛	New 5s	113⅜

State bonds:

Missouris	97	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	72½	Old N. Carolinas	30½
New Tennessees	72½	New N. Carolinas	22¼
New Virginias	53		

Stocks closed:

Canton	98	St. Paul	56⅜
W. U. Telegraph	76⅜	St. Paul preferred	78[illegible]
Quicksilver	57	Wabash	70½
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex	81	Fort Wayne	94
American Express	78	Terre Haute	30
United States Ex	86	Terre Haute pfd	43
Pacific Mail	75½	Chicago & Alton	118⅝
New York Central	97½	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. Central scrip	97⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	47½
Erie	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	92½
Erie preferred	[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	121⅜	Lake Shore	96⅜
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	38
Michigan Central	119½	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	39½
Northwestern	73¾	Union Pacific bonds	94
Northwestern pfd	90½	Cent. Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	110⅜	D., L. & W.	107¾
N. J. Central	110	B. Hartford & Erie	5½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 8.—Consols, 92⅜ for money; 92⅜@92½ for account. American securities steady: bonds of '62, 90½; do '65, 91½; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 89½.

FRANKFORT, June 8.—Bonds of '62, 96½.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton firm: middling upland 11¼; Orleans 11½@11¾; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; shipments from Bombay since last report, 29,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 29s; short ribs, 31s 9d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, June 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 8,840 head. The market continued active and strong at yesterday's prices, ½c higher on extra and ¼c on medium grades. Although the receipts were very large, the demand was also good, and none remain unsold. Seventy-five loads to arrive on Saturday. J. Monroe sold 130 Illinois, av 1,450 lbs, at 7⅜c; 32, av 1,450 lbs, at 7½c; 50, av 1,180 lbs, at 7¾c; 160, av 1,200 lbs, at 6¾c; 114, av 1,300 lbs, at 7@7½c; 30, av 1,350 lbs, at 7½@7¾c; 17, av 1,300 lbs, at 7½c; P. McCaffrey sold 131 Ohio and Illinois, av 1,350 lbs, at 6¾@7½c; 48 Texas, fed in Illinois, av 1,220 lbs, at 6⅞c. Henry Rosenthal sold 36 Texas, av 1,080 lbs, at 6½c; 40, av 1,400 lbs, at 7½c; 36 stillers, av 1,200 lbs, at 7½c; 14, av 1,450 lbs, at 7½c; S. Clark, 36 New York bulls, av 1,250 lbs, at 5@6c; 36, av 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 36, av 1,120 lbs, at 6½c; 18, av 1,100 lbs, at 6½c; P. Eastman, 80 Illinois, av 1,200 lbs, at 7½c; 60, av 1,240 lbs, at 7@7½c; M. White, 14 New York oxen, av 1,600 lbs, at 7c; M. Kirchway, 18 Missouri, av 1,040 lbs, at 6½c; 16 Ohio, av 1,240 lbs, at $7.25; 16 Kansas, av 1,270 lbs, at 7½c; 60, av 1,350 lbs, at $7.60; 16 Illinois, av 1,050 lbs, at 6½c; 18 Missouri oxen, av 1,290 lbs, at 6½c; M. Gallice, 18 Illinois, av 1,040 lbs, at 6½c; Livingstone & Rosenthal, 18 Texas, av 1,020 lbs, at 6c; 18, av 1,100 lbs, at $6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. Market quiet and dull at yesterday's and last week's prices. Ohio shorn, av 80 lbs, at 6¼@7c; av 90 lbs 7½c; av 90 lbs, 7½c; Canada, av 100 lbs, 7½c; Ohio lambs, av 50 lbs, 10c; New York, av 50 lbs, 12@13c.

Veal calves active at 6@7c for av 150 lbs.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000; no sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Dry goods are slow sale in every kind, with the exception of the best brands of bags, which move freely west to supply the grain trade. The advance is rapidly paid. In printing cloths there has been no changes. No sudden alteration is expected, owing to quietness in prints and domestics. Cambrics are stationary. In prints but little is doing, and they are quoted as follows: Albion solid, 12c; Amoskeag, 10@10½c; Gloucester, 11½c; Lodi, 11c; Merrimac D, K, 12c; Simpson, black and white, 11½c. Brown sheetings and shirtings—Atlantic A, 36-inch, 14½c; Great Falls M, 36 inch, 14c; Mount Vernon O, 12½c; Utica, 58-inch, 18c. Bleached sheetings—Amoskeag, 46-inch, 18½c; Pepperell, 6-4, 27½c. Foreign goods are quiet, but the lessening in importation for the week by more than $500,000 in value, as compared with the corresponding week last year, has the effect of giving encouragement to importers in refusing the past low prices.

The New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, June 8.—COTTON—Less active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active; receipts, 11,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.50@6.90; common to good extra, $6.75@7.35; good to choice, $7.40@8.30; white wheat extra, $8.30@9.75; St. Louis, $8.60@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; shippers holding off; No. 1 spring, $1.74@1.76; No. 2, $1.69@1.73; winter red Western, $1.92@2.00; amber, $1.93@2.05; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.72; No. 1 Milwaukee in store, $1.73. Rye quiet; Western, 92@93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active and lower; receipts, 190,000 bu; Western mixed steamer, 65@65½c; sail, 66@70c; yellow Western, 70@71½c. Oats higher and fairly active; receipts, 35,000 bu; Western, 52@54c; Ohio, 55@56c.

EGGS—Quiet; prime Western, 18@18½c.

HOPS—Firm; 30@45c for 1871; 10@30c for 1870; 10@12c for 1869; 5@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—Steady, at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet; Ohio, 77½c; unwashed, 55c; pulled, 70@75c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Rice, 8½@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; mess, $13.40@13.45. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firmer; hams, 9½@11½c; shoulders, 5½@5¾c. Middles dull and unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 11@14½c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 8.—UP—Props Mary Ward, Raleigh, and Meteor; bark Sweden; schrs J. W. Nicholas, Maid of the Mist; White Squall, George Wesson, and Bentley.

DOWN—Props Passaic, Mary Jareck, and barge China; schrs Fred. Morse, Senator, Kimball, Lucy Clark, Star of Hope, Fayette Brown, S. L. Lummis, Morick, Trumpn Moss, and Frank Crawford.

WIND—Southwest.

MARRIED.

RASTELLS—BAILEY—In Bowmanville, Ont., May 29, Mr. George B. Rastells, of Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth Bailey, of Bowmanville.

KNOPF—HUTCHINSON—Sunday evening, June 2, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Samuel W. Knopf and Miss Clara E. Hutchinson, all of Chicago. No cards.

MAPPIN—PEARSONS—At Evanston, on the 6th inst, by Rev. Lt. Hemenway, Rev. W. F. Mappin, of Greensburg, Ind., and Miss Belle Pearsons, of Evanston.

DIED.

HAYWARD—Saturday morning June 8, Andrew J. Hayward, aged 57 years.

Funeral services from his late residence No. 88 Fulton street, at 8:30 a. m., Monday. Remains will be taken to Woodstock, Ill., for interment.

MARSH—June 7, Mrs. Anna M. Marsh, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of J. N. Lightball, No. 269 West Tyler st., to-day, Sunday, at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

GREENE—In this city, June 7, Joseph, youngest son of B. F. and Sarah F. Greene.

Funeral services at their residence, 11 Aberdeen street, Sunday, June 9, at half past 1 o'clock.

PASDELOUP—June 7, F. Pasdeloup (of the firm of Williams & Pasdeloup), at 10 o'clock a. m., at his residence 817 South Halsted st.

Funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Handsome Diamonds, set in Pins, Rings, etc., for sale at Lipman's Loan Office, 97 West Madison st.